

FW 3 111

NATIONAL FISHERIES INSTITUTE, INC.

May 28, 1963

Charles E. Jackson, Legislative Representative
National Fisheries Institute, Inc.
1614 Twentieth Street, N. W.
Washington 9, D. C.

Dear Charlie:

Just a short note to thank you for your letter of May 27, and for your comments relative to my assignment as a member of the Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation Subcommittee.

As you know, my interest in the fishing industry antedates this new committee post, and the vessel construction dilemma has long been a problem of concern to me.

I will look forward to the House study of S.744 and S.1006 and welcome any further comments you may have on these bills.

Sincerely,

HASTINGS KEITH
Member of Congress

HK:JS

10

Dear Sir,
I have the pleasure to inform you that the
order for the purchase of the above mentioned
quantity of goods has been placed with the
respective suppliers and the same will be
delivered to you as soon as possible.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours faithfully,
[Signature]
[Name]
[Address]
[City]
[Country]

Enclosed for you are the invoices and
packing slips for the goods ordered.
I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours faithfully,
[Signature]
[Name]
[Address]
[City]
[Country]

F. P. LONGEWAY, JR.
General Manager
MAL XAVIER
Assistant
General Manager
MURRAY WHEELER
Director
Advertising
HARRIS MAGNUSSON
Director
Technology
J. STEELE CULBERTSON
Director
Industrial Products



NATIONAL FISHERIES INSTITUTE, INC.

1614 TWENTIETH ST., N.W. ■ WASHINGTON 9, D. C. ■ HObart 2-8606

MAY 25 1963

May 27, 1963

The Honorable Hastings Keith
Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation
House Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Hastings:

I am a bit late in commenting on your 88th Congress assignment to the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation. We in the fishing industry regard the work of this committee as extremely important, and it is our desire to be of assistance to the committee members whenever possible. I visited Chairman T. A. Thompson and he indicated that as soon as the full committee program slows down a bit, he plans to organize the subcommittee.

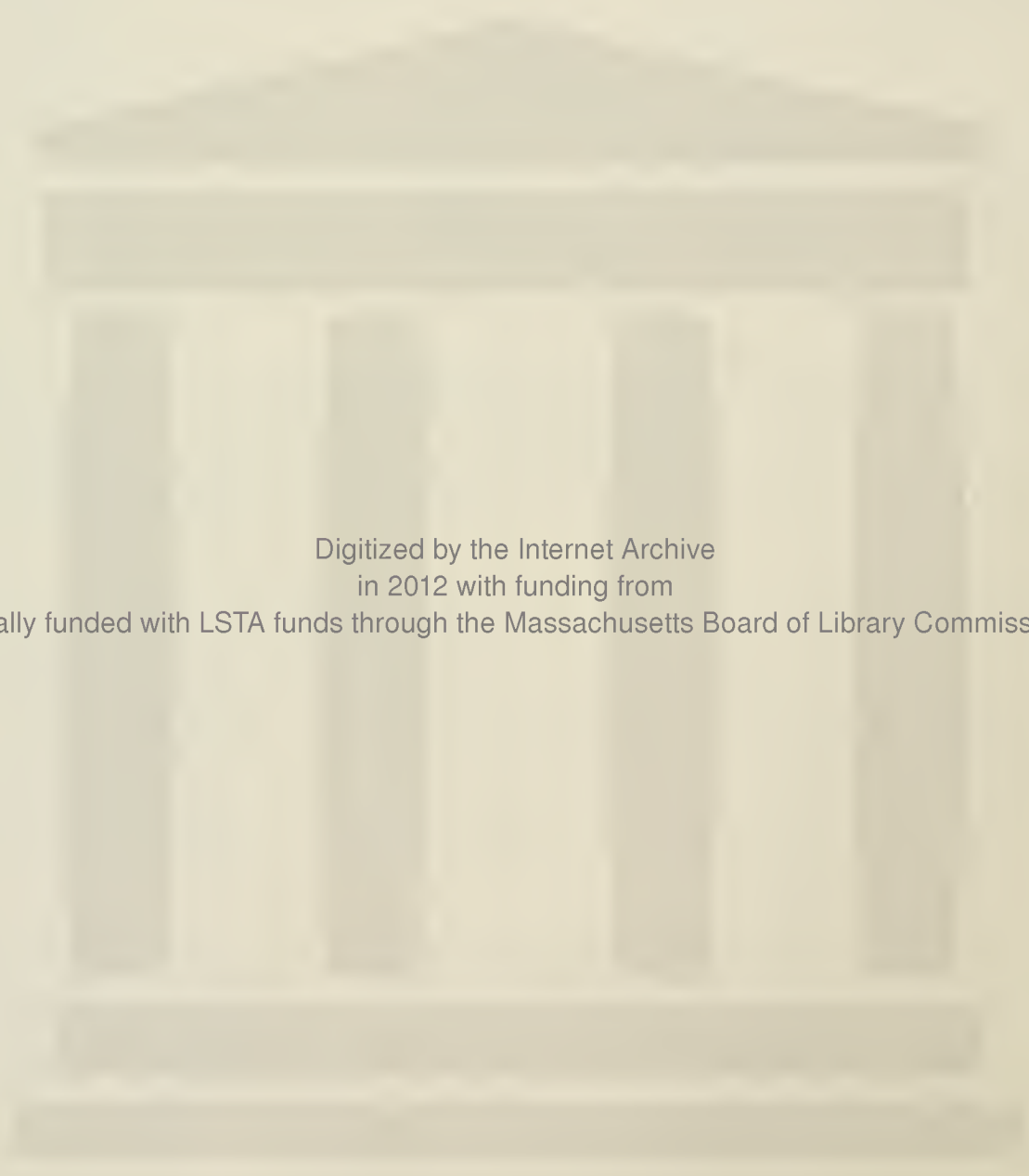
The fishing industry is particularly concerned because we cannot construct fishing vessels in competition with Japan, Russia, Western Europe, and even some underdeveloped African nations. No doubt you are familiar with the fact that a law signed by President George Washington on December 31, 1792, prohibits the American fishing industry from building or buying ships abroad. Our fishing fleet capable of operating on the high seas has now reached such a low point that we have very little repair work for the shipyards. Unless this situation is corrected soon, the oldest industry in America will have to depend entirely upon imports to supply the fish market of the United States. We are already dependent on imports for about one-half the fish we consume.

Hearings on vessel construction bills have been completed in the Senate Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife, and it is expected the Senate Commerce Committee will act on the measure within the next week or two. We believe there is a good chance to secure adoption of S. 744 and S. 1006 by the Senate. The industry is doing its utmost to get a sufficiently large vote to strengthen the case before it reaches the House committee.

Looking forward to seeing you at the first opportunity, I am

Sincerely,

Chas. E. Jackson
Legislative Representative



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Longeway, Mr. F. P., Jr.

invitation April 24-28 declined

FW 51.2.1

2.2

NATIONAL FISHERIES INSTITUTE, INC.

March 17, 1964

Mr. F. P. Longeway, Jr.
General Manager
National Fisheries Institute, Inc.
1614 Twentieth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Ted:

Many thanks for your letter of March 10, and for your kind invitation to attend the Annual Convention in Seattle, April 24-28.

Frankly, I would really like to be there, but know even at this early date that such will be impossible this year.

I will look forward, however, to any material and information that may result from the Convention and hope that you will keep me informed.

Kindest regards,

Very sincerely yours,

HASTINGS KEITH
Member of Congress

HK:sh

March 17, 1934

Mr. T. P. Longway, Jr.
General Manager
National Fisheries Institute, Inc.
1614 Twentieth Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Ted:

Many thanks for your letter of March 10, and for
your kind invitation to attend the annual convention
in Seattle, April 29-30.

Frankly, I would really like to be there, but
know even at this early date that such will be impos-
sible this year.

I will look forward, however, to any material and
information that may result from the convention and
hope that you will keep me informed.

Kindest regards,

Very sincerely yours,

Hastings Keith
Member of Congress

HK:sh

F. P. LONGEWAY, JR.
General Manager
MAL XAVIER
Assistant
General Manager
MURRAY WHEELER
Director
Advertising
HARRIS MAGNUSSON
Director
Technology
J. STEELE CULBERTSON
Director
Industrial Products



NATIONAL FISHERIES INSTITUTE, INC.

1614 TWENTIETH ST., N.W. ■ WASHINGTON 9, D. C. ■ HObart 2-8606

March 10, 1964

Decline 33

The Honorable Hastings Keith
U. S. House of Representatives
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Keith:

The National Fisheries Institute will have its 19th Annual Convention in Seattle, Washington, April 24 through 28. It will be held at the Olympic Hotel.

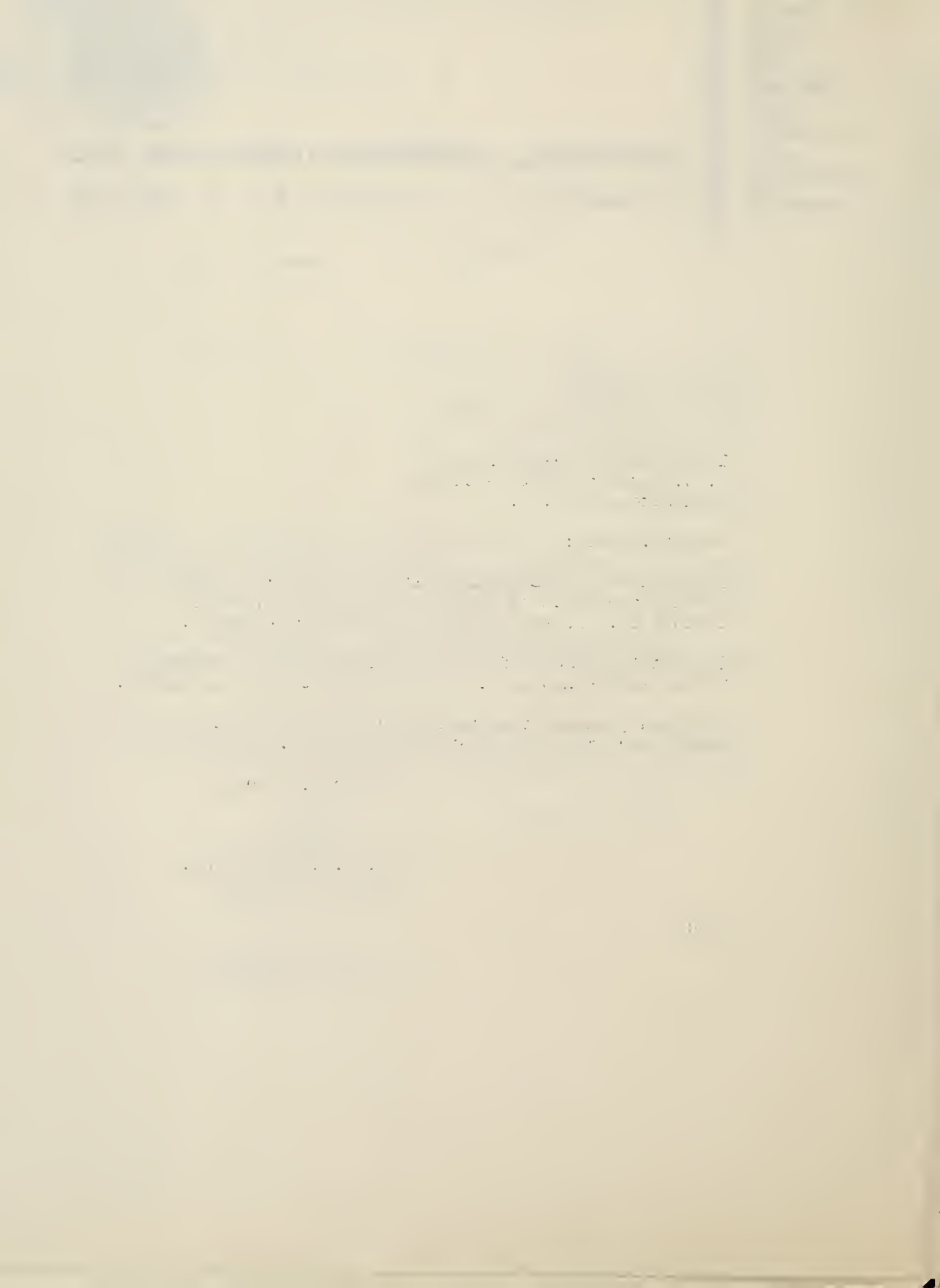
On behalf of the officers and members, may I extend you an invitation to visit this convention as our guest.

Will you please advise me if you will be able to attend and, if so, when you would arrive.

Sincerely yours,

F. P. Longeway, Jr.
General Manager

FPL:g



741-8

FWS 1-3-1

NATIONAL
CANNERS
ASSOCIATION



ROY G. LUCKS, PRESIDENT
J. LOGAN BLOODWORTH, VICE PRESIDENT
MILAN D. SMITH, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

1133 20TH STREET, N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

March 18, 1964

Hon. Hastings Keith
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

MAR 19 1964

HC

Dear Congressman Keith:

Confirming our phone conversation with Jim Sledd of your office, we have arranged to mail a copy of the weekly NCA Fishery Information Bulletin to you. We deeply appreciate your interest in the Bulletin, and would be delighted to receive your comments on any items of special interest.

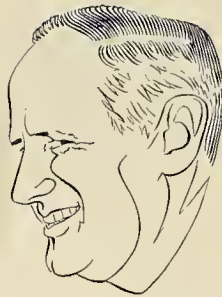
If we may be of any assistance to you at any time, please do not hesitate to call me.

Sincerely yours,

Ronald W. De Lucien, Director
Fishery Products Program

RWD/jk

S. 1988



1.3.3

miss
Judy Kraus 1.3.2

338-2030

NCA

define the shelf-

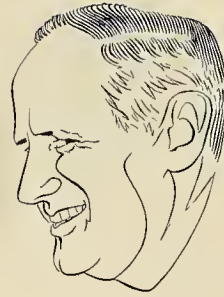
define 200 meters
Cont. covered.

Senator Bartlett

1.3.3
AAA

S. 1988

MEMO



1313



BOSTON FISHERIES ASSOCIATION, INC.

HUGH F. O'ROURKE
Executive Secretary

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, FISH PIER, BOSTON 10, MASS.

LIBERTY 2-4688

FWS 14.1

271-8

6

March 17, 1964

MAR 18 1964

Honorable Hastings Keith
U.S. House of Representatives
House Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Congressman Keith:

I wish to express my sincere appreciation and that of the members of the Boston Fisheries Association for your taking time from your busy schedule to meet with the Massachusetts Fisheries Delegation in Room H139, Wednesday, March 11, 1964.

Representatives of the Industry present were highly pleased with the attention given by the Massachusetts Congressional Delegation to problems of the Massachusetts Fishing Industry.

Regrettably we are financially unable to have constant representation in Washington who would advise members of Congress of problems besetting the Industry.

The Senate has passed S.1006, S.627, and S.1988 and these Bills, with the exception of S.1006, have had House Hearings during the month of February and March. S.1006, the 55 % Boat Subsidy Bill, was heard in 1963 but as yet has not been released by Chairman Bonner. All of these Bills are extremely important to the Industry, particularly S.1006 which is related to the willingness of people in the Industry to invest in new fishing boats, the life blood of the Industry.

Any assistance that you can offer that would result in passage of the aforementioned Legislation would give new life to America's First Industry.

Thank you for attending and Congressman O'Neill for arranging a most successful meeting.

Sincerely yours,

Hugh F. O'Rourke

Hugh F. O'Rourke
Executive Secretary

HFO/MC

FWS/S.1

BOSTON FISHERIES ASSOCIATION, INC.

HUGH F. O'ROURKE
Executive SecretaryADMINISTRATION BUILDING
FISH PIER
BOSTON 10, MASS.

May 7, 1964

Hugh F. O'Rourke
Executive Secretary
Boston Fisheries Association, Inc.
Administration Building
Fish Pier
Boston 10, Massachusetts

Dear Hugh:

Very kind of you to take the time to write regarding the House passage of Senate Bills 627 and 1988. I appreciate your comments.

You will have heard by now that both bills, as passed by the House, were passed last night by the Senate - they await only the signature of the President.

In all, we have done well by the fishing industry this year, and I feel that your association and the other New England groups representing various elements of the industry can take something of a bow! Your letters, press releases and trips to Washington have been no small factor in prompting favorable Congressional action.

Chairman Bonner committed himself on the House floor recently to action "very soon" on S.1006. This is perhaps the ~~most~~ important bill of the three and I am hopeful that he will live up to this commitment.

Thanks again for writing.

Sincerely,

HASTINGS KEITH
Member of Congress

HK:JS

MAY 7, 1964

Hugh E. O'Rourke
Executive Secretary
Boston Fisheries Association, Inc.
Administration Building
Fish Pier
Boston 10, Massachusetts

Dear Hugh:

Very kind of you to take the time to write
regarding the House passage of Senate Bill 637
and 1968. I appreciate your comments.

You will have heard by now that both bills, as
passed by the House, were passed last night by the
Senate - they await only the signature of the President.

In all, we have done well by the fishing industry
this year, and I trust that your association and the
other New England groups representing various elements
of the industry can take something of a bow. Your
letters, press releases and trips to Washington have
been a small factor in promoting favorable Congressional
action.

Chairman Bonner committed himself on the House
floor recently to action "very soon" on S. 1005. This
is perhaps the most important bill of the three and
I am hopeful that he will live up to this commitment.

Thanks again for writing.

Sincerely,

MARTIN KEITH
Member of Congress

15:15

1.3.2



BOSTON FISHERIES ASSOCIATION, INC.

HUGH F. O'ROURKE
Executive Secretary

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, FISH PIER, BOSTON 10, MASS.

LIBERTY 2-4688

May 5, 1964

MAY 7 1964

12

Honorable Hastings Keith
U.S. House of Representatives
House Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Congressman Keith:

It was welcomed news to learn that the House passed Bills S.627 and S.1988, which should prove to be most helpful to the Massachusetts Fishing Industry.

The members of the Boston Fisheries Association deeply appreciate your interest in their behalf because they realize the eventual value these Bills will have to the Industry.

With the United States Tariff Committee withholding groundfish fillets from negotiations and the passage of S.627 and S.1988, there leaves just S.1006 to make a grand slam score for the Industry.

I would appreciate hearing from you if our Association can offer any assistance in bringing S.1006 to the floor of the House and work for its passage.

With kindest personal regards,

Wincereyly yours,

Hugh F. O'Rourke
Executive Secretary

HFO/MC

153
HASTINGS KEITH, M.C.
12TH DISTRICT, MASSACHUSETTS

WASHINGTON TELEPHONE:
CAPITOL 4-3121
EXTENSION 3111

COMMITTEE ON
INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN
COMMERCE

DISTRICT OFFICE:
243 POST OFFICE BUILDING
NEW BEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

May 6, 1964

Dear Friend:

Being vitally interested in the future well-being of the American Fishing Industry, I know that you will be glad to learn that Congress today passed two bills that have received wide and enthusiastic support from Massachusetts fishermen.

The first, Senate Bill 1988 (I sponsored the House version), puts real "teeth" into our laws pertaining to territorial limits and is aimed directly at those giant Russian fleets that harass our vessels and each year move closer inshore in their exploitation of valuable New England fisheries. When signed into law by the President, this will mean that any foreign fishing vessel caught operating in U.S. waters without our express permission will be subject to a \$10,000 fine, jail sentences and confiscation of the gear, catch and vessel.

Another important feature of the bill is its assertion of U.S. jurisdiction over certain species appertaining to the Continental Shelf out to the 200-meter depth. This is an encouraging step toward better protection of traditional American fisheries - even though this particular provision would be limited to those species that live on the shelf itself and actually depend on it for motivation, such as sea clams and, on the West Coast, king crab.

The other bill, Senate 627, will establish a new program of matching-fund grants to the States to promote more fisheries research and development. It will mean a total of \$1,500,000 to Massachusetts over the next five years.

Since many fishermen in my District have written to me about this legislation during the last few months, I felt you might like a first-hand report of this good news. Let me know if I can be of assistance to you in any way.

Sincerely,

Hastings Keith

HASTINGS KEITH
Member of Congress



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

ADDRESS ONLY THE DIRECTOR,
BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

15
SEP 10 1964

SEP 9 1964

Hon. Hastings Keith
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Keith:

This has reference to your letter of August 19, 1964, with an enclosed clipping from The Standard Times of New Bedford, Massachusetts, regarding fishery products and the Food for Peace Program.

As you know, the Foreign Assistance Act of 1963 contained an amendment to Section 106 of Public Law 480, "The Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended." This amendment made fishery products eligible under Title IV of that Law, Long Term Supply Contracts, and after January 1, 1965, for Title I, Sales for Foreign Currency. For purposes of these titles, any domestically produced fishery product (excluding fish flour until approved by the Food and Drug Administration) is eligible upon determination by the Secretary of the Interior that such product is in excess supply. The general criteria upon which such a determination would be made are that the particular commodity is in excess of domestic requirements, adequate carryover, and anticipated exports for dollars.

Although not all administrative problems have been resolved, we are presently in the process of developing guidelines for implementation of this program. As soon as details are worked out, industry groups will be notified, through their associations, regarding the procedures necessary for nominating fishery products for inclusion under Public Law 480.

We will keep you informed of the progress in this program.

Sincerely yours,

R. L. Crouther
Acting Director
for Donald L. McKernan
Director

Enclosure

116.2

September 17, 1964

The Honorable Edward F. Harrington
Mayor
City Hall
New Bedford, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Mayor:

I know of your interest in the new program to include surplus fishery products in this country's Food for Peace program.

The enclosed letter from Mr. H. E. Crowther, Acting Director of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, comments on the criteria to be involved under this new section of the Foreign Assistance Act, and is sent for your information.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

HASTINGS KEITH
Member of Congress

HK:JS

September 17, 1966

The Honorable Warren E. Hearneson
Mayor
City Hall
New Bedford, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Mayor:

I know of your interest in the new program
to include wildlife research projects in the country's
road for space program.

The enclosed letter from Mr. W. E. Hearneson,
acting director of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries,
concerns the criteria to be involved under the
new section of the Wildlife Research Act, and is sent
for your information.

Respectfully,
Y

Sincerely,

WILLIAM W. HEARNESON
Director of Fisheries

10-07

August 19, 1964

Donald McKernan, Director
U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries
Interior Department
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. McKernan:

The attached clipping from The Standard-Times of New Bedford, Mass., indicates the continuing interest in my District in the new fish surpluses amendment to Public Law 480.

So that I may be able to inform local officials, and for my own information, I will appreciate having an updated report on efforts to activate a program in this regard. Of greatest interest, of course, would be information on what New Bedford's flounder industry will have to do to qualify.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

Hastings Keith
Member of Congress

HK:JS

100-100000-100000
100-100000-100000

August 10, 1954

John F. Kennedy, Director
U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries
Interior Department
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

The attached copy of the report from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, dated August 10, 1954, indicates the continuing interest in the new fishery management system to be established.

To that end, I am able to inform you that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, is conducting a study of the fishery resources of the United States. This study is being conducted in order to determine the present and potential fishery resources of the United States and to develop a plan for the management of these resources. It is hoped that this study will provide the basis for the development of a fishery management system which will be able to provide for the sustainable use of the fishery resources of the United States.

Very respectfully,
Director, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries

Sincerely,
John F. Kennedy

Director, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries
U.S. Department of the Interior

100-100000-100000

Yellowtail Fish Plan Is Pushed

1.6.4

Surplus Food Is Asked to

Mayor Hanson
asked for a
plan to
remove surplus
food from the
market today.

The move is
to move the
market during
when prices drop.

The mayor said
the 1963 food-for-peace
would cover flounder
program has been
implemented.

Preliminary information
states the program would
like other Federal programs
remove surplus wheat and
from the market, he said.

However, he is obtaining
copy of the 1963 law setting
the program and will study the
measure before making final
plans, he added.

"If our initial information is
correct, this could be a tremendous
thing for New Bedford.
After all, yellowtail is our No. 1
fish crop," he said.

The thing that has plagued
the industry for so long is that
during the winter the wholesale
price is eight cents a pound
while during the summer the
price drops to three cents.

"If we could remove the glut
of fish from the market during
summer, when prices are low,
the industry would be able to
sell a lot more fish during the
winter when prices are high."

Yellowtail Fish Plan Is Pushed

Surplus Food Label Is Asked by Mayor

Mayor Harrington plans to push for inclusion of yellowtail flounder in the Federal surplus food program this week, he said today.

The move is designed to remove the glut of fish from the market during the summer when prices drop sharply, the mayor said.

The mayor said he believes a 1963 food-for-peace program would cover flounder, but "the program has never been implemented."

Preliminary information indicates the program would work like other Federal programs to remove surplus wheat and corn from the market, he said.

However, he is obtaining a copy of the 1963 law setting up the program and will study the measure before making final plans, he added.

"If our initial information is correct, this could be a tremendous thing for New Bedford. After all, yellowtail is our No. 1 fish crop," he said.

The thing that has plagued the industry for so long is that during the winter the wholesale price is eight cents a pound while during the summer the price drops to three cents.

"If we could remove the glut of fish from the market during summer when prices drop sharply it would give the industry a tremendous boost."

FWS 1.7.1

February 3, 1965

Mr. Frank J. Bachoff, Chairman
Massachusetts Advisory Commission
on Marine Fisheries
551 West Water Street
Rockland, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Bachoff:

Many thanks for your letter of February 1,
regarding your interest in fishing and conservation
legislation pending before the 89th Congress.

I have asked the Chief Clerk of the House
Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee to add your
name to the Committee mailing list for legislative
calendars and hearing notices. While the Committee
does not maintain a regular mailing list for each
bill that is filed, the calendars are published
regularly and will keep you well posted on develop-
ments in the House of Representatives.

Also, I have asked Commissioner Clarence
Pautzke of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to
add your name to the Service's list for bulletins
and press releases. In addition, of course, you
will receive my own legislative newsletter, which is
mailed out about four or five times each session.
We often deal with fishing matters in that report to
the District.

I hope these various publications will be
helpful and that you won't hesitate to write again
if I can be of further service.

Sincerely,

HASTINGS KEITH, M.C.

HK:JS

P.S. - A copy of the pollution bill passed by the
Senate, S.3, is enclosed.

February 3, 1962

Director, FBI
Commissioner of State and William
Interior Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Commissioner Poulos:

Mr. Frank J. Nichols of my District has
written to me to express his interest in matters
dealing with marine fishing and conservation.

Mr. Nichols is Chairman of the Massachusetts
Wildlife Rehabilitation Advisory Committee, and is interested
in receiving publications that would help keep the
Commission informed of activities in these fields
on the Federal level.

I would appreciate it very much if you
could arrange to have the name added to the Service's
mailing list for its bulletins and press releases.
Its address is:

Frank J. Nichols
551 West Street, Room 1100
Boston, Massachusetts

Sincerely,

Sincerely,

WALTERS-KITCO
Special Agent in Charge

WJL:JH

February 3, 1965

W. B. Winfield, Chief Clerk
Committee on Merchant Marine and
Fisheries
219 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bernard:

Attached for your consideration is
a copy of a letter I have received from Mr.
Frank J. Bachoff, Chairman of the Massachusetts
Marine Fisheries Advisory Commission.

I would appreciate it very much if you
could arrange to have Mr. Bachoff's name added
to the Committee's mailing list for the calendar
and hearings.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

HASTINGS KEITH
Member of Congress

HK:JS

February 2, 1962

W. G. Winfield, Chief Clerk
Committee on Merchant Marine and
Fisheries
219 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Reference for your information is
a copy of a letter I have received from Mr.
Frank J. Bouché, Chairman of the Massachusetts
Native Fishery Advisory Commission.

I would appreciate it very much if you
could arrange to have Mr. Bouché's name added
to the Committee's mailing list for the calendar
and hearings.

Kindness personal regards.

Sincerely,
W. G. Winfield

W. G. Winfield
Member of Congress

WJ:JS

FEB 3 1965

(15)

12/1/55

1.7.4

551 West Water Street
Rockland, Massachusetts
February 1, 1965

The Hon. Hastings Keith
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

Dear Congressman Keith:

Will you please put me on the mailing list for any bills in Marine Fishing and Conservation that will be before the Congress this Session. I also would like copy of Pollution Bill that just passed the Senate.

Thank you for past favors and for your treatment of me when I was in Washington last January on Marine Bills.

Yours sincerely

Frank J. Bachoff

Frank J. Bachoff

Chairman

Mass. Marine Fisheries Advisory Commission



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES
POST OFFICE BUILDING
GLOUCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS
01930

APR 26 1965 (29)
NORTH ATLANTIC REGION
(REGION 3)

ADDRESS ONLY THE
REGIONAL DIRECTOR

FWS 1.8.1

April 23, 1965

Hon. Hastings Keith
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

My dear Congressman:

In accordance with your recent request of Dr. Graham,
Laboratory Director of our Biological Laboratory in
Woods Hole, we are enclosing a report and graphic
material concerning the status of the New England
Fisheries.

Respectfully yours,

John T. Gharrett
Regional Director

Enclosures

Statistics

FW 31.8.2

April 27, 1965

Dr. Herbert Graham
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries
Laboratory
Woods Hole, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Graham:

Thank you very much for your courtesy
last week during my visit to Woods Hole.

I, of course, wish that I could have
spent more time with you. However, John Gharrett
has sent me quite a packet of information on the
status of New England fisheries - which you kindly
requested in my behalf - so I will have some more
homework to do.

Thanks again.

Sincerely,

HASTINGS KEITH
Member of Congress

HK:JS
CC: John T. Gharrett, BCF
Gloucester, Massachusetts

I am including facts in your presentation
712

Statistical

April 27, 1968

Dr. Herbert G. ...
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries
Laboratory
Woods Hole, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Gorman:

Thank you very much for your courtesy
last week during my visit to Woods Hole.

I, of course, also had to have
spent more time with you. However, John Charnick
has sent me some of the information on the
status of the Atlantic fisheries - which you kindly
provided in my report - so I will have some more
background on this.

Yours truly,

Sincerely,

HASTINGS WITH
Member of Congress

HK:TS
cc: John F. Gorman, DCI
Director, Massachusetts

TW 59.1

July 26, 1965

Ronald W. De Lucien, Director
Fishery Products Program
National Cannery Association
1133 20th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Mr. De Lucien:

Many thanks for your letter of July 23rd, and for sending me a copy of the NCA Fishery Information Bulletin, containing my remarks on S. 627.

This bill was one we had worked on for more than two years, so I was very gratified to note the attention the Bulletin paid my remarks.

The weekly issues of the Bulletin are required reading in this office, for they provide an invaluable guide to the interests and activities of the fishing industry.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

HASTINGS KEITH
Member of Congress

HK:jsl

July 26, 1952

Donald W. De Haven, Director
National Cancer Institute
1133 20th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037

Dear Mr. De Haven:

Many thanks for your letter of July 15, 1952.
Enclosed are a copy of the Journal of the National Cancer Institute,
Volume 17, Number 1, 1952.

This issue contains the report on the results of
two years of work on the Journal of the National Cancer Institute.
The Journal of the National Cancer Institute is published
twice a year, in May and November.

The work of the Journal of the National Cancer Institute is
leading in this office, the two years of work on the
side to the interests and activities of the leading
industry.

Very truly,
Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Director of Research
National Cancer Institute

WJL

7/11/50

JUL 24 1965 1.2

(21) JS

NATIONAL
CANNERS
ASSOCIATION



ROY G. LUCKS, PRESIDENT
J. LOGAN BLOODWORTH, FIRST VICE PRESIDENT
W. ENNIS PARKER, SECOND VICE PRESIDENT
MILAN D. SMITH, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

1133 20TH STREET, N. W. · WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

July 23, 1965

Hon. Hastings Keith
U.S. House of Representatives
1111 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Congressman Keith:

I wanted to take this opportunity to send you a copy of the NCA Fishery Information Bulletin of July 16 which reported the House passage of S. 627. You will note that we carried your pertinent remarks so that the fishing industry would have some of the background.

I wanted to bring this to your attention inasmuch as our Bulletin is received by persons all over the country concerned with the American fishing industry. We certainly appreciate your leadership on this and on many past occasions, which results in the further strengthening of this great industry.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Ronald W. De Lucien

Ronald W. De Lucien, Director
Fishery Products Program

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FISHERY INFORMATION BULLETIN

national canners association
washington, d.c.

9.3

July 16, 1965

CONGRESS

Senate Bill for a Department of Marine and Atmospheric Affairs Introduced

S. 2251 (Muskie, Bartlett, Morse, Neuberger, Ervin, Inouye, Pastore, Randolph of West Virginia, and Yarborough of Texas), to coordinate and to consolidate the civilian marine and atmospheric functions of the U.S. Government by establishing a Department of Marine and Atmospheric Affairs, "to enunciate national policies pertinent to the marine and atmospheric interests of the U.S., to further the expanded exploration of marine environs and the use of marine resources, to encourage research and development in the marine and atmospheric sciences and technologies, " was introduced in the Senate on July 7, and referred to the Committee on Government Operations.

The legislation proposes to consolidate the functions in the Executive branch concerning "marine and related affairs" into three areas as follows: (1) "The Department of the Navy representing the marine and related military interest and security of the U.S., (2) the National Science Foundation and Smithsonian Institution representing the marine, atmospheric and related academic interests, and (3) the Department of Marine and Atmospheric Affairs representing the marine, atmospheric and related industry interests."

The bill, among other things, would abolish the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, including the Fish and Wildlife Commission and the Bureaus of Commercial Fisheries and Sport Fisheries. There would be established within the Department of the Interior the position of Assistant Secretary for Inland Fisheries and Wildlife and Parks, under which would be a Bureau of Inland Fisheries and a Bureau to be known as the "National Wildlife Service."

In order to show the full intent and background to the legislation, the remarks of Senator Muskie on the Senate floor at the time of introduction are carried as an attachment to today's Fishery Information Bulletin.

In view of the potential effect on fishery functions within the U.S. Government which this legislation proposes, next week's Bulletin will carry the full text of S. 2251 as an attachment.

9.7
CONGRESS (con't)

S. 2218 - Nine Mile Fishing Zone Bill - Receives 6 New Sponsors in Senate

S. 2218 (Bartlett, Magnuson, and Kennedy of Mass.), which would establish a nine-mile fishing zone beyond the present three-mile territorial sea limit of the United States, received six additional co-sponsors in the Senate on July 8.

The new co-sponsors are Senators Gruening of Alaska, Morse of Oregon, Pastore of Rhode Island, Ribicoff of Connecticut, Smith and Muskie of Maine.

Senator Bartlett, speaking on the floor of the Senate, said, "Last week I introduced legislation to protect our coastal fishery resources by establishing an additional nine-mile protective fishery zone beyond our territorial seas limit. Recently Soviet vessels have violated the 1965 U.S. -Russia king crab treaty in the restricted grounds off the Aleutian Islands and last week Russian trawlers have been sighted immediately off the coast of Oregon. In my introductory remarks I noted that this measure has precedent both in terms of U.S. law and with regard to international law. The U.S. has maintained a twelve-mile customs zone since 1799 and more than 80 coastal nations have unilaterally established their territorial sea claims or have claimed wider fishing zones."

S. 2218 and identical House bills H.R. 9531 and H.R. 9540 are pending before the Senate Commerce Committee and the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee respectively.

House passes S. 998 - Fishery Loan Fund

On July 12, the House passed S. 998, to amend section 4 of the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make loans for the financing of new and used fishing vessels, and to extend the term during which the Fishery Loan Fund will operate.

The Fishery Loan Fund was established in 1956 as a ten-year program, with an appropriation authorization initially of \$10,000,000, but this was increased to \$20,000,000 in 1958, for the purpose to allow the Department of the Interior to make loans for financing and refinancing of commercial fishing vessels and for the maintenance, repair, and replacement of fishing vessels and gear.

S. 998, as passed by both houses, would extend the Program for five years with an amount authorized to be appropriated of \$20,000,000 as initial capital, and would expand the Program so as to allow loans for the purchase of new and used fishing vessels without the replacement restriction.

Rep. Dingell (Mich.) stated on the floor of the House that, "Because of the hazardous nature of the fishing industry, most lending institutions are either unwilling or unable to take the risk involved in long-term financing of fishing vessels and equipment. The assistance provided by S. 998 would be available to the fisherman only after he has been advised that financial assistance is not

9.5
CONGRESS (con't)

otherwise available on reasonable terms. The Committee was unanimous in recommending enactment of this legislation. It is our feeling that this five-year program would be of great benefit in restoring our commercial fishing fleet, while at the same time providing needed financial assistance to our commercial fishermen."

The House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee reported out S. 998 on July 7 (H. Report 600).

The House passage of S. 998 clears the legislation for the President's signature. The bill is expected to become law.

House Passes S. 627 concerning Oceanographic Vessels

On July 12, the House passed S. 627, to exempt oceanographic research vessels from the application of certain vessel inspection laws, with minor amendments as proposed by the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee.

The House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee reported out S. 627, as amended, on July 7 (H. Report 599).

The bill provides authority to exempt such research vessels from within the scope of statutes and regulations governing merchant marine vessels.

Rep. Keith (Mass.), a co-sponsor of the House version of S. 627 - H.R. 7320 - stated that the "Need for this legislation has become increasingly apparent, as a result of the increased national interest in the marine sciences and the increasingly sophisticated requirements of oceanographic programs." He pointed out that six years ago there were 16 ocean research vessels and "Today's national oceanographic fleet consists of about 50 ships, and more are building."

"This bill, S. 627," he said, "very adequately meets the need for a uniform policy regarding the specialized operations of research vessels. For example, rules and regulations can be drawn under its authority which are expressly tailored to the special operational characteristics of research vessels." He stated that this would correct the present situation in which existing regulations are used which were originally intended for "completely different types of vessels and vessel operations."

MAINE SARDINE CANNERS ELECT

The Maine Sardine Council has named Calvin Stinson, Jr., of Prospect Harbor as its chairman for one year while Verne McFadden of McKinley has been re-elected as president of the Maine Sardine Packers' Association.

Stinson who is an executive of the Stinson Canning Company succeeds Eugene L. Bailey of North Lubec, whose term expired. Alger Pike of Lubec, was re-elected as Council vice chairman. Other members of the Council are Bailey, Carroll Peacock, Lubec; James Warren, Eastport; Edwin Witham, Rockland and Samuel Zwecker, Port Clyde.

Bailey has been elected 1st vice president of the Association, Saul Zwecker, Rockland, 2nd vice president; Frank Woodward, Eastport, secretary-treasurer. President McFadden is Maine manager of sardine operations for the William Underwood Company, Watertown, Massachusetts.

Richard E. Reed of Augusta is executive secretary of both the Maine Sardine Council and the Maine Sardine Packers' Association.

FOREIGN FISHERY DEVELOPMENTS

Japan Salmon Fishing in Japan-Soviet Treaty Area

Data compiled by the Japanese Fisheries Agency revealed that the salmon catch in North Pacific Area B (south of 45° N. latitude), including the Japan Sea, was better than anticipated, totaling about 44,000 metric tons as of June 18. Production quota for Area B was 59,000 tons. The Agency announced that it would close the long-line fishery one week earlier than planned, on June 23 instead of June 30. The Fisheries Agency also revealed that it would shorten by one week the period in which permits would be issued to gill-net fishing vessels licensed to operate in Area A (between 45° N. -48° N. latitudes). Reportedly, this measure, in effect, would compel gill-netters to end their operations in Area B earlier so as to be able to return to port in time to pick up their permits to fish in Area A. ("Suisan Keizai Shimbun, ")

Japanese Bristol Bay King Crab Fishing

The two Japanese king crab factoryships, "Tainichi Maru" (5,859 gross tons) and "Tokei Maru" (5,385 gross tons), operating in Bristol Bay, had packed 112,584 cases of king crab as of June 24, equal to 61 percent of their combined production quota of 185,000 cases. They are averaging 11.5 crabs per shackle and 22.5 crabs per case. ("Suisan Tsushin, " June 28)

MARINE AND ATMOSPHERIC AFFAIRS COORDINATION ACT OF 1965

Mr. MUSKIE. Mr. President, there is a variety of bills before both Houses of the Congress to enhance and encourage the Federal role in the management of our marine affairs. These bills encompass ideas for the improvement of our merchant marine fleet, review of our interests in the law of the sea, exploration of the Continental Shelf, enhancement of our anadromous fisheries management efforts, import restrictions on fisheries products from those nations practicing poor conservation techniques in our adjacent waters, advisory council proposals for the coordination of our oceanographic effort, the establishment of a massive NASA-like organization for the conquest of the oceans—our “Inner space”—and many others.

In addition, President Johnson has now proposed reorganization plan No. 2, consolidating the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Weather Bureau and the Central Radio Propagation Laboratory to form a new agency in the Department of Commerce to be known as the Environmental Science Services Administration.

All of these ideas have merit and are rooted in the national concern over the conduct and future direction of our marine and atmospheric activities. In my opinion, they are symptomatic of: First, the recognition of the tremendous importance of the oceanic and atmospheric environs to our daily lives and economy; and, second, the fragmentary attention we give these matters in Government policymaking and administration.

The legislation which I introduce today is designed to crystallize our attention on the need to coordinate our work in the interrelated areas of marine and atmospheric environments which so vitally affect our economy, trade, our international relations, strategic posture, natural resource programs and our basic continental climate and weather patterns.

It is my hope that this legislation and my remarks may serve as a catalyst for the Congress in considering the far-reaching implications of our activities—or lack of them—in exploring, understanding, and using the resources of the atmosphere and the ocean.

It is essential for those of us who have been primarily concerned with our interior natural resource programs to turn our eyes to the sea around us. In so doing, we will join the efforts of our distinguished colleagues, Senators MAGNUSON, BARTLETT, and others, who have continued to direct our attention to the implications of an inadequate “national will” concerned with marine and related affairs. It is my hope that the discussion engendered may contribute to the development of a “national will” to move forward in a strong, coordinated marine and atmospheric program.

In reviewing the problems and potentials inherent in our status and purposes in marine and atmospheric use and technology, my thoughts focus on several matters.

First, let me put into perspective the status and present direction of our efforts to conquer the mysteries of the marine environment. The words of Mr. James H. Wakeline, Jr., former Assistant Sec-

retary of the Navy for Research and Development are appropriate:

For centuries man has looked to the sea as a surface on which to sail to distant lands for exploration and trade, as an arena for naval battles, as a supplementary source of food—but always as a region of mystery with unpredictable and awesome displays of strength. While the world's oceans do, in fact, cover almost three-quarters of the surface of the earth, our real interest lies as much in the volume beneath the surface as in the surface itself. The extent to which we can use this deep domain depends critically upon our knowledge of its boundaries, its properties, and its contents. To obtain this knowledge, we have been working—on a concentrated program in oceanography to study the dynamics of ocean behavior on and beneath the surface, to map the depths and shorelines with much greater accuracy and to access the vast storehouse of food, minerals, and chemicals for future exploitation by mankind. From this program, and others related to it, we will learn much about how to alter and control the tremendous energy developed through the interaction of the air and the sea and released as hurricanes, typhoons, and other storms of great destructiveness. It remains for us now to put this knowledge to work and to find out how we can economically extract the resources from the sea for our use. Before we can fully apply this knowledge, however, we must learn how to live, work, and operate in the ocean depths. Without this capability we cannot effectively use the ocean space for our country's defense or make available its vital materials that we will require for future generations on the earth.”

In our national assault upon the marine environment, I see a tremendous historic parallel with that of our country a century and a half ago as we began to unlock the frontiers and rich resources of the western North American continent.

In this earlier day Jefferson and a few others who advocated the opening of our West stood virtually alone. Powerful political and industrial forces sought to divert our energies from westward expansion toward Europe and seagoing trade. John Adams, then Senator from Massachusetts, sided with Jefferson in a display of political courage and vision which brought about his ouster from the Senate and what he then believed to be his political demise.

A few years later another New Englander, Daniel Webster, spoke in questioning terms of our great West saying, “What do we want with this vast worthless area? What use have we for this country?” Although I do not hear specific voices in this day against our national marine program effort, there is a counterpart reflected in apathy, lack of concern and absence of a “national will” to forge ahead.

The role of the Federal Government in opening our West was to explore, to map, and to provide capital and land incentive for the private development of the area. This role was a unique experiment a century and a half ago which staggered the European mind with its audacity.

Are we any less audacious today? I think not. The frontiers of the sea, great lakes, and the atmosphere between earth and space are before us. We need to use their resources and powers. Government can again lead the way through exploration, scientific inquiry, and capital incentive for business and private capital to follow. We need only to chan-

nel our energies and coordinate our efforts to lift the curtain of uncertainty over the realm of the little known.

The lifting of this curtain requires recognition of a little realized fact. This fact is that we now possess the technical knowledge and industrial capacity to live, work, explore, and exploit the resources of the marine world. Heretofore, the main thrust of governmental concern with marine and atmospheric affairs has been in the realm of basic scientific inquiry. For a long time scientific knowledge has been ahead of the engineering technology required to accelerate exploration and resource utilization in marine environments. This is no longer the case. We now realize that technology has caught up and even surpassed basic science. We are now ready to pursue a vigorous course of marine resource utilization which will enhance our economy and contribute greatly to our general welfare.

Apparently, this basic fact did not influence the administration in its preparation of the Reorganization Plan No. 2 proposal. This plan is directed essentially toward the coordination of basic scientific inquiry within the interrelated fields of marine and atmospheric affairs. This is a sound proposal as far as it goes—but now is the time for governmental action to go further. Our programs must continue scientific research and inquiry—but this must be in partnership with the technologies of use and development. Our aim must be to encourage the mastery and use of these environs for the benefit of man.

Like the conquest of space, the conquest of the Marine environs requires the development of complicated equipment and specialized systems. These include: Vehicles to come and go from worksites and in which to explore and map, together with the navigational and propulsion systems for these vehicles, underwater construction techniques, unique construction materials, communication systems, power and distribution systems and a wide variety of new techniques for working in an aquatic environment. We have the technical knowledge to develop these systems. In fact, many now exist. We need only to define and coordinate our national efforts and to provide the incentive to attract the interest of those technological industries with the capacity to do the job.

So much for perspective. I would like to draw attention now to some of the effects and problems evident in our present national effort.

First, despite unused fisheries resources in our own waters, we do not catch the fish we eat, expending about \$600 million annually abroad for the importation of fisheries products. This represents a substantial part of our dollar drain.

Because our resources are unused, an increasing volume of Asiatic and European fishermen are attracted by our default to use our waters and catch our resources. All too frequently these foreign fishermen utilize exploitive practices in our waters, seriously undermining our resource conservation efforts. All this evades the law of the sea and the Continental Shelf doctrine and causes extreme embarrassment to the State Department.

Accenting this international problem is the relatively low status of our representatives in the departments of State, Interior, or Commerce who meet with the ministerial level representatives of other nations relative to U.S. interests in international marine affairs. Other nations, very logically, I think, believe that our Government doesn't care enough about these matters to give them high official attention.

Second, much of our international commitment is concerned with underdeveloped countries and the dietary lack of protein in 60 percent of the world's population. We ship our surplus grain to these nations but do little to attack the basic problem. We know that sustained fisheries resources exceed the world's protein requirements—and further, that great unused resources are available just off the shores of many an underdeveloped country.

Other countries, particularly Russia, capitalize on this knowledge by building up the fisheries capacities of underdeveloped nations and by direct landings of fisheries products by their home fleets. In this way the Russian fisheries and merchant marine make a profit of their activities, and at the same time use their vessels as an adjunct of their defense posture throughout the world in recognition of the strategic importance of the world ocean areas—70 percent of the earth's surface.

Our sick fisheries industry and declining merchant marine do not compete—nor do they add the important strategic element of U.S. occupation throughout the world ocean area.

Third, we are constantly reminded that our continental reserves of strategic fossil fuels and minerals are dwindling—that indeed we are living today on the "savings" required for future generations. Were we to mine more from the sea and the continental shelf we would be, in effect, living on our "income" rather than exclusively on our savings, for every river, every stream, every rain brings dissolved minerals and chemicals from the land to the sea—enriching and replenishing the sea.

By this I do not suggest any abandonment of our interior resources or that we need depend upon the minerals, oil, and gas resources of the sea today and or even tomorrow. I do maintain, however, that we must accelerate our effort, now, to explore, to chart and locate and to use the resources of the marine environment. If we do not, others will. Through use and industrial incentive our technology will rapidly improve.

Fourth, the hearings of the subcommittee on air and water pollution have brought to light some serious problems in the "aging" and deterioration of the Great Lakes, estuarine, and harbor areas. The speed of the "aging" process in such bodies of water is normally measured in millennia. We now have reason to believe that large quantities of nutrients entering our Great Lakes and coastal bays in waste discharges are speeding up this process significantly. Also, we find that even with the overnight elimination of pollutants from these waters—if such were possible—the reversal of the "aging" process, or even its slowing down, appears to be next to impossible under the limitations of present knowledge.

To those in this body from our Nation's heartland, I need not overemphasize the economic impact of water level drops or vegetative concentrations in the Great Lakes.

Shoaling waters, warming waters, and increased vegetation affect shipping, the fisheries industry, recreation, and shore-based industry drastically. We need to learn more about the currents, temperature, and other factors influencing this "aging" process of the Great Lakes. This requires an intensive exploratory and research effort which must be undertaken now before it is too late and economic disaster strikes the heartland of our Nation. In addition we should note the Great Lakes comprise the largest fresh water sea in the world. What we learn in such a microcosm can be of infinite value in our pursuit of knowledge within the world oceans.

Fifth, although the scientific community has recognized the interactions of the air-sea interface in the creation of both broad climatological and local weather patterns, we have as yet scarcely scratched the surface in learning how to modify these phenomena for man's benefit. Among our colleagues, Senator ANDERSON has stressed the importance and future potential for the replenishment and delivery of continental water resources inherent in weather modification techniques.

The needs in this area are legion, but just envision the day when controlled buildup in the snow pack above a western reservoir can replenish that reservoir and help regulate streamflows for power, irrigation, pollution abatement, and so forth, or when controlled weather modification can replenish depleted underground aquifers or transport water in rain over barrier mountains to arid but fertile soils. A dream today? Maybe so—but it can be reality tomorrow.

The work going forward toward more adequate weather warning systems for tornadoes, hurricanes, and floods is fairly well known. But also the Navy and Weather Bureau, in Project Storm Fury, seek to find means to modify, bend, or ameliorate these furious storms of tremendous human and economic impact. The day when we can modify the hands of Nature for man's benefit—when such recent disasters as the Northwest and Mississippi Valley floods are things of the past—is not too far distant—if we accelerate and enforce our "national will" to better understand the interacting marine and atmospheric phenomena which cause them. The costs of such accelerated effort are insignificant in comparison with the potential benefits.

Sixth, the need for power to produce the wonders of our industrial and technological age are apparent to us all. We are all familiar with the disparity of power available to various parts of our country. The potentials for the generation of such power by nuclear energy and by the prospects of obtaining vast oil reserves on the Continental Shelf or from the oil shale deposits of Wyoming, Colorado, and Utah are known. Equal, if not greater power generating potential exists through the harnessing of oceanic power. I have dwelt on the potentials of tidal power at Passamaquoddy between Maine and Canada many times before this Chamber. Similar opportunities exist in Alaska, lower California, and many other parts of the world. The French have just completed the Rance River project on the coast of Brittany making tidal power a reality.

Possibly of even greater importance as a source of oceanic power, since it is not tied to a specific location, is the use of the ocean thermocline as a source of power. In this system electric turbines

are powered by steam obtained from water at surface temperature at reduced pressure. Experiments in this area are underway and the technology of the near future should produce a workable powerplant of perhaps 4,500 kilowatts per unit with byproducts of fresh water: fish and plankton and mineral production.

Another significant source of ocean power is wave action. It is believed that wave action rather than nuclear or solar power would best and most economically provide the power source for the thousands of buoys envisaged in the future exploration and development of the oceans. Ocean currents, of which as yet we know little, may provide still another source of power generation.

These then are some of the problems we face today and a few of the potentials we can enjoy tomorrow.

Let me turn now to how our Government is meeting this great challenge in the marine and atmospheric program area. Our main effort is entitled the national oceanographic program. It is one of several governmentwide programs planned and coordinated by the President, with the advice and assistance of the Office of Science and Technology. In the field of oceanography the Director of OST, who also serves as Chairman of the Federal Council for Science and Technology, looks to the Council's Interagency Committee on Oceanography to carry out the program.

As a "committee" in Government this group has been quite successful in their efforts to coordinate the diverse functions of 5 departments, 3 independent agencies, and 22 operating bureaus and offices. Despite their competent work and continual improvement, the Interagency Committee on Oceanography suffers from a number of circumstances with which it is powerless to deal. These are:

First. None of its members is the policy head of the department in which he works, nor is departmental oceanographic policy delegated to him. Whenever ICO makes a decision, that decision is subject to the independent and individual policy review of several department heads. Within the concerned departments marine and atmospheric affairs are relatively minor parts of overall responsibilities.

Second. Each ICO member has his own full-time job. They meet from time to time and give the ICO program a few hours of attention, but their prime attention is devoted to their own daily responsibilities.

Third. The staff of ICO is loaned from other agencies. It receives budgetary support from other agencies. These two situations make it difficult for the most dedicated operation to establish relative program priorities. Even the most objective public servant finds it difficult to judge a project favored by a bureau chief who may soon again be his boss.

Fourth. A program is not a program unless it has a budget with which it may be implemented. The ICO budget for a national oceanographic program is a conglomeration of budgets for marine and atmospheric affairs within 22 bureaus and offices. The ICO considers the budget as a whole but each budget request is contained within the several departments, bureaus, and agencies. Thus each appropriation request is reviewed by a variety of Bureau of the Budget examiners. Each must compete with other agency functions at the bureau and departmental level for "pieces of the appropriation pie" due such agen-

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cies. By the time the President's budget is sent to the Congress it is at once unidentifiable as a national effort and bears little resemblance to the thoughtful design of ICO.

Fifth. The many segments of the President's program bearing on marine or atmospheric affairs is presented to at least 32 substantive and appropriation committees of the Congress. Among these committees there is little communication.

The consequence of all this—despite ICO's best efforts—is the lack of a well-balanced national program of marine and inter-related atmospheric affairs or a budget for it. Accordingly, this country does not have a truly national well directed effort in this vital area of concern.

This bill which I introduce today proposes:

First, the enunciation of the broad national purposes, concepts, and objectives required for a coordinated balanced program in marine and atmospheric affairs. In this, it places emphasis on an acceleration and expansion of marine exploration, technology, and scientific endeavor. It outlines a Federal role of full partnership and coordination with State, local government, industrial and academic activity in the marine and atmospheric field. It promotes incentive for private capital investment to follow governmental leadership in the development and exploitation of the marine and atmospheric resources and environmental uses.

Second, it authorizes a marine exploration fund providing for an accelerated exploration program at the Federal level with cost-sharing incentives for the States, academic and industrial communities. Loans and grants are authorized for purposes of developing, improving, and testing the instrumentation, vessels, vehicles, equipment or facilities required to implement a progressive program of marine exploration and discovery.

Third, it authorizes a marine and atmospheric research and development fund for the acceleration of basic research in the component areas of necessary scientific inquiry. This includes: the advance of oceanographic engineering, advancement of knowledge pertinent to the geomorphology and geology of the Continental Shelf, Great Lakes, and deep ocean floors and, similarly, for the biological life, chemical and physical characteristics of such environs. It also provides for research and development related to climatological and meteorological phenomena of the air-sea interface and atmosphere as well as the transmission and generation of electrical energy in such environs.

Fourth, it recognizes that the coordination of our major civilian agencies concerned with marine and atmospheric affairs is essential. It recognizes three basic areas of governmental focus or influence within the framework of our national efforts. These are: First, within the Department of the Navy representing the marine and related military and security interests of the United States; second, within the National Science Foundation and Smithsonian Institution

representing the academic interests in such matters; and, third, within a new Department of Marine and Atmospheric Affairs representing the civilian marine and atmospheric interests and industry.

In creating this new department, I believe a moderate, sensible position is taken between the present fragmented operation which we now pursue and the creation of a massive new NASA-like agency for these environs.

Essentially, the new Department would carry the President's reorganization plan No. 2 to a logical conclusion. Included in this new Department would be the U.S. Maritime Administration, U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, U.S. Weather Bureau, the National Oceanographic Data Center, the Coastal Engineering Research Center, the Sea-Air Interaction Laboratory, the Central Radio Propagation Laboratory—all existing agencies—and a new bureau of marine fisheries formed by the environmental division of the fisheries, responsibilities of the present Fish and Wildlife Service. A new coordinating office of Marine Geology and Mineral Resources would also be established.

These are the major agencies concerned with marine and atmospheric affairs. There are many other agencies such as the Geological Survey, Bureau of Mines, Public Health Service, and so forth, concerned with Missions in the marine environment, but it is thought to be unwise to separate the marine functions from these present agencies at this time.

In addition, this bill does one other thing: it provides for the establishment of a joint committee of the Congress to be the forum for the consideration of the future direction and role of government in marine and atmospheric affairs. This I believe necessary if this vital area of national program need is to be properly communicated to the people. The parameters of discussion, the range and scope of the problems, and the scientific, resource, and social areas of inquiry are too broad for consideration within the framework of existing committee structure in either the House or the Senate.

Mr. President, this then is the direction of the legislation I introduce. In closing, let me emphasize again my intentions. These are to help focus national attention on the problems and opportunities before this Nation in the marine world and lower atmosphere around us.

It is my hope that hearings pertinent to Reorganization Plan No. 2 and on this bill will bring our national purposes into focus for legislative action—action which will coordinate our efforts and infuse them with the strength and imagination inherent in our people.

In closing, may I remind my colleagues of the words of our late President John F. Kennedy as he said, "Knowledge of the oceans is more than a matter of curiosity. Our very survival may hinge upon it." Now I may add that knowledge alone is not enough, our survival may well hinge on our occupation and use of the vast marine world around us.

Thank you, Mr. President.



FISHERY INFORMATION BULLETIN

national cannery association
washington, d.c.

9.10

July 23, 1965

CONGRESS

Department of Marine and Atmospheric Affairs

The introduction of S. 2251 (Muskie et al), to establish a Department of Marine and Atmospheric Affairs which would, among other things, consolidate in one agency the fishery activities of the U.S. government, was reported in the Fishery Information Bulletin of July 16. The full text of the legislation, which is currently pending before the Senate Committee on Government Operations, is carried as an attachment to this issue of the Bulletin, for your information.

Compensation for Foreign Seizures of U.S. Vessels

H. R. 9810 (Bob Wilson, Calif.), "to amend the act of August 27, 1954, relating to the seizure of vessels of the United States by foreign countries," was introduced in the House on July 13 and referred to the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee.

The bill would amend the Fisherman's Protective Act of 1954 (PL 83-680) by adding the provision that "in any case where a vessel of the United States is seized by a foreign country under the conditions of section 2, the owners of the vessel shall be reimbursed by the Secretary of the Treasury for all costs, including demurrage, sustained by the vessel by reason of its seizure and detention." Under the present provisions of PL 83-680, the owners of a vessel seized by a foreign country "on the basis of rights or claims in territorial waters or the high seas which are not recognized by the United States" can be reimbursed only for the amount of fines actually paid to obtain the vessel's release.

Rep. Wilson stated when he introduced the bill: "In a number of cases, our American flag fishing vessels have been seized by a foreign country and detained for an extensive period of time while determining whether or not a violation of provincial fishing regulations can be charged. These unreasonable detentions are very costly to our fishermen, who notoriously operate on close financial margin. My bill would amend the Fisherman's Protective Act so that the owner of any detained American-flag vessel will be reimbursed by the Secretary of the Treasury for all costs, including demurrage. It is not difficult to understand that timing is a highly critical factor in the fishing business, not only from the standpoint of keeping up with the elusive movements of the great schools of tuna, but also from the standpoint of transporting the catch promptly

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to the cannery. It is my hope that the Congress will move rapidly in the favorable consideration of my bill..."

Congressman T. A. Thompson Killed in Traffic Accident

Rep. T. Ashton Thompson of Louisiana, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and fourth ranking majority member of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, was killed in a highway accident on July 1. Congressman Thompson was well known to the members of the U.S. commercial fishing industry through his advocacy of sound fisheries conservation policies and his able chairmanship of the key House Subcommittee.

Rep. John Dingell (Mich.) has assumed the duties of Acting Chairman of the Subcommittee.

National Oceanographic Council Bill Ordered Reported by Senate Committee

S. 944 (Magnuson et al), "to provide for expanded research in the oceans and the Great Lakes, to establish a National Oceanographic Council," was ordered favorably reported with amendments by the Senate Commerce Committee on July 15.

National Oceanographic Commission

H.R. 9617 (Hanna), "to establish a National Commission on Oceanography," was introduced in the House on July 2 and referred to the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. The bill is identical to H.R. 9064 and H.R. 9483 (see Fishery Information Bulletin of July 2).

Bank for Fishermen's Cooperative Associations

H.R. 9845 (Brown, Calif.), "to provide credit facilities for the use of fishermen's cooperative associations through establishment of a Bank for Fishermen's Cooperative Associations," was introduced in the House on July 14 and referred to the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. The bill is identical to H.R. 8922 (see Fishery Information Bulletin of June 18).

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION ACTIVITIES

44th FAO Council Meets in Rome

The 44th Session of the FAO Council met in Rome June 21 - July 2. The meeting was attended by delegations from 27 member countries. Harold E. Crowther, Deputy Director of the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, attended the meeting as an advisor.

Four issues of concern to world fisheries were under consideration during the meeting: (1) the strengthening of the FAO Fisheries Division to make it the leading intergovernmental fisheries body; (2) the elevation of the Fisheries

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Division to departmental status, with an Assistant Director-General for Fisheries, during 1966-1967; (3) the establishment of a Permanent Committee on Fisheries; and, (4) the determination of the article of the FAO Constitution under which the Committee on Fisheries should be formed.

The U.S. position expressed continued support for the strengthening of the Fisheries Division and its upgrading to departmental status, and for the establishment of a Permanent Committee on Fisheries under Article VI of the FAO Constitution.

According to reports, there was almost unanimous agreement among the delegations that the role of FAO in fisheries matters should be strengthened and that the Organization should become the leading international body in fisheries, although there was some disagreement regarding the establishment of a Department of Fisheries in 1966-67. There was also strong support for the establishment of a Permanent Committee on Fisheries.

FAO's Director-General supported the formation of a Permanent Committee on Fisheries under Article V of the FAO Constitution, stating that a committee formed under this Article was a statutory body with more status than one formed under Article VI. It was reported that a great majority of the delegates favored establishing the Committee under Article V, as suggested by the Director-General.

Before approval is given by the governing bodies of FAO for the establishment of an FAO Department of Fisheries, the FAO Conference must give its approval to the proposal. The 13th Session of the Conference is scheduled to meet in Rome November 20 - December 10.

FAO Working Party Drafts Convention for Atlantic Tuna Conservation

It was announced that on July 13 an FAO working party agreed on a draft international convention for the protection of Atlantic tuna stocks. The draft convention will now go before the FAO Conference which is scheduled to meet in Rome beginning November 20.

FAO officials pointed out that there has never been any international agreement for the conservation of Atlantic tuna, although these species rank among the main catches of many nations, with average landings of 300,000 metric tons annually.

The working party reportedly asked that the FAO Conference convene a plenary conference early next year to adopt the Atlantic tuna convention. The Brazilian government offered to host this meeting, which might be held in Sao Paulo in April of next year.

The draft convention covers the Atlantic Ocean and such adjacent waters as the Caribbean, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Mediterranean. It would set up a new international commission to deal not only with research but also with drawing up recommendations to protect the stocks. Working in close cooperation with

FAO, the commission would be open to all interested member nations of the U.N. and its specialized agencies, it was reported.

PL 88-309 FUNDS APPORTIONED BY INTERIOR - N.J. RECEIVES OYSTER FUNDS

The Department of the Interior announced on July 13 the apportionment of \$4.1 million in grants-in-aid funds under the Commercial Fisheries Research and Development Act of 1964 (PL 88-309). The funds were appropriated by Congress under Section 4 (a) of the Act, for biological research and other studies, and for supporting further development of U.S. commercial fishery resources.

Apportionment of the funds is based on the value of the commercial fishing industry of the various states and territories. Under the Act, no state may receive more than 6 percent or less than 1/2 of 1 percent of the fund.

Under the research and development program, the states are reimbursed for up to 75 percent of the costs of the approved projects. The research and development programs are administered by the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

According to the Interior Department announcement, the largest allocations went to Alaska, California, Florida, Louisiana, Massachusetts, and Texas, which received allocations of \$246,000 each. A total of \$226,300 was allocated to Washington, and Maine received \$223,000 of the funds.

On July 20 the Interior Department announced the signing of a \$200,000 contract with the State of New Jersey, under which "intensive efforts" will be made to restore the oyster industry in that state. The signing of this contract makes New Jersey the first state to receive a federal grant under Section 4 (a) of PL 88-309. Under the contract, the state is matching the \$100,000 provided by federal funds, it was announced.

It was reported that the New Jersey oyster industry, once valued at more than \$10 million annually, was virtually destroyed in 1957-58 by a shellfish disease known as MSX. Research has indicated that a small percentage of the remaining oysters may be immune to the disease, and by using these survivors as seed, the state hopes to revive the industry in Delaware Bay and the Mullica River. All work under the contract will be supervised by the Director of the New Jersey Division of Shell Fisheries, in conjunction with the Shell Fisheries Council and the Oyster Research Laboratory of Rutgers University.

BCF PARTICIPATES IN FOOD FOR PEACE RESEARCH PROGRAMS

According to the 1964 Annual Report on the Food for Peace Program (carried out under Public Law 480), the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries participated in a number of biological and technological research programs utilizing foreign currencies amounting to \$212,753 in 1964. The Bureau's activities in this area were carried out under Section 104 (k) of PL 480, which provides for programs of scientific cooperation between the U.S. and foreign nations, with the stipulation that funds for such work be specifically appropriated by Congress. Since

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the beginning of the program in fiscal year 1962, the Bureau has obligated a total of \$548,220 for this work.

In 1964, the greater part of foreign currency expenditures by the Bureau was utilized in India, Israel, and Poland, it was reported.

Among the biological research activities in which the Bureau participated in 1964, was a research study in Israel on the effects of mass selection of fish and inbreeding on the growth rate of food fish. This research reportedly resulted in the publication of a report dealing with breeding methods for improving growth rates of edible fish by the Hebrew University at Jerusalem. In another contract with the Hebrew University, methods were developed for controlling ectoparasites on fish, it was reported. Additional studies were carried out in Israel on the time of spawning, distribution, and sex ratio of little-known tuna resources. The Bureau also cooperated with the University of Delhi, New Delhi, India, on a research project on the reproductive physiology of fish.

In the area of technological research, three new projects were initiated with research organizations in Israel and Poland, including a project with the Sea Fisheries Institute in Gdynia, Poland, to provide data on several types of fishing vessels, plus combined fishing and fish processing vessels to determine which types could be used most effectively in the future.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION REQUESTS BIDS ON CANNED SALMON

The Veterans Administration has requested bids (Invitation No. M4-70-66) for canned salmon of the 1964 or 1965 pack in accordance with Federal Specification PP-S-31c dated February 3, 1954. The closing date for bids is 1:00 p.m. (CDT), July 29. Bidders are requested to allow a minimum of 10 days acceptance time by the Government after bid opening.

The items for which bids are requested are: Salmon, medium red or coho, Type I: for delivery to Hines, Illinois - 275 cases of 48 1-lb. cans or 275 cases of 12 4-lb. cans; for delivery to Wilmington, Calif. - 100 cases of 48 1-lb. cans or 100 cases of 12 4-lb. cans.

Further information may be obtained from: Marketing Division, Subsistence, Veterans Administration Supply Depot, P. O. Box 27, Hines, Illinois 60141. Telephone: CO 1-6700, ext. 145 (Area Code 312).

SUBSIDY APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

The Department of the Interior has announced receipt of the following applications for construction differential subsidies under the Fishing Fleet Improvement Act of 1964 (PL 88-498), and has scheduled hearings on each of the applications as required by the Act. The 5 applications are all for subsidies to assist in the construction of 144-foot overall steel vessels to engage in the fishery for tuna,

and tuna-like fishes, for demersal fish such as flounder, hake, redfish, and pollock in the Pacific Ocean, for crab and shrimp in the Pacific ocean, and for pelagic fish such as anchovies and jack mackerel. Hearings are scheduled on all of the applications for August 10.

The 5 applications were received from: Gina Karen Fishing, Inc., San Diego, Calif.; Hope Fishing Inc., San Diego, Calif., Lou Jean II Fishing, Inc., San Diego, Calif.; Marilyn M. Fishing, Inc., San Diego, Calif.; and Vivian Ann Fishing, Inc., San Diego, Calif.

Anyone wishing to intervene in a fishing vessel subsidy hearing must file a petition of intervention with the Director of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries at least 10 days prior to the date set for the hearing. If a petition of intervention is granted, the place of the hearing may be changed to a field location.

HOUSE HEARINGS SCHEDULED ON OCEANOGRAPHIC BILLS

The House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee has announced that its Subcommittee on Oceanography will begin hearings on August 3 on a number of bills pending before the Subcommittee dealing with oceanographic research.

Testimony will be received from witnesses on the following bills:

H. R. 5175 (Lennon), "providing for a study of the legal problems of management, use, and control of the natural resources of the oceans and ocean beds;"
H. R. 921 (Bob Wilson, Calif.), "to establish the National Oceanographic Agency;"
H. R. 2218 (Lennon), H. R. 6457 (Ashley), and related bills, "to provide for a comprehensive, long-range, and coordinated national program in oceanography;"
H. R. 5654 (Fascell) and related bills, "to provide for expanded research in the oceans and the Great Lakes, to establish a National Oceanographic Council;"
H. R. 5884 (Rivers, Alaska) and related bills, "to provide a program of marine exploration and development of the resources of the Continental Shelf;"
H. R. 7849 (Teague), "to provide for the development of ocean resources, to provide for economic development of the Continental Shelf, to provide for expanded research in the oceans and the Great Lakes, to establish a National Oceanographic Council;" and
H. R. 9064 (Rogers, Fla.) and related bills, "to establish a National Commission on Oceanography."

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July 23, 1965

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Complete text of the "Marine and Atmospheric Coordination Act of 1965"

S. 2251

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SHORT TITLE

SECTION. 1. This Act may be cited as the "Marine and Atmospheric Affairs Coordination Act of 1965."

Declaration of purposes and policies

SEC. 2. The Congress finds and declares:

(1) That the lessons of our history in unlocking the frontiers and resources of the North American continent for the benefit of mankind offers an historic parallel with the situation confronting the Nation today in the virtually unexplored and underdeveloped resources of the marine environments of the oceans, the Great Lakes and the Continental Shelf. That the historic role of federal government in these United States with regard to little known environs and the discovery of potential resources of benefit to its people is primarily one of exploration and survey, of leading the way through geographic exploration for scientific investigation, research and conceptual development by the academic community, private industry and government alike, and by private industrial and capital investment and development to follow. That the expansion and enhancement of governmental exploration efforts for the greater ascertainment and delineation of marine environment and resources is clearly in the national interest.

(2) That the United States acquired under international law on June 10, 1964, sovereign rights to the exploration and development of resources of the Continental Shelf under the Convention of the Continental Shelf adopted at the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. Pursuant to the internationally recognized and exclusive rights so secured, the United States assumes the responsibility of executing an accelerated program of exploration and development of the physical, chemical, geological, and biological resources of the Continental Shelf.

(3) That the expansion of human knowledge of phenomena in and related to the oceans, the marine environment, and the Great Lakes, their boundaries and contents, and to the interaction of sea, earth and atmosphere is of paramount importance to the peoples of the world and particularly of importance to the general welfare and security of the United States and therefore worthy of vigorous pursuit.

(4) That the United States must encourage private investment in the economic utilization of the marine resources on the Continental Shelf and in the Great Lakes and oceanic environs and determine the benefits from the use of these marine resources for increased investment and economic growth.

(5) That the development and improvement of the capabilities, performance, and efficiency of vehicles, equipment, and instruments for use in exploration, research, surveys, the recovery of resources, and the transmission of energy in the marine and atmospheric environments is an integral and prerequisite part of the national effort and is worthy of maximum encouragement.

(6) That the effective utilization of the scientific and engineering resources of the United States, requires close cooperation and coordination among all interested Federal and State agencies and the private industrial sectors of the United States, in order to avoid unnecessary duplication of effort, facilities and equipment, or waste, and further that such cooperation and coordination is only possible when the various agencies and private industries concerned with marine endeavor foster the collection, storing, and distribution of significant data and knowledge acquired as a result of scientific and engineering marine and atmospheric research developments, surveys and technological advances when such are in the national interest.

(7) That the establishment of long-range studies of the potential benefits to the United States economy, security, health, and welfare to be gained from the opportunities for, and the problems involved in the utilization of scientific marine, Great Lakes, oceanic and atmospheric research, investigations and surveys is paramount to the continued enhancement of the national interest.

(8) That it is of paramount importance for the United States to cooperate with other nations and groups of nations, including organizations of the United Nations, in oceanographic, marine and atmospheric development, research and surveys when such cooperation is in the national interest.

(9) That the preservation and enhancement of the role of the United States as a leader in oceanographic, and atmospheric and marine science, technology and development is clearly a national goal and that to this end the advance of education and training in marine and atmospheric science and technology is of basic importance.

(10) That the execution of the purposes and policies heretofore enumerated and the recognition of the vital role of marine resources and oceanographic and atmospheric considerations in the affairs of our national life and the enhancement of our international stature in the conduct of such affairs requires the establishment of an executive department to achieve the best administration of the principal civilian programs of the Federal Government concerned with marine and atmospheric affairs.

TITLE I—ESTABLISHMENT OF DEPARTMENT

SEC. 101. (a) There is hereby established at the seat of Government an executive department to be known as the Department of Marine and Atmospheric Affairs (hereinafter referred to as the "Department"). There shall be at the head of the Department a Secretary of Marine and Atmospheric Affairs (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary"), who shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Department shall be administered under the supervision and direction of the Secretary. The Secretary shall receive compensation at the rate now or hereafter prescribed by law for the heads of executive departments.

(b) The Secretary shall among his responsibilities, advise the President with respect to Federal programs and activities relating to marine environments of the oceans and the Great Lakes; provide leadership and recommend to the President policies and programs required for the further scientific understanding of the interactions of the sea, air and earth, and between the upper and lower atmosphere with particular application to systems for the warning and modification of severe climatological and meteorological effects upon the national economy, security, health and welfare, and for the marine and atmospheric transmission of energy; develop and recommend to the President policies for fostering the orderly growth and development of the Nation's marine affairs, including exploration and delineation, traffic and trade, the natural resources of the Continental Shelf, the Great Lakes, and the oceans, science and technology, and the safety and protection of the users of marine resources and environs; exercise leadership at the direction of the President in coordinating Federal activities relating to marine resources, their exploration, exploitation, and development; provide technical assistance and information including a clearinghouse service to State governments and industries concerned with the exploration, development, utilization and management of marine resources and allied technologies; encourage comprehensive planning by the State governments and private sectors of the economy with a view to coordinating Federal, State, and private industrial development activities; and conduct continuing comprehensive studies, and make available findings, with respect to the progress and problems of marine exploration.

research, development, and technology.

(e) The Secretary shall further, among his responsibilities, pursue the execution of programs which shall provide significant emphasis to the exploration and development of the marine resources of the Continental Shelf and waters above the Continental Shelf. Such programs shall include but shall not be limited to the following:

(1) Marine exploration, expeditions, and surveys necessary to describe the topography and to identify, locate, and economically develop the physical, chemical, geological, and biological resources of the Continental Shelf;

(2) Cooperative expeditions for these purposes with other Federal agencies having missions on the Continental Shelf;

(3) Development of an engineering capability that will permit exploration and development of the Continental Shelf and superjacent waters;

(4) Fostering participation in marine exploration and economic development by scientific institutions and industry, through grants, loans, and cost-sharing arrangements; and

(5) Providing for the widest practicable and appropriate dissemination of information concerning marine discoveries, development of instrumentation, equipment and facilities, and other information as the Secretary may deem appropriate.

(d) The Secretary may, under the foreign policy guidance of the President, engage in a program of international cooperation in work done pursuant to this Act, pursuant to agreements made by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Under Secretary and other officers

SEC. 102. (a) There shall be in the Department an Under Secretary three Assistant Secretaries, one each designated as the Assistant Secretary for Exploration and Resource Development, Assistant Secretary for Marine Traffic, and Assistant Secretary for Marine and Atmospheric Sciences, and a General Counsel, who shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall receive compensation at the rate now or hereafter provided by law for under secretaries, assistant secretaries, and general counsels, respectively, of executive departments, and who shall perform such functions, powers, and duties as the Secretary shall prescribe from time to time.

(b) There shall be in the Department an Administrative Assistant Secretary, who shall be appointed, with the approval of the President, by the Secretary under the classified civil service, who shall perform such functions, powers, and duties as the Secretary shall prescribe from time to time, and whose annual rate of compensation shall be the same as that now or hereafter provided by or pursuant to law for administrative assistant secretaries of executive departments.

Components of the Department

SEC. 103 (a) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (d) of this section, there are hereby transferred to and vested in the Secretary all of the functions, powers, and duties of the United States Maritime Administration, United States Coast Guard, United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, United States Weather Bureau, the National Oceanographic Data Center of the Office of the United States Navy Oceanographer, the Coastal Engineering Research Center of the United States Army Corps of Engineers, the Sea-Air Interaction Laboratory, and the Central Radio Propagation Laboratory of the National Bureau of Standards.

(b) There are hereby transferred to and vested in the Secretary all those functions, powers, and duties of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and its component Bureaus, the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife which pertain to the administration, utilization, development and management of the fisheries resources of the oceans, Continental Shelf, marine estuaries and Great

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Lakes including all those fisheries resources of anadromous habit or nature. Such functions, powers, and duties are to be vested in the Department within a Bureau of Marine Fisheries and administered by a Director of Marine Fisheries who shall be appointed by the Secretary.

(c) There is hereby established as a function of the Department an Office of Marine Geology and Mineral Resources which shall direct, and coordinate with the United States Geological Survey, Bureau of Mines, Office of Oil & Gas, Office of Mineral Exploration, Office of Minerals and Solid Fuels, and other functions of the Department of the Interior, other Federal Agencies and Departments, the academic community and private industry, the conduct and development of mineral and fossil fuel exploration, technology and related affairs pertinent to the useful exploitation of the mineral and fossil fuel resources of the Continental Shelf, Great Lakes, and world oceans for the enhancement of the national and international economy and general welfare.

(d) There are hereby authorized to be transferred to the Department and vested in the Secretary any additional functions, powers, and duties as may be now or hereafter vested in any agency or Department of the Federal Government when such is deemed by the President to be in the National Interest and is in furtherance of the purposes of this Act.

(e) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (c) hereof the U.S. Maritime Commission together with all its regulatory functions, powers, and responsibilities shall remain a separate agency of the Executive establishment unless the President proposes transfer to the Department and such transfer is concurred in by the Congress.

Effects upon the Executive Establishment

SEC. 104. (a) It is the purpose of this Act to orient and consolidate the responsibilities pertinent to the marine and related affairs of the Nation into three categories: (1) The Department of the Navy representing the marine and related military interest and security of the United States, (2) the National Science Foundation and Smithsonian Institution representing the marine, atmospheric and related academic interests, and (3) the Department of Marine and Atmospheric, and related academic interests, and mine and atmospheric interests and industry.

(b) Notwithstanding subsection (a) hereof the Congress recognizes that numerous additional agencies and Bureaus within the Federal establishment possess and should continue to possess functions, powers, and duties relating to marine and atmospheric environments which because of their nature and scope are legitimate functions of their vested agency or Department.

(c) The transfer of the marine-related functions, powers, and duties of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and its component Bureaus, the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife within the Department of the Interior to the Bureau of Marine Fisheries within the Department of Marine Affairs and the retention of inland fisheries affairs within the Department of the Interior is predicated upon the consideration and intention that the fisheries affairs of the Nation are best administered pursuant to the dictates of environment. Pursuant to this intent of the Congress:

(1) The United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife are hereby abolished.

(2) The following positions in the Department of the Interior are hereby abolished:

(a) Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks

(b) Commissioner for Fish and Wildlife

(c) Director of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

(d) Director of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

(3) There is established within the Department of the Interior the position of Assistant Secretary for Inland Fisheries and Wildlife and Parks. Such Assistant Secretary shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate who shall receive compensation at the rate now or hereafter provided by law for assistant

secretaries of executive departments, and who shall perform such functions, powers and duties as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe from time to time. There is also established within the Department of the Interior two separate agencies for the administration of inland fisheries and wildlife resources, each of which shall have the status of a Federal bureau. One of the bureaus shall be known as the "Bureau of Inland Fisheries" and the other bureau shall be known as the "National Wildlife Service." There shall be a Director of each of said bureaus appointed by the Secretary.

Administrative provisions

SEC. 105. (a) The personnel employed in connection with, and the assets, liabilities, contracts, property, records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, authorizations, allocations, or other funds held, used, arising from, or available or to be made available in connection with, the functions, powers, and duties transferred by section 103 of this Act are hereby transferred with such functions, powers, and duties respectively.

(b) The Secretary is authorized, subject to the civil service and classification laws, to select, appoint, employ, and fix the compensation of such officers and employees, including attorneys, as shall be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act and to prescribe their authority and duties.

(c) The Secretary may delegate any of his functions, powers, and duties to such officers and employees of the Department as he may designate, may authorize such successive redelegations of such functions, powers, and duties as he may deem desirable, and may make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out his functions, powers, and duties.

(d) The Secretary is authorized to employ experts and consultants or organizations therefor as authorized by section 15 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), compensate individuals so employed at rates not in excess of \$100 per diem, including traveltime, and allow them, while away from their homes or regular places of business, travel expenses (including per diem in lieu of subsistence) as authorized by section 5 of such Act (5 U.S.C. 73b-2) for persons in the Government service employed intermittently, while so employed: *Provided, however*, That contracts for such employment may be renewed annually.

(e) The Secretary is authorized to arrange with the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the conduct of such security or other personnel investigation of the Department's officers, employees, and consultants, as he deems appropriate, and if any such investigation develops any data reflecting that the individual who is the subject thereof is of questionable loyalty there shall be a full field investigation of the matter, the results of which shall be furnished to the Secretary.

(f) The Secretary is authorized to request and the Atomic Energy Commission may authorize any of its employees, or employees of any contractor, prospective contractor, licensee, or prospective licensee of the Atomic Energy Commission under subsection 145(b) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2165(b)), to permit any member, officer, or employee of the Department to have access to restricted data relating to oceanography and the marine and atmospheric sciences which is required in the performance of his duties and so certified by the Secretary but only if (1) the Secretary or designee thereof has determined, in accordance with the established personnel security procedures and standards of the Department, that permitting such individual to have access to such restricted data will not endanger the common defense and security, and (2) the Secretary or designee thereof finds that the established personnel and other security procedures and standards of the Department are adequate and in reasonable conformity to the standards established by the Atomic Energy Commission under section 145 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2165). Any individual granted access to such restricted data pursuant to this subsection may exchange such data with any individual who (A) is an officer or employee of the Department of Defense, or any department or agency thereof, or a member of the Armed Forces, or a contractor or subcontractor of any such department, agency, or armed force, or an officer or employee of any such contractor or subcontractor, and (B)

has been authorized to have access to restricted data under the provisions of section 143 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2163).

(g) The Secretary is authorized to establish a working capital fund, to be available without fiscal year limitation, for expenses necessary for the maintenance and operation of such common administrative services as he shall find to be desirable in the interest of economy and efficiency in the Department, including such services as a central supply service for stationery and other supplies and equipment for which adequate stocks may be maintained to meet in whole or in part the requirements of the Department and its agencies; central messenger, mail, telephone, and other communications services; procurement and management of office space; central service for document reproduction and for graphics and visual aids; and a central library service. In addition to amounts appropriated to provide capital for said fund, which appropriations are hereby authorized, the fund shall be capitalized by transfer to it of such stocks of supplies and equipment on hand or on order as the Secretary shall direct. Such fund shall be reimbursed from available funds of agencies and offices in the Department for which services are performed at rates which will return in full all expenses of operation, including reserves for accrued annual leave and for depreciation of equipment.

(h) The Secretary is authorized to—

(1) adopt, alter, and use a seal, which shall be judicially noticed;

(2) hold such hearings, sit and act at such times and places, and take such testimony, as he may deem advisable;

(3) request directly from any executive department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, independent establishment, or instrumentality information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics needed to carry out the purposes of this Act; and each department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, establishment, or instrumentality is authorized to furnish such information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics directly to the Secretary;

(4) acquire, in any lawful manner, including purchase, transfer, lease, donation, gift or device, any property (real, personal, or mixed, tangible or intangible), whenever deemed necessary or appropriate to the conduct of the activities authorized by this Act; and

(5) prescribe and issue such rules, regulations or orders, pursuant to law, as he may deem necessary and commission employees of the Department for the enforcement of those laws, rules and regulations vested within his authority and for the carrying of firearms in the execution of such duties.

(1) The Secretary is authorized to sue and be sued in any court of record of a State having general jurisdiction or in any United States district court, and jurisdiction is conferred upon such district court to determine such controversies without regard to the amount in controversy; but no attachment, injunction, garnishment, or other similar process, mesne or final, shall be issued against the Secretary or his property. Nothing herein shall be construed to except the activities under this Act from the application of sections 507(b) and 2679 of title 28, United States Code, and of section 367 of the Revised Statutes (5 U.S.C. 316);

Savings provisions

SEC. 100. (a) No suit, action, or other proceeding, lawfully commenced by or against the head of any agency or any other officer whose functions are transferred by the provisions of this Act, in his official capacity or in relation to the discharge of his official duties, or by or against any agency whose functions are transferred by this Act, shall abate by reason of the taking effect of the provisions of this Act, but the court may, on motion or supplemental petition filed at any time within twelve months after such taking effect, showing a necessity for the survival of such suit, action, or other proceeding to obtain a settlement of the questions involved, allow the same to be maintained by or against the Secretary or such other officer or office of the Department as may be appropriate.

(b) Except as may be otherwise expressly provided in this Act, all powers and authorities conferred by this Act shall be cumulative and additional to and not in derogation of any powers and authorities otherwise existing. All rules, regulations, orders, authorizations, delegations, or other actions duly issued, made, or taken by or pursuant to applicable law, prior to the effective date of this Act, by any agency, officer, or office pertaining to any functions, powers, and duties transferred by this Act shall continue in full force and effect after the effective date of this Act until modified or rescinded by the Secretary or such other officer or office of the Department as, in accordance with applicable law, may be appropriate.

Separability

SEC. 107. Notwithstanding any other evidence of the intent of Congress, it is hereby declared to be the intent of Congress that if any provision of this Act, or the application thereof to any persons or circumstances, shall be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair, or invalidate the remainder of this Act or its application to other persons and circumstances but shall be confined in its operation to the provision of this Act, or the application thereof to the persons and circumstances, directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered.

Effective date and interim appointments

SEC. 108. (a) The provisions of this Act shall take effect upon the expiration of the first period of sixty calendar days following the date on which this Act is approved by the President, or on such earlier date as the President shall specify by Executive order published in the Federal Register, except that the President may nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate may appoint, any of the officers provided for in sections 101(a), 102(a), 102(b), and 104(c) (3) of this Act at any time after the date this Act is approved by the President.

(b) In the event that one or more officers required by this Act to be appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall not have entered upon office on the effective date of this Act, the President may designate any person who was an officer of any agency or Bureau transferred to the Department pursuant to Section 103 of this Act immediately prior to said effective date to act in such office until the office is filled as provided in this Act or until the expiration of the first period of sixty days following said effective date, whichever shall first occur. While so acting such persons shall receive compensation at the rates provided by this Act for the respective offices in which they act.

Application of Act

SEC. 109. As used in this Act, the terms "State", "States", and "United States" include the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa and the terms "marine affairs" or "marine sciences" shall be deemed to apply also to endeavors in and with relation to the Great Lakes.

Annual report

SEC. 110. The Secretary shall make a comprehensive and detailed annual report to the Congress of his operations under this Act and the related operations of all agencies and departments of the United States in the field of oceanography and marine and atmospheric affairs and science for each fiscal year beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966. Such report shall be printed and shall be transmitted to the Congress not later than January 3 of the year following the fiscal year with respect to which such report is made. Such report to contain an evaluation of such activities and accomplishments in terms of the attainment of, or the failure to attain, the objectives developed pursuant to this Act and further shall contain such recommendations for additional legislation as the Secretary may consider necessary or desirable for the attainment of the objectives developed pursuant to this Act. No information which has been classified for reasons of national security shall be included in any report made under this section, unless such information has been declassified by, or pursuant to authorization

given by, the President.

Public information

SEC. 111. Information obtained or developed by the Secretary in the performance of his functions under this Act shall be made available for public inspection except (a) information authorized or required by Federal statute to be withheld, and (b) information classified to protect the national security: *Provided*, That nothing in this Act shall authorize the withholding of information by the Secretary from the duly authorized committees of Congress.

Appropriation

SEC. 112. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act. Appropriations authorized under this Act shall remain available until expended unless otherwise provided by appropriations acts.

TITLE II—MARINE EXPLORATION FUND

SEC. 201. (a) There is hereby established on the books of the Treasury a Marine Exploration Fund which shall be available to the Secretary for the acceleration and expansion of programs currently extant or hereafter promulgated for purposes of:

(1) the intensive exploration, survey and delineation of the topography, physical, geological, geomorphological, chemical and biological properties and resources of the Continental Shelf, Great Lakes and superjacent waters; and

(2) the extensive exploration, survey and delineation of the topography, physical, geological, geomorphological, chemical and biological properties and resources of the world oceans.

(b) The fund shall consist of amounts appropriated thereto pursuant to section 203 together with amounts received as repayments of principle and payments of interest on such loans.

(c) The Secretary is authorized to expend appropriated Marine Exploration Funds in support of direct Federal operating, construction and experimental programs, either within the Department or by transfer to other Federal agencies, or pursuant to cooperative or cost sharing arrangements, leases, or contractual considerations with Federal or State agencies, public or private universities, institutions or foundations, business enterprises, corporations or individuals concerned with same, similar or related programs, undertaken in furtherance of the purposes of this Act.

Loans and grants

SEC. 202. (a) The Secretary shall make loans, grants or cost sharing arrangements from the Marine Exploration Fund for purposes of (1) developing, improving and testing the instrumentation, vessels, vehicles, equipment or facilities required to execute the program purposes of the Government, its assigns, cooperators and contractors, designated in section 201(a), 201(b), and 201(c), of this Title, and (2) the conduct, administration and execution of such programs.

(b) The Secretary is authorized to establish terms for loans, grants or other cost sharing arrangements from such fund providing he gives due weight to the benefits inuring to the Government from the activities carried out with the proceeds of such loans, grants or cost sharing arrangements, and providing further—

(1) That interest rates for loans so established shall not be in excess of 5 per centum per annum;

(2) That the borrower of loans so established shall pay such fees and charges as the Secretary may require;

(3) That the period for repayment of loans so established shall not exceed forty years;

(4) That security for loans so established shall be such that in the judgment of the Secretary the equity of the United States is prudently protected;

(5) That no single loan so established shall exceed \$5,000,000;

(6) That grants so established shall not exceed 90 per centum of the cost of the project for which the grant is given; and

(7) That no single grant so established shall exceed \$2,000,000.

Financing

SEC. 203. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated \$500,000,000 annually for the purposes of this title.

TITLE III—MARINE AND ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FUND

SEC. 301. (a) There is hereby established on the books of the Treasury a Marine and Atmospheric Research and Development Fund which shall be available to the Secretary for the acceleration of basic research in and the development of programs currently extant or hereafter promulgated for purposes of:

(1) the advance of oceanographic engineering including the development and improvement of the capabilities, performance and efficiency of vessels, vehicles, equipment, instruments and facilities required for exploration and discovery, the recovery of resources, the transmission of energy and communication and the enhancement of basic knowledge pertinent to marine environments, air-sea interaction, climatological influences, and weather modification;

(2) the advancement of knowledge pertinent to the geomorphology and geology of the Continental Shelf and deep ocean floors;

(3) the advancement of knowledge pertinent to biological life of the Continental Shelf and deep ocean environs;

(4) the advancement of knowledge pertinent to the hydrological and physical characteristics and movements of the waters of the Continental Shelf and oceans of the climatological and meteorological phenomena of oceanic and continental areas including the modification of such phenomena for the benefit of man;

(5) the advancement of knowledge pertinent to the chemical qualities and characteristics of the marine environment including the waters and submerged bottoms of the Continental Shelf and oceanic areas; and

(6) the advancement of knowledge pertinent to the transmission of electrical energy for the generation of power and the transmission and reception of communications within marine environs.

(b) The fund shall consist of amounts appropriated thereto pursuant to section 303.

(c) The Secretary is authorized to expend appropriated Marine Research and Development Funds in support of direct Federal operating construction and experimental programs either within the Department or by transfer to other Federal agencies or pursuant to grants, cooperative or cost sharing arrangements or contractual considerations with qualified Federal or State agencies, public or private scientific institutions, universities, foundations, corporations, or individuals concerned with the advance or marine, oceanic, atmospheric or related science, technology and understanding.

Grants

SEC. 302. Basic research and development grants or cost sharing arrangements entered into by the Secretary pursuant to the criteria of section 301 shall be subject to such terms, conditions and restrictions which the Secretary may determine to be in the national interest for the maximum benefit of the Government in seeking to achieve an optimum understanding of the phenomena of marine, oceanic, atmospheric, and related environs.

SEC. 303. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated \$100,000,000 annually for the purposes of this title.

TITLE IV—JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE CONGRESS

SEC. 401. That for the purposes of considering, evaluating, and effectuating the policies and intentions outlined in this Act for a coordinated, productive national effort in the conduct of the marine and atmospheric affairs of the United States there is established a Joint Committee of the Congress for Marine and Atmospheric Affairs.

SEC. 402. The membership of the Joint Committee for Marine and Atmospheric Affairs shall be composed of the following members of (a) the Senate:

One member representative of the majority and one member representative of the minority as selected by the membership of the following standing committees each from their respective ranks:

- 9.17
- (1) Aeronautical and Space Sciences;
 - (2) Commerce;
 - (3) Foreign Relations;
 - (4) Government Operations;
 - (5) Interior and Insular Affairs;
 - (6) Public Works; and
 - (b) the House of Representatives:

One member representative of the majority and one member representative of the minority as selected by the membership of the following standing committees each from their respective ranks:

- (1) Government Operations;
- (2) Interior and Insular Affairs;
- (3) Interstate and Foreign Commerce;
- (4) Merchant Marine and Fisheries;
- (5) Public Works; and
- (6) Science and Astronautics.

SEC. 403. (a) The President pro tempore in the Senate, and the Speaker in the House of Representatives shall designate the chairman and vice chairman of such Joint Committee.

(b) Such Joint Committee may—

(1) make studies of appropriate matters relating to marine and atmospheric program and policy affairs or of such matters related thereto as will promote the purposes of this Act, or recommend any such studies to the appropriate standing committees of either House of the Congress; and

(2) make such reports on marine and atmospheric matters as it deems advisable.

(c) For the purposes of this section the Joint Committee may (1) hold hearings; (2) sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods as permitted by the rules of both Houses; (3) require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of witnesses and the production of correspondence, books, papers and documents; (4) administer oaths; (5) take testimony either orally or by deposition; (6) employ such technical, clerical, and other assistants and consultants and, with the prior consent of the executive agency concerned and the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate and the Committee on House Administration of the House, employ on a reimbursable basis such executive branch personnel as it deems advisable.

(d) A quorum in the Joint Committee shall consist of nine members, except that the committee may provide that for the purposes of taking testimony, two members one from the majority party and one from the minority party, shall constitute a quorum.

(e) The expenses of the Joint Committee shall be paid from the contingent fund of each House, on a prorated basis, upon vouchers approved by the chairman.

(f) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary, to carry out the provisions of this section, to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate on vouchers signed by the chairman or vice chairman.

NATIONAL
CANNERS
ASSOCIATION



OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

ROY G. LUCKS, PRESIDENT
J. LOGAN BLOODWORTH, FIRST VICE PRESIDENT
W. ENNIS PARKER, SECOND VICE PRESIDENT
MILAN D. SMITH, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

1133 20TH STREET, N.W. WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

August 30, 1965

Hon. Hastings Keith
U.S. House of Representatives
1111 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D.C.

Dear Congressman Keith:

I would like to take this opportunity to express our appreciation for your excellent assistance regarding the recent proposal of the House Labor Subcommittee to repeal the present minimum wage exemption for fishermen, under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

We were most gratified that the House Education and Labor Committee agreed to reject the Subcommittee proposal. As you know, we feel that the minimum wage requirement is not applicable to fishermen since fishermen's compensation has traditionally been based on a share of the catch. The only result of a change in our historical exemption would be to increase the burden of bookkeeping and add confusion to our industry.

Therefore, I wanted to take the time to express our sincere thanks for preventing a proposal which would cause the fishing industry harm.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Ronald W. De Lucien
Ronald W. De Lucien, Director
Fishery Products Program

RWD/jk

FW 51.10.1

AUG 31 1965

#1
FV
S

FW 51.11.1

Massachusetts Lobstermen's Association, Inc.

FROM THE OFFICE OF
IOBIN AND TOBIN ~~338 Spring Street, Marshfield Hills, Massachusetts 02051~~
735 SOUTH STREET
ROSLINDALE 31, MASS.
FA 5-1010

March 9, 1966

MAK

42

Honorable Hastings Keith
House Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Mr. Keith;

This past fall vessels of the U. S. Navy operating primarily out of Newport, R.I. held maneuvers in the vicinity of Coxes Ledge, a prime lobster fishing area.

These activities caused extensive loss of gear to lobstermen fishing the area. The average cost for a lobster trap including rope and buoy is eight (\$8.00) dollars.

The following Resolution has been adopted by our membership:

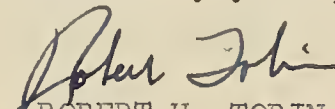
"That this Association go on record as opposed to naval operations being conducted in any area where obvious economic loss to fishing interests will result".

Our officers were directed to make this position known to our Congressional Delegation and to the proper Naval authorities.

We will appreciate any help that you may give us to impress on the proper authorities the necessity of excluding maneuvers from prime lobster fishing areas such as Coxes Ledge. Our fishermen, if given adequate advance notice, will do whatever may be asked of them to keep their losses at a minimum.

With best wishes, I remain,

Cordially yours,


ROBERT H. TOBIN
PRESIDENT

RHT:m

RICHARD B. NIELSEN, 1st Vice President
Beverly

LESTER E. HOEBS, 2nd Vice President
Rockport

ATT'Y ROBERT H. TOBIN, President
Roslindale

ROBERT S. BARLOW, Treasurer
Marshfield Hills

ROBERT H. TOBIN, Attorney
Roslindale

NOV 7 1966

1.12.1

FWS 1.11.2



HEADQUARTERS
FIRST NAVAL DISTRICT
NAVY BUILDING

495 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS. 02210

IN REPLY REFER TO:

Honorable Hastings Keith
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

MAR 31 1966
14

MAR 29 1966

My dear Mr. Keith:

I am at a loss to understand the basis for Mr. Tobin's letter to you of March 9, 1966 in behalf of the Massachusetts Lobstermen's Association, Inc. I say this because the Navy has paid out over \$7,000 to the lobstermen involved and received releases in return. The last of these settlements was effected in January of this year.

In a letter dated March 14, 1966 addressed to W. Arthur Garrity, United States Attorney, and forwarded to this Headquarters for reply, Mr. Tobin sought advice on the proper procedures to follow in processing the claims of the lobstermen who suffered damages as a result of the naval maneuvers of last Fall. I enclose a copy of our reply to which Mr. Tobin has not as yet responded.

In a letter dated March 9, 1966, Mr. Tobin requested my assistance in impressing the proper authorities on the necessity of avoiding naval maneuvers in prime lobster fishing areas, such as Coxes Ledge. Mr. Tobin's letter then went on to state:

"Our fishermen, if given adequate advance notice, will do whatever may be asked of them to keep their losses at a minimum."

From our reply, a copy of which is enclosed, it should be evident that cognizant officers are aware of the problem. In order that your interests be made known, a copy of this exchange of correspondence is being forwarded to the Office of Chief of Naval Operations.

I trust the foregoing is responsive to your inquiry. If I can be of any further service, please do not hesitate to call upon me.

Sincerely,

W. B. Sieglaff
W. B. SIEGLAFF
Rear Admiral USN
Commandant, First Naval District

Enclosure

NOV 7 1966

Sieglaff
MM&F pro
Naval maneuvers & lobsters

FW 51.11.3

March 21, 1966

Rear Admiral William B. Sieglaff
Commandant First Naval District
495 Summer Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Admiral Sieglaff:

Enclosed is a letter from the Massachusetts Lobstermen's Association who indicate that Naval maneuvers in ~~the~~ Newport area have damaged their lobster fishing gear.

It would seem to me that if the situation is as Mr. Tobin states it, the fishermen should at the very least be reimbursed for damages.

I would appreciate it also if you could look into the possibility of avoiding Coxes Ledge in future maneuvers. If this is not feasible, a warning to the fishermen would be in order.

This organization appears to be well justified in its complaints and also to be willing to be cooperative. Therefore, I trust that you will be able to take some kind of action to remedy the problem. Please let me know of any action you take.

Sincerely,

HASTINGS KEITH
Member of Congress

HK: jn
Enc

March 21, 1955

Dear Admiral William B. Starke
Commandant First Naval District
495 Summer Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Admiral Starke:

Enclosed is a letter from the Massachusetts Lobstermen's Association who indicate that Naval maneuvers in the amount area have damaged their lobster fishing gear.

It would seem to me that if the situation is as Mr. Taber states it, the fishermen should at the very least be reimbursed for damages.

I would appreciate it also if you could look into the possibility of holding Navy League in future maneuvers. If this is not feasible, a warning to the fishermen would be in order.

This organization appears to be well justified in its complaints and also to be willing to be cooperative. Therefore, I trust that you will be able to take some kind of action to remedy the problem. Please let me know of any action you take.

Sincerely,

WALTER J. MOORE
Member of Congress

WJ:M
104

NOV 7 1966

FW 51.11.4

XERO
COPY

XERO
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COPY

5890/MKG/jo
Ser: 597WDL/22
17 March 1966

Robert H. Tobin, Esq.
Massachusetts Lobstermen's Assoc., Inc.
338 Spring Street
Marshfield Hills, Mass. 02051

Dear Mr. Tobin:

Your letter to W. Arthur Garrity, United States Attorney, dated March 14, 1966, seeking advice on the procedure to follow for reimbursing the lobstermen of your association who suffered losses by reason of Naval maneuvers near Coxes Ledge last Fall has been forwarded to the Commandant.

Since the Navy has paid out over \$7,000 to the lobstermen involved, the basis for your letter to Mr. Garrity is not readily apparent. I would appreciate receiving more detailed information including the names and addresses of the lobstermen whose unpaid claims you now hold.

Sincerely,

A K TYRRE
Capt, USN
Acting Commandant

Copy to:
W. Arthur Garrity, Esq.
U. S. Attorney
Post Office Building
Boston, Mass.

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031145

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Ja

NOV 7 1966

FWS 1.11.5

Massachusetts Lobstermen's Association, Inc.
c/o Tobin and Tobin
713 South Street
Wenham, Mass., Massachusetts

MAR 21 1966

Gentlemen:

This is in reply to your letter of 9 March 1966 concerning naval maneuvers in the vicinity of Codman Lodge, and the loss of gear to lobstermen fishing the area.

As a result of last fall's exercises, the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations has requested the U. S. Naval Oceanographic Office to investigate the feasibility of designating appropriate lobster area notations on pertinent charts. It is hoped that these areas will be known to naval vessels responsible for the general area. In the event it becomes necessary to repeat exercises of the type conducted in the fall of 1965 in the future, every effort will be made to give adequate advance notice to those concerned. In addition, studies are being made to determine the suitability of alternate areas for future similar type exercises.

Your effort in bringing this matter to our attention is appreciated. A copy of your letter has been forwarded to other cognizant naval authorities.

Sincerely yours,

A. E. TIERCE
Capt. USN
Chief of Staff

NOV 7 1966

IWS 11.6

Tobin
MM&F pro
Navy maneuvers & lobsters

March 21, 1966

Mr. Robert H. Tobin
735 South St.
Roslindale 31, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Tobin:

Thank you for writing me about your problem of losing gear during Navy maneuvers recently.

Your complaint seem to me a well justified one--I have written to Naval authorities indicating that I felt they should not ignore this problem. I am not sure what Navy policy is in questions like this, but they should be able to find some more equitable solution.

Thanks again for writing--I will let you know as soon as I have an answer from the Navy.

Sincerely,

HASTINGS KEITH
Member of Congress

HK: jn

NAVY MANEUVERS
MARCH 21, 1955

March 21, 1955

Mr. Robert H. Tamm
735 South St.
Rockledge, Fl., Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Tamm:

Thank you for writing me about your problem
of losing your during Navy maneuvers recently.

Your complaint seems to me a well justified
one--I have written to Naval authorities indi-
cating that I felt they should not ignore this
problem. I am not sure what Navy policy is in
questions like this, but they should be able to
find some way of solving the problem.

Thank you for writing--I will let you
know as soon as I have an answer from the Navy.

Sincerely,

HASTINGS VETTER
Member of Congress

H: m

Tobin
MM&F pro
Navy maneuvers
& lobster gear

April 6, 1966

Mr. Robert H. Tobin
Massachusetts Lobstermen's Association
735 South Street
Roslindale 31, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Tobin:

Enclosed is a copy of the letter I
just received from Admiral Sieglaff of the
First Naval District.

The Navy has apparently taken some
action in this matter. If, however, you
do not believe the action is adequate, and
you get no further satisfaction from them,
please let me know.

Sincerely,

HASTINGS KEITH
Member of Congress

HK: jn
Enc

would be enul for even the most...
Mostly what we get for our Taxes given to foreign countries is Yankee Go
Home, even from France.

April 6, 1961

Mr. Robert H. Tobin
American Laborers' Association
137 South Street
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Tobin:

Enclosed is a copy of the letter
just received from the Chief of the
First Naval District.

The Navy has apparently taken some
action in this matter. It, however, has
do not believe the action is adequate, and
you need no further action from them.
Please let me know.

Sincerely,

WALTER S. COHEN
Member of Congress

HR: 11
117

FLWS 1.12.1

NOV 7 1966

Chilmark Mass.
Nov 4 1966

Mr Keeth:

Dear Sir:

Thank you for your reply to my letter in regard to your question-are and the results of the questionnaire. It was very interesting and showed that most people thought the same as I did on most of the questions.

I have read your complete report on your trip to Russia, Poland etc & am amazed that they gave you so much information. I did not know so much fish is imported into this country & do not understand why that is so when so often the supply is so large here that native fishermen do not get a fair price for their fish at such times. The way Russia is going at it, the time will come when only the most expensive of the largest vessels will be able to make it pay & that may come to an end in time like the fish traps. Some people think the sea is inexhaustible because of its size but that is not so. I can name you a dozen or more kinds of fish that were very plentiful here 60 years ago that have almost disappeared comparatively speaking. Fish do not breed & reproduce anywhere in the ocean any more than farm crops can be raised anywhere on the earth. One of the greatest breeding grounds is on George's Banks where recently in testing for oil, explosions were set off under water killing hundreds of tons of fish. Certainly such a procedure does not come within the realm of conservation. Most of the ocean is not especial breeding ground. Why pick on the very best?

That brings to mind all the nonsense about marsh land being the chief source of food for all the fish in the ocean, especially shell fish. I can show you scallop grounds right here in ponds of Chilmark that are bathed & washed over by water after it has gotten all the fine nutrients or fish feed from salt marshes, where every year the scallops are much smaller and much scarcer than in another section of one of the same ponds that is not touched by the fine life giving water of the salt marshes. In the latter mentioned section of the same pond, the scallops are always much larger and much more plentiful year after year, so it can not be shrugged off to coincidence. It has to be taken as proof that the water contaminated by the warmth of the salt marshes is detrimental to scallops at least. Since the scallops furnish the best financial return from the ponds at present, I am sure Chilmark would be much better off if all the salt marshes were covered with sand to a height above high water mark. The greatest harm it could do would be to the Garden Club and to those who like to see property remain as it is so long as other people are paying the taxes on it but the scallops and the fishermen would benefit therefrom.

In your Washington Report you mention that people are buying less and less with more & more money. I know what you mean but people with fixed incomes do not have more & more money. However they are buying less & less alright. Why under such conditions at home, is Congress trying to feed, house, cloth, educate, furnish medical expenses and fight the battles of most of the world by skinning so much out of their own people? Yes, less & less with more & more Taxes. Bolivia, Cuba, Mexico & other South American countries confiscate American property and instead of forcing those countries to pay for or return the stolen property, Congress just throws them some more Billions of tax money to go with the stolen property & charges off to fight the wars for other people that are no concern of ours & when they have ravished this country of its resources & lives, all we get out of it is Yankee Go Home & higher Taxes. Why knock them down & build them up as we did twice with Germany & at least once with Japan? After building up Germany once to where it had to be knocked down a second time, I should think that would be enough for even the most uneducated people to draw an inference. Mostly what we get for our Taxes given to foreign countries is Yankee Go Home, even from France.

There is more I would like to write about but I am afraid you may not even read this much. In closing I would say, if your new Son-In-Law is as nice as your pretty daughter looks, he will be OK.

Best wishes,

Reginald Norton

Reginald Norton

FINANCE WEEK

BUDGET THAT DOESN'T "GIVE"

November 16, 1966

Mr. Reginald Norton
Chilmark
Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Norton:

Thanks very much for your interesting comments on various matters--I do appreciate having them.

I am glad that you had a chance to read my report on my trip behind the Iron Curtain. Apparently you understand now why I am disturbed about the state of the fishing industry in this country and about the prospects for the future. Foreigners can undersell our fishermen mostly because of the lower wage scales in other countries such as Canada and Japan.

I am also very much in agreement with you about the danger that our fish stocks may disappear--as you may know, ever since the explosions on Georges Bank, I have been hard at work with Federal officials to protect the fishery from any future explorations. We succeeded in getting at least a temporary halt to the explosions.

I wish that I had time to comment in more detail on your letter--but as you can imagine I have a big back log of work to catch up on after the campaign. You might be interested to know, however, that I filed a bill to give an automatic increase to those on Social Security every time the cost of living went up 3%. Several months later, the President made a similar suggestion. Perhaps we can get a bill passed this coming year.

Good to hear from you.

Sincerely,

HASTINGS KEITH
Member of Congress

HK: jn

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... ..
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There are no indications of any contact with the FBI or any other law enforcement agency.

because of the fact that in this country there is a large number of people who are not only not interested in the work of the League of Nations but who are also not interested in the work of the League of Nations.

1. The also very much of agreement with you and the judges that our fish tanks in this case, you are here, even after the only one in Germany. I have been here a long time, the officials to me that in the very form of future arrangements. The need in relation to the to the solution.

This coming year.
 I think it was a rather successful year.
 Every time the cost of living went up 10%. General Motors lost
 \$100 million a year. I think it was a rather successful year.
 I think it was a rather successful year.

Good to hear from you.

2. *Chlorophyll*

FINANCE WEEK®**BUDGET THAT DOESN'T "GIVE"**

The flow of federal dollars into the Vietnam war and welfare programs is becoming a gusher.

Result is that a substantial deficit looms as an added inflationary threat. It points up President Johnson's budget-managing problems.

The broad increase in income taxes that President Johnson has resisted so long is now being forced on him slowly but surely.

The source of the pressure: a spending rise that he cannot stop. Government's expenditures, growing rapidly, are feeding the fires of inflation.

Mr. Johnson is finding, as other Presidents have found before him, that the Government's huge budget is all but unmanageable, even without war.

The President is pledged to find ways to trim some expenditures, to lop off as much as 3 billion dollars.

The trouble is that, even if he can do that, the cuts will show up too late to have much impact on this year's budget, or even next year's.

Spending on war in Vietnam rises faster and faster. The odds are that even sharper jumps are in store.

Outlays on "Great Society" programs are set in a rise—built in by law.

Deficits ahead. The Government's income is swelling, too, but not rapidly enough to pay all the bills coming in.

In what follows, you get projections of these trends as they are reflected in the Government's "cash" budget. That's the comprehensive accounting that includes the flow of funds into and out of the Social Security trust fund and other such funds. The projections have been made by the Economic Unit of "U. S. News & World Report."

Here is the outlook for this book-keeping year, ending in mid-1967:

- Income, with business booming, is to be about \$150.5 billion dollars. That's 5 billion more than Mr. Johnson predicted last January.

- Outgo, though, is likely to be around \$157.2 billions—up more than 12 billions from the January forecast.

- A cash deficit of roughly 6.7 billions, thus, appears likely where the President had expected a small surplus.

That deficit might be whittled down

WHY THERE'S GROWING PRESSURE
FOR A TAX INCREASE:
SPENDING GOES UP...UP...UP

Estimated Cash Expenditures by U. S. Government*

	THIS YEAR (ending June 30, 1967)	NEXT YEAR (ending June 30, 1968)	CHANGE
PROGRAMS DUE TO RISE:			
	B I L L I O N S		
Defense	\$68.5	\$75.0	UP \$6.5
Social Security benefits	\$22.0	\$23.0	UP \$1.0
Medicare	\$ 3.1	\$ 3.7	UP \$.6
Interest on debt	\$10.4	\$11.0	UP \$.6
Grants to State and local units for antipoverty program, public assistance, highways, education, etc.	\$14.5	\$16.0	UP \$1.5
Veterans' pensions and compensation	\$ 4.4	\$ 4.5	UP \$.1
Pay, nondefense employees	\$11.5	\$11.7	UP \$.2
Pensions, federal workers	\$ 1.8	\$ 2.0	UP \$.2
PROGRAMS DUE FOR CUTS:			
Unemployment benefits	\$ 2.3	\$ 2.0	DOWN \$.3
Space programs	\$ 4.6	\$ 4.3	DOWN \$.3
Public works	\$ 2.9	\$ 2.5	DOWN \$.4
Other federal programs	\$11.2	\$10.1	DOWN \$1.1
TOTAL CASH EXPENDITURES	\$157.2	\$165.8	UP \$8.6

THUS: Even if some federal programs are trimmed as planned, total Government spending will go on rising.

*Estimates by USN&WR Economic Unit.

Note: Total estimated expenditures exclude possible sales of "participation certificates" in federal loans, and assume the President will be able to cut outlays in the "other federal programs" category by 10 per cent.

If you hate to think that service is a lost art, we'd like to have you working for us.

There are men and women who prove every day that service still exists in this world. Ask them a tough question, you'll always get a thoughtful answer. If they don't know the answer, they'll always know where to find it.

People who've benefited from the services of Larry Anderson of Arcadia, California, know just what we mean. So do the clients of Isabel Sacher of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. And Bob Wolf of Pittsburgh.

And it's not just new clients who get the best these Equitable representatives have to offer. People who've depended on them for years know they can get service any time.

Larry, Isabel, Bob—all the 8,000 Equitable representatives across the U.S.A. — know that service is what they are there to provide.

And because they believe deeply in their work, they really deliver.

We need more people like these. As the demand for Living Insurance grows, we need more men and women who can offer the brand of service Equitable is known for.

It's not easy to become an Equitable representative. We demand a lot. But we offer a lot. The independence of being your own boss. The prestige of association with a vital leader in the insurance world. And the opportunity to become a leader yourself, in all phases of Living Insurance.

If this appeals to you, why not drop a line to Senior Vice President Coy G. Eklund at our home office? Or talk to a local Man from Equitable. Is service a lost art? At Equitable, it's never been more alive.

LIVING INSURANCE...FROM **EQUITABLE**



FW 81.13.1

January 20, 1967

Robert A. McNeece, Chairman
Board of Selectmen
Town of Chatham
Chatham, Massachusetts

Dear Bob:

I am enclosing information which I obtained from the Library of Congress concerning the Tidelands cases.

I am also discussing the fish kill problem with the Departments of State and Interior.

It was good to see you.

Sincerely,

HASTINGS KEITH
Member of Congress

HK:jjr

Respect of conservation w/ J. J. in dist.

1941

Dear Sir,

January 20, 1941

Robert L. Stewart, Chairman
Board of Directors
Town of Chester
Chester, Massachusetts

Dear Sir,

I am enclosing herewith which I obtained from the Library of Congress concerning the Tabor

and the Tabor family in the early history of the town of Chester, Massachusetts.

I am very truly yours,

Enclosure

Very truly yours,
[Signature]

10-11-41



THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

*Re: Tidelands. Submerged +
Tidelands*

FW 513, 2

American Law Division

12/8/61

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

December 8, 1961

To

From : American Law Division

Subject : Tidelands cases and legislation

The following summary of the cases and legislation
involving the Tidelands controversy may assist your constituent

~~_____~~

In each of the three tidelands cases decided by the Supreme Court the dispute involved rights in the submerged lands within the asserted boundaries of the respective states, but the width of the ocean-belt claimed by the states varied in each case. California claimed three miles, Louisiana twenty-seven and Texas asserted dominion over the entire continental shelf seaward of its shores. In the first case, involving the ocean-belt off California, the United States claimed ownership of this area. Although the Supreme Court gave judgment for the United States, it struck the proprietary claim of the United States from the decree proposed. The decree submitted to the Supreme Court in the California case by the Attorney General stated the United States "has been possessed of paramount rights



of proprietorship." The Court struck out the words "of proprietorship." The decree added: "The State of California has no title thereto or property interest therein." U. S. v. California, 332 U. S. 804 (1947).

Accordingly, in the Louisiana and Texas cases, the United States alleged conjunctively that it was "the owner in fee simple of, or possessed of paramount rights in, and full dominion and power over, the lands, minerals and other things underlying the Gulf of Mexico" within the disputed areas.

In the California and Louisiana cases the claims of the United States to the continental shelf outside the boundaries claimed by the states were not in issue.

The Supreme Court did not dispose of the cases on the basis of ownership in the conventional sense.

U. S. v. California
332 U. S. 19 (1947)

In this case, the Court declared that "The crucial question on the merits is not merely who owns the bare legal titles to the lands under the marginal sea. The United States here asserts rights in two capacities transcending those of a mere property owner. In one capacity it asserts the right and responsibility to exercise whatever power and dominion are necessary to protect this country against dangers to the security and tranquility of its people incident to the fact that

the United States is located immediately adjacent to the ocean. The Government also appears in its capacity as a member of the family of nations." (332 U. S. 19, 29)

Finding that the claim to the three-mile ocean belt was first asserted by the national government and that California, like the thirteen original colonies, had never acquired ownership of the marginal sea, the Court held that the Federal government had "paramount right in and power over" this area. Elaborating its reasons for this conclusion, the Court stated that "protection and control of it [the marginal sea] has been and is a function of national external sovereignty. *** The ocean, even its three-mile limit, is thus of vital consequence to the nation in its desire to engage in commerce and to live in peace with the world; it also becomes of crucial importance should it ever again be impossible to preserve that peace. And as peace and world commerce are the paramount responsibilities of the nation, rather than an individual state, so, if wars come, they must be fought by the nation. *** The state is not equipped in our constitutional system with powers or facilities for exercising the responsibilities which would be concomitant with the dominion which it seeks." (332 U. S. 19, 34-36.)

U. S. v. Louisiana
339 U. S. 669 (1950)

Here the decision was based on the authority of the California case. Holding that Louisiana stood on no better

footing than California so far as the three-mile belt is concerned, the Supreme Court went on to say, with respect to Louisiana's claim to a wider portion of the marginal sea, that "The matter of state boundaries has no bearing on the present problem. If, as we held in California's case, the three-mile belt is in the domain of the Nation rather than that of the separate States, it follows a fortiori that the ocean beyond that limit also is. The ocean seaward of the marginal belt is perhaps even more directly related to the national defense, the conduct of foreign affairs, and world commerce than is the marginal sea. Certainly it is not less so." (339 U. S. 669, 705.)

U. S. v. Texas
339 U. S. 707 (1950)

In United States v. Texas, cit. supra, a different question was presented. Texas claimed, and for purposes of this decision the Court assumed, that prior to its annexation to the United States the Republic of Texas "had not only full sovereignty over the marginal sea but ownership of it, of the land underlying it, and of all the riches which it held." (339 U. S. 707, 717.) Nevertheless, the Court held that upon admission to the Union on an "equal footing" with all the other States it relinquished its claim to the marginal sea to the United States.

The Submerged Lands Act

Congress moved to offset the impact of these decisions by enacting the Submerged Lands Act (U. S. C. 43:1301 et seq.). This Act granted to the several states the lands beneath navigable waters within the boundaries of the respective states. The legislation does not determine where those boundaries are located, except to the extent that it limits them, for the purposes of the Act, to three geographical miles from the line of ordinary low water or to boundaries existing when the states entered the Union, or later approved by Congress, and extending not more than three miles into the Atlantic or Pacific Oceans or three leagues into the Gulf of Mexico. For the language of the statute and the Congressional debate indicate it is no purpose of the Act either to change the location of state boundaries or to accept any particular contention regarding their location.

State Ownership under the Submerged Lands Act

The Supreme Court decreed that California was not the owner of the three-mile belt, but it failed expressly to decree that the United States was the owner. Furthermore, although requested by the Attorney General and others appearing as amici curiae, the Court refused to hold that the United States was the "owner in fee simple" or had "paramount rights of proprietorship" in such three-mile belt. Yet, the Court fairly reached that result in the case of Alabama v. Texas (347 U. S. 272 (1954)), wherein Alabama questioned the constitutionality of the Submerged Lands Act. The Court said:

For it must be borne in mind that Congress not only has a legislative power over the public domain, but it also exercises the powers of the proprietor therein. Congress may deal with such lands precisely as a private individual may deal with his farming property. It may sell or withhold them from sale. (347 U. S. 272, 273.)

In a concurring opinion, Mr. Justice Reed said:

While this Court did not hold in express terms in the Texas, Louisiana and California cases that the area in question belonged to the United States as proprietor, it did hold that "the Federal government, rather than the state, has paramount rights in and power over that belt, an incident to which is full dominion over the resources of the soil under that water area, including oil." 332 U. S., at 38-39. This incident is a property right and Congress had unlimited power to dispose of it. (347 U. S. 272, 275.)

The Submerged Lands Act having been sustained in Alabama v. Texas, 347 U. S. 272, as a constitutional exercise of Congress' power to dispose of real property, Const. Art. IV, §3, cl. 2, and the Act concededly did not impair the validity of the California, Louisiana, and Texas cases, which are admittedly applicable to all coastal States, there remained to be settled only the geographic extent to which the statute ceded to the States the federal rights established by those decisions. This was done in the case of the Gulf States, U. S. v. Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, 363 U. S. 1, 121, decided May 31, 1960.

This case is valuable to the student for its law and the historical review of references and citations that serve as background to the entire question.

Additional aid in a study of this problem is to be found in the Index to Legal Periodicals in the numerous articles listed under the heading Submerged Lands.

John P. Earner
Legislative Attorney
December 8, 1961

JPE:dl

States, and the jurisdiction and control of which by the United States is hereby confirmed.

SEC. 10. Executive Order Numbered 10426, dated January 16, 1953, entitled "Setting Aside Submerged Lands of the Continental Shelf as a Naval Petroleum Reserve", is hereby revoked insofar as it applies to any lands beneath navigable waters as defined in section 2 hereof.

18 FR 405.

SEC. 11. SEPARABILITY.—If any provision of this Act, or any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase or individual word, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the Act and of the application of any such provision, section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase or individual word to other persons and circumstances shall not be affected thereby; without limiting the generality of the foregoing, if subsection 3 (a) 1, 3 (a) 2, 3 (b) 1, 3 (b) 2, 3 (b) 3, or 3 (c) or any provision of any of those subsections is held invalid, such subsection or provision shall be held separable and the remaining subsections and provisions shall not be affected thereby.

Approved May 22, 1953.

Public Law 32

CHAPTER 66

JOINT RESOLUTION

To provide for proper participation by the United States Government in a national celebration of the fiftieth anniversary year of controlled powered flight occurring during the year from December 17, 1952, to December 17, 1953.

May 22, 1953
[S. J. Res. 42]

Whereas two Americans, Orville and Wilbur Wright, of Dayton, Ohio, made the world's first successful controlled powered flight in a heavier-than-air craft at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, on December 17, 1903; and

Whereas American inventiveness and competitive enterprise during the half-century since December 17, 1903, has developed the airplane into one of mankind's most powerful economic tools, into a social force which has recast the earth, into the most decisive element in the armor of the free world; and

Whereas the epochal contribution of the Wright Brothers is an historical milestone in world aviation leadership; and

Whereas the National Committee To Observe the Fiftieth Anniversary of Powered Flight desires and the President of the United States has directed the Federal Government to participate in a broad program of commemorative activities; and

Whereas it is the judgment of the Congress that a proper coordination of Government participation in this anniversary be achieved: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the period from December 17, 1952, to December 17, 1953, be, and it is hereby, declared the fiftieth anniversary year of controlled powered flight.

50th anniversary
of powered flight.

The President of the Senate shall appoint six Members and the Speaker of the House shall appoint six Members to compose a Joint Committee on Observance of the Fiftieth Anniversary Year of Controlled Powered Flight, and may appoint additional Members of their respective Houses, from time to time, to represent the Congress at principal national events during the fiftieth anniversary year of controlled flight.

Joint Committee
on Observance.

When requested thereto by the joint committee appointed pursuant to this resolution, the Secretary of Defense is authorized and directed to arrange for the cooperation of and appropriate participation by the

Public Law 31

CHAPTER 65

AN ACT

May 22, 1953
[H. R. 4198]

To confirm and establish the titles of the States to lands beneath navigable waters within State boundaries and to the natural resources within such lands and waters, to provide for the use and control of said lands and resources, and to confirm the jurisdiction and control of the United States over the natural resources of the seabed of the Continental Shelf seaward of State boundaries.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Submerged Lands Act".

Submerged Lands
Act.

TITLE I

DEFINITION

SEC. 2. When used in this Act—

(a) The term "lands beneath navigable waters" means—

"Lands beneath
navigable waters."

(1) all lands within the boundaries of each of the respective States which are covered by nontidal waters that were navigable under the laws of the United States at the time such State became a member of the Union, or acquired sovereignty over such lands and waters thereafter, up to the ordinary high water mark as heretofore or hereafter modified by accretion, erosion, and reliction;

(2) all lands permanently or periodically covered by tidal waters up to but not above the line of mean high tide and seaward to a line three geographical miles distant from the coast line of each such State and to the boundary line of each such State where in any case such boundary as it existed at the time such State became a member of the Union, or as heretofore approved by Congress, extends seaward (or into the Gulf of Mexico) beyond three geographical miles, and

(3) all filled in, made, or reclaimed lands which formerly were lands beneath navigable waters, as hereinabove defined;

(b) The term "boundaries" includes the seaward boundaries of a State or its boundaries in the Gulf of Mexico or any of the Great Lakes as they existed at the time such State became a member of the Union, or as heretofore approved by the Congress, or as extended or confirmed pursuant to section 4 hereof but in no event shall the term "boundaries" or the term "lands beneath navigable waters" be interpreted as extending from the coast line more than three geographical miles into the Atlantic Ocean or the Pacific Ocean, or more than three marine leagues into the Gulf of Mexico;

"Boundaries."

(c) The term "coast line" means the line of ordinary low water along that portion of the coast which is in direct contact with the open sea and the line marking the seaward limit of inland waters;

"Coast line."

(d) The terms "grantees" and "lessees" include (without limiting the generality thereof) all political subdivisions, municipalities, public and private corporations, and other persons holding grants or leases from a State, or from its predecessor sovereign if legally validated, to lands beneath navigable waters if such grants or leases were issued in accordance with the constitution, statutes, and decisions of the courts of the State in which such lands are situated, or of its predecessor sovereign: *Provided, however,* That nothing herein shall be construed as conferring upon said grantees or lessees any greater rights or interests other than are described herein and in their respective grants from the State, or its predecessor sovereign;

"Grantees" and
"lessees."

"Natural resources."

(e) The term "natural resources" includes, without limiting the generality thereof, oil, gas, and all other minerals, and fish, shrimp, oysters, clams, crabs, lobsters, sponges, kelp, and other marine animal and plant life but does not include water power, or the use of water for the production of power;

(f) The term "lands beneath navigable waters" does not include the beds of streams in lands now or heretofore constituting a part of the public lands of the United States if such streams were not meandered in connection with the public survey of such lands under the laws of the United States and if the title to the beds of such streams was lawfully patented or conveyed by the United States or any State to any person;

"Person."

(g) The term "State" means any State of the Union;

(h) The term "person" includes, in addition to a natural person, an association, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or a private, public, or municipal corporation.

TITLE II

LANDS BENEATH NAVIGABLE WATERS WITHIN STATE BOUNDARIES

SEC. 3. RIGHTS OF THE STATES.—

Title and powers.

(a) It is hereby determined and declared to be in the public interest that (1) title to and ownership of the lands beneath navigable waters within the boundaries of the respective States, and the natural resources within such lands and waters, and (2) the right and power to manage, administer, lease, develop, and use the said lands and natural resources all in accordance with applicable State law be, and they are hereby, subject to the provisions hereof, recognized, confirmed, established, and vested in and assigned to the respective States or the persons who were on June 5, 1950, entitled thereto under the law of the respective States in which the land is located, and the respective grantees, lessees, or successors in interest thereof;

Claims of U. S.

(b) (1) The United States hereby releases and relinquishes unto said States and persons aforesaid, except as otherwise reserved herein, all right, title, and interest of the United States, if any it has, in and to all said lands, improvements, and natural resources; (2) the United States hereby releases and relinquishes all claims of the United States, if any it has, for money or damages arising out of any operations of said States or persons pursuant to State authority upon or within said lands and navigable waters; and (3) the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of the Navy or the Treasurer of the United States shall pay to the respective States or their grantees issuing leases covering such lands or natural resources all moneys paid thereunder to the Secretary of the Interior or to the Secretary of the Navy or to the Treasurer of the United States and subject to the control of any of them or to the control of the United States on the effective date of this Act, except that portion of such moneys which (1) is required to be returned to a lessee; or (2) is deductible as provided by stipulation or agreement between the United States and any of said States;

Leases in effect on June 5, 1950.

(c) The rights, powers, and titles hereby recognized, confirmed, established, and vested in and assigned to the respective States and their grantees are subject to each lease executed by a State, or its grantee, which was in force and effect on June 5, 1950, in accordance with its terms and provisions and the laws of the State issuing, or whose grantee issued, such lease, and such rights, powers, and titles are further subject to the rights herein now granted to any person holding any such lease to continue to maintain the lease, and to conduct operations thereunder, in accordance with its provisions, for the full

13. 12

term thereof, and any extensions, renewals, or replacements authorized therein, or heretofore authorized by the laws of the State issuing, or whose grantee issued such lease: *Provided, however*, That, if oil or gas was not being produced from such lease on and before December 11, 1950, or if the primary term of such lease has expired since December 11, 1950, then for a term from the effective date hereof equal to the term remaining unexpired on December 11, 1950, under the provisions of such lease or any extensions, renewals, or replacements authorized therein, or heretofore authorized by the laws of the State issuing, or whose grantee issued, such lease: *Provided, however*, That within ninety days from the effective date hereof (i) the lessee shall pay to the State or its grantee issuing such lease all rents, royalties, and other sums payable between June 5, 1950, and the effective date hereof, under such lease and the laws of the State issuing or whose grantee issued such lease, except such rents, royalties, and other sums as have been paid to the State, its grantee, the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of the Navy or the Treasurer of the United States and not refunded to the lessee; and (ii) the lessee shall file with the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of the Navy and with the State issuing or whose grantee issued such lease, instruments consenting to the payment by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of the Navy or the Treasurer of the United States to the State or its grantee issuing the lease, of all rents, royalties, and other payments under the control of the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of the Navy or the Treasurer of the United States or the United States which have been paid, under the lease, except such rentals, royalties, and other payments as have also been paid by the lessee to the State or its grantee;

(d) Nothing in this Act shall affect the use, development, improvement, or control by or under the constitutional authority of the United States of said lands and waters for the purposes of navigation or flood control or the production of power, or be construed as the release or relinquishment of any rights of the United States arising under the constitutional authority of Congress to regulate or improve navigation, or to provide for flood control, or the production of power;

(e) Nothing in this Act shall be construed as affecting or intended to affect or in any way interfere with or modify the laws of the States which lie wholly or in part westward of the ninety-eighth meridian, relating to the ownership and control of ground and surface waters; and the control, appropriation, use, and distribution of such waters shall continue to be in accordance with the laws of such States.

SEC. 4. SEAWARD BOUNDARIES.—The seaward boundary of each original coastal State is hereby approved and confirmed as a line three geographical miles distant from its coast line or, in the case of the Great Lakes, to the international boundary. Any State admitted subsequent to the formation of the Union which has not already done so may extend its seaward boundaries to a line three geographical miles distant from its coast line, or to the international boundaries of the United States in the Great Lakes or any other body of water traversed by such boundaries. Any claim heretofore or hereafter asserted either by constitutional provision, statute, or otherwise, indicating the intent of a State so to extend its boundaries is hereby approved and confirmed, without prejudice to its claim, if any it has, that its boundaries extend beyond that line. Nothing in this section is to be construed as questioning or in any manner prejudicing the existence of any State's seaward boundary beyond three geographical miles if it was so provided by its constitution or laws prior to or at the time such State became a member of the Union, or if it has been heretofore approved by Congress.

Rights of U. S.
respecting navigation, etc.

Surface waters
west of 98th meridian.

13.13

SEC. 5. EXCEPTIONS FROM OPERATION OF SECTION 3 OF THIS ACT.—
There is excepted from the operation of section 3 of this Act—

(a) all tracts or parcels of land together with all accretions thereto, resources therein, or improvements thereon, title to which has been lawfully and expressly acquired by the United States from any State or from any person in whom title had vested under the law of the State or of the United States, and all lands which the United States lawfully holds under the law of the State; all lands expressly retained by or ceded to the United States when the State entered the Union (otherwise than by a general retention or cession of lands underlying the marginal sea); all lands acquired by the United States by eminent domain proceedings, purchase, cession, gift, or otherwise in a proprietary capacity; all lands filled in, built up, or otherwise reclaimed by the United States for its own use; and any rights the United States has in lands presently and actually occupied by the United States under claim of right;

(b) such lands beneath navigable waters held, or any interest in which is held by the United States for the benefit of any tribe, band, or group of Indians or for individual Indians; and

(c) all structures and improvements constructed by the United States in the exercise of its navigational servitude.

SEC. 6. POWERS RETAINED BY THE UNITED STATES.—(a) The United States retains all its navigational servitude and rights in and powers of regulation and control of said lands and navigable waters for the constitutional purposes of commerce, navigation, national defense, and international affairs, all of which shall be paramount to, but shall not be deemed to include, proprietary rights of ownership, or the rights of management, administration, leasing, use, and development of the lands and natural resources which are specifically recognized, confirmed, established, and vested in and assigned to the respective States and others by section 3 of this Act.

(b) In time of war or when necessary for national defense, and the Congress or the President shall so prescribe, the United States shall have the right of first refusal to purchase at the prevailing market price, all or any portion of the said natural resources, or to acquire and use any portion of said lands by proceeding in accordance with due process of law and paying just compensation therefor.

5 USC 485; 16
USC 460d, 825a;
30 USC 35, 36, 38,
43, 46, 47, 51, 52;
33 USC 701a-1,
701c, 701f, 701j
and notes, 708,
709; 43 USC 321-
323, 325, 327-329,
372-498 passim,
661, 766.

SEC. 7. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to amend, modify, or repeal the Acts of July 26, 1866 (14 Stat. 251), July 9, 1870 (16 Stat. 217), March 3, 1877 (19 Stat. 377), June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388), and December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 887), and Acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto.

SEC. 8. Nothing contained in this Act shall affect such rights, if any, as may have been acquired under any law of the United States by any person in lands subject to this Act and such rights, if any, shall be governed by the law in effect at the time they may have been acquired: *Provided, however,* That nothing contained in this Act is intended or shall be construed as a finding, interpretation, or construction by the Congress that the law under which such rights may be claimed in fact or in law applies to the lands subject to this Act, or authorizes or compels the granting of such rights in such lands, and that the determination of the applicability or effect of such law shall be unaffected by anything contained in this Act.

Resources seaward of Continental Shelf.

SEC. 9. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to affect in any wise the rights of the United States to the natural resources of that portion of the subsoil and seabed of the Continental Shelf lying seaward and outside of the area of lands beneath navigable waters, as defined in section 2 hereof, all of which natural resources appertain to the United

619 761-7983 FWS1.14

MASSACHUSETTS ALLIANCE OF SALTWATER SPORTSMEN

P.O. Box 151

South Attleboro, Massachusetts

02703

JUL 25 1968

July 22, 1968

Representative Hastings Keith
House of Rep. Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Representative Keith:

(12) *u*

Thank you for your prompt attention to our letter of July 9. We appreciate your concern with the matter. However, as far as we have been able to find out the law says that there will be no boats allowed within the wilderness area. It is because of a considerate director that they are now allowed. Any future director can enforce the law to the fullest extent and this would effectively keep boats out. The problem being that the boundaries are to mean low tide, we would like to see the bill amended so that the boundaries are stated as being to high tide.

If we are still misinterpreting the statement of the bill, perhaps the problem is with the original wilderness act. If you could procure a copy of this for us, perhaps we could more clearly define our status by quoting passages.

Thank you again for your efforts and concern.

Sincerely,



Bob Pond
President

BP/sh

*boundaries wilderness should coincide
with refuge area
see next page dept letter
Int Report*

Cam Report

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JUL 1 - 1970

FW 54.15.1

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MINORITY COUNSEL

U.S. House of Representatives

Committee on

Merchant Marine and Fisheries

Room 1334, Longworth House Office Building

Washington, D.C. 20515

June 30, 1970

TO: COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

FROM: Robert J. McElroy, Chief Clerk

SUBJECT: National Estuarine Study

In 1968, the Congress enacted Public Law 90-494, known as the Estuarine Act. The Act - which resulted from legislation reported by the Committee - in part, directed the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a 2-year study of our Nation's estuarine areas and the waters of the Great Lakes. A report of the study was required to be submitted to the Congress through the President not later than January 30, 1970.

The report was submitted by the Secretary of the Interior and transmitted by the President early in February 1970. It was ordered printed by the Speaker as a public document. The report, consisting of volumes 1 - 7, is now available for distribution.

The report has been referred to the Committee by the Speaker for consideration. Attached is a copy of the report for your consideration.

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LOUIS FREY, JR., FLA.
JACK H. McDONALD, MICH.

U.S. House of Representatives
Committee on
Merchant Marine and Fisheries
Room 1334, Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

ROBERT J. ABLES
CHIEF COUNSEL

ROBERT J. MCELROY
CHIEF CLERK

RICHARD N. SHAROOD
MINORITY COUNSEL

JUL 1 - 1970

June 30, 1970

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES
FROM: ROBERT J. ABLES, CHIEF COUNSEL
SUBJECT: H. R. 15424, the maritime bill.

Based on early advice from the Counsel to the Senate Merchant Marine Subcommittee of the Senate Commerce Committee, the Senate Commerce Committee took the following actions on H. R. 15424:

1. -- Reported out the bill to the Senate.
2. -- Amended the House passed bill to retain the existing law on the Buy-American provision.
3. -- Affirmed earlier Committee action on the grandfather clause to permit American owners with foreign-flag bulk ships to operate those bulk ships for twenty years, from April 15, 1970, and to withdraw the privilege of American operators under the new program from operating foreign-flag liner vessels. With respect to the liner provision, an amendment to permit operation of liner vessels for ten years was defeated by (I am told) a 12 to 6 vote. The net result is that the Senate version of the grandfather clause is basically the same as the House version on bulk carriers but liner vessels under the Senate version would not have the protection under the grandfather clause as provided under the House version of the bill. There also remains in the Senate version of the bill a two-year operating privilege for vessels controlled by agents or brokers, and all companies will be required to report their foreign-flag holdings within 90 days from the passage of the bill.
4. -- The Senate Committee retained the Subcommittee provision that the Secretary of Commerce be empowered to regulate our cargo preference laws.

-2-

5. -- The Senate Committee adopted a new amendment which would permit U. S. operators with CDS built ships to operate in the foreign trade to the extent permitted by regulations to be issued by the Secretary of Commerce. In effect, this amendment is an expansion of section 905 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, which is a definition of "foreign commerce." The intent of this amendment is to permit American built bulk carriers to have wider worldwide trading authority than is permitted under the present definition of foreign commerce. Foreign commerce under existing law effectively requires that the operator keep "one leg of his operation in the U. S. at all times."

6. -- Affirmative language was adopted -- stronger than before -- to permit the continued operation of the DELTA QUEEN.



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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

October 5, 1971

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FW 51.17.2

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, D.C.

September 14 1971

S/FW

Dear Bill: SEP 15 1971
Schx

The attached communication is sent for your consideration. Please investigate the statements contained therein and forward me the necessary information for reply, returning the enclosed correspondence with your answer.

Yours truly,

Hastings Keith

HASTINGS KEITH M. C.

THE INQUIRER AND MIRROR, NANTUCKET

The Inquirer and Mirror

Published weekly by

The Inquirer and Mirror, Inc.

Marie Giffin — Publisher, Managing Editor

Irving G. Stanley — Assistant Editor

Thomas H. C. Giffin — Assistant Editor

Edward A. Ruley — Plant Manager

Charles S. Scull — Advertising Manager

Lack of action threatens whales' extinction

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... oceans of the foot whaleboats "wood to black t which instant ", were driven nan muscle. An after a perilous waves in tow of gain work itself ould be driven icting a mortal ale or a stove any boats were led. Under the e hunting the he survival of

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whaling. It is a very different business from that our ancestors knew, having become a mechanized slaughter using explosives, aircraft and electronics to find, kill and "process" the defenseless whales. Now,

in the last few years it has taken on frightening and revolting overtones. Frightening in that half of the great whale species are being directly threatened with imminent extinction, and revolting in that modern, prosperous and alledgdly civilized governments — Japan and the Soviet Union — are deliberately doing it for minor economic gain. Nay — doubly revolting, in that our own United States Government is standing by, wringing its hands feebly and wearing a sick, ingratiating smile, and watching the whole bloody business go on toward its tragic end.

Both houses of Congress have passed a bill calling for a temporary moratorium on world whaling, but our State Department is trying to block the move, fearful of offending sensitive spirits in Moscow and Tokyo, and, so we read, fearful of "looking foolish".

We submit that sensitive spirits in Russia and Japan are no doubt already offended by the murderous, wasteful policy of their Fisheries Departments, and our State Department already looks foolish by virtue of its shortsighted spinelessness in this matter, and that therefore there is nothing to be lost by vigorous action wisely taken.

The United States has powerful economic leverage available if we choose to use it, and a whole spectrum of diplomatic weapons are ready to our hand. Considering some of the shady causes we have supported recently around the world it would be a morally refreshing change if we used a little of our power to save lives and protect these marvelous beings from extinction.

T. G.

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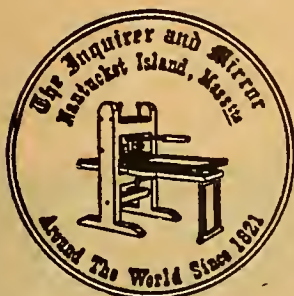
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

October 5, 1971

PAGE TWO

THE INQUIRER AND MIRROR, NANTUCKET



151st Year

The Inquirer and Mirror

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State Department's lack of action threatens whales' extinction

Over 250 years ago, in 1712, a lone Nantucket whaling sloop was blown offshore in a gale and subsequently killed the island's first sperm whale. Thus it was that Nantucket began to exploit the offshore whale fisheries. In the following century Nantucket whalers went on to pioneer whaling in the Pacific. It was a hard and dangerous business, but our forefathers were equal to hardship and danger, and our small town made a modest living from it.

Our ships ranged slowly across the oceans of the world, powered only by sail. The 30-foot whaleboats were rowed into action until it was "wood to black skin", the bows touching leviathan, at which instant the two barbed harpoons, or "irons", were driven deep into its back by the force of human muscle. An hour later if all went well, frequently after a perilous "Nantucket Sleigh Ride" across the waves in tow of a wounded whale, the boat would again work itself alongside the animal and a lance would be driven downward into the whale's vitals, inflicting a mortal wound. The motto was "A dead whale or a stove boat", and many whales survived, many boats were stove—and many whalers were killed. Under the moderate pressure of this primitive hunting the whales diminished in number, but the survival of their various species was not imperiled.

With this heritage in back of us Nantucket takes a more-than-passing interest in whales and modern whaling. It is a very different business from that our ancestors knew, having become a mechanized slaughter using explosives, aircraft and electronics to find, kill and "process" the defenseless whales. Now,

in the last few years it has taken on frightening and revolting overtones. Frightening in that half of the great whale species are being directly threatened with imminent extinction, and revolting in that modern, prosperous and allegedly civilized governments — Japan and the Soviet Union — are deliberately doing it for minor economic gain. Nay — doubly revolting, in that our own United States Government is standing by, wringing its hands feebly and wearing a sick, ingratiating smile, and watching the whole bloody business go on toward its tragic end.

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T. G.



MASS. 02554 THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1971

TWENTY CENTS

Delta merger AB approval

Delta Airlines' Vice President of Sales, Mr. Arthur E. Fairbanks, visited Nantucket Tuesday to confer with Manager Byron Snow concerning the proposed merger of passengers flown in and out of the town by scheduled air carriers.

Fairbanks is the official in charge of the proposed merger of Northeast and Delta Airlines. During his brief visit he commented on that fact that the only secure future for the town and its customers lies in a financially strong airline such as Delta, which not only is much larger than the town but also has extensive short-haul service not common among major airlines.

Public hearings before Civil Board Examiner Arthur S. Fairbanks were completed July 27th, and a deadline was set as a deadline for filing final briefs by interested parties. Delta, Northeast and Storer & Co. filed a final brief to the Civil Board requesting approval of the merger. The examiner's report is expected by the end of September or early October. If the Civil Board's proceedings will then require a final decision by the full C.A.B. and then the State School Building Assistance Bureau. The final decision will be handed down by the end of the year.

Request made for land transfer to school committee for expansion

A joint meeting of four boards and committees will be arranged by the Board of Selectmen for a major discussion on the future use of a large section of land on Sparks Avenue which adjoins school property and is listed as belonging to "the inhabitants of the town of Nantucket".

The School Building Needs Committee wishes to have it turned over to the School Committee for future school expansion and the Ice Skating Rink Committee has been viewing it as a possible site for a town-owned ice skating rink. At the present time it is being used as a softball diamond and is open to use by any local group.

The decision to have a joint meeting followed the reading of a letter from Harold W. Lindley, chairman of the School Building Needs Committee, in which he said: "Some time ago our committee informed the school board of the fact that the first step in a new school plan is site approval by the State School Building Assistance Bureau. Elton Smith of this bureau visited our system and told us that our land area was quite inadequate in the High School-Cyrus Peirce area if the baseball diamond area was not included. He also stated that a skating rink there would

hardly agree that it is more important than the ability of our school system to grow and develop in a logical fashion.

"We have not spent any money so far nor made any contracts. Our committee would appreciate a letter from your board informing us of your wishes in this matter. If you wish us to meet with you, we would be happy to do so."

After the reading of the letter, Selectman Arnold R. Small said he had been doing some research on the subject in the town record. He said, "I found that in 1951 the town bought a piece of land on Sparks Avenue from the Backus family...The original article in the town meeting warrant asked for the land for school facilities. However, the Finance Committee recommended it be purchased in the name of the inhabitants of the town of Nantucket and the recommendation with this wording was accepted by the town meeting.

"When the deed was recorded in the Registry of Deeds, it was recorded as being purchased by the inhabitants of the town and nothing was said about school use of the land.

"In 1966 an article was in the town meeting warrant to raise and appropriate

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

October 5, 1971

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and showed considerable promise of doing much better, that
the proposed moratorium call would constitute a rejection
of the Commission and would therefore be incompatible with
the continuing role of the United States in that body as we
envisaged it, and that we should keep our options for action

HANDLING OF COMMUNICATION 1971-
If this communication deals with official business, a
Departmental regulations provide that the addressee should
If MAIL EXACTLY to RM/AM Room 1239 - New State for recording
Copy must be made within three working days of receipt
in action office.



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Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, D.C. 20515

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

WASHINGTON, D.C.
SEP 14 1961
48 PM

M. C.

William L. Sullivan, Jr.
Office of the Special Assistant
for Fisheries and Wildlife to
the Secretary
Department of State
2201 C Street
Washington, D.C. 20520



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

October 5, 1971

Honorable Hastings Keith
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Keith:

Thank you for your communication of September 14 forwarding for comment an editorial from the Nantucket "Inquirer and Mirror" regarding the protection of whales and, in particular, the legislative proposals regarding a moratorium on the killing of whales.

The Senate has passed a resolution (S. J. Res. 115) which would, if approved, require the Secretary of State to call for an international moratorium of ten years on the killing of all species of whales. The House has not as yet taken action on similar bills before it.

The Department has opposed such legislation. The findings of the International Whaling Commission's Scientific Committee do not support the case for a complete cessation of whaling, and consequently we see little or no practical possibility of achieving such a ban. In the circumstances, United States action to call for a moratorium on all whaling would in our judgment reduce our influence in the International Whaling Commission and thereby undercut our efforts to achieve practical, effective conservation measures through that body.

In expressing this position to a Committee of the House of Representatives, a Department spokesman stated the view that the United States should continue to exercise a strong role of leadership in the Whaling Commission, that the Commission had not done so badly as its critics would have it and showed considerable promise of doing much better, that the proposed moratorium call would constitute a rejection of the Commission and would therefore be incompatible with the continuing role of the United States in that body as we envisaged it, and that we should keep our options for action

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open. In connection with the last point, we stated that we would have no objection to a resolution which would express the sense of the Congress as to a moratorium but which would not be binding on the Secretary of State.

I am enclosing a statement about the International Whaling Commission and its activities. You will note that Commission regulations have already established a "moratorium" for all but three of the major commercial species. The material regarding the condition of whale stocks reflects fairly, we believe, the current conclusions of the Commission's Scientific Committee, whose membership includes some very respected scientists. For example, the American Chairman of the Committee, Dr. Douglas G. Chapman, is an acknowledged authority in population dynamics who has been studying the whale stocks for ten years or more.

In conclusion, we wish to emphasize that the Department is in sympathy with the motives which inspired the introduction of the moratorium resolutions. We, too, are concerned about the condition of the world whale populations and are anxious to see the establishment and enforcement of effective conservation measures, including provision for rebuilding the stocks where needed. The question appears to be primarily that of the choice of methods for achieving this goal.

If there is any further information we can provide on this or other subjects, please let me know.

Sincerely,

William L. Sullivan, Jr.
Assistant Coordinator of
Ocean Affairs for
Marine Science Affairs

Enclosure:
Statement

... It is submitted that the law itself, as stated above,
should have no objection to a transfer of funds from
the State of New York to the Government of Cuba.
It would not be subject to the provisions of Title

1. The following is a summary of the information received from the various sources mentioned above. It is to be understood that this information is not to be used for any purpose other than that for which it was obtained. The information is to be used for the purpose of determining the extent of the damage to the property of the Government of the United States and for the purpose of determining the extent of the damage to the property of the Government of the United States.

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It is not to be used for any other purpose than that for which it was designed.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

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October 5, 1971

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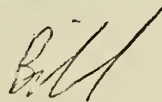
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If there is any further information we can provide on this or other subjects, please let me know.

Sincerely,



William L. Sullivan, Jr.
Assistant Coordinator of
Ocean Affairs for
Marine Science Affairs

Enclosure:
Statement

(Not printed at Government expense)

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 88th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

The Portuguese Way in Africa

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. HASTINGS KEITH

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 31, 1964

Mr. KEITH. Mr. Speaker, 2 years ago I brought to the attention of the House, through the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, one of the first eyewitness accounts by an American correspondent of the troubled situation in Angola, Portugal's large province in West Africa.

This series of stories was written by Robert Estabrook, distinguished editorial-page editor of the Washington Post. His accounts were fair and objective estimates of the situation in Angola—a subject about which column upon column of contradiction had been written after the outbreak of violence there in March of 1961.

Today, with troubling reports coming out of Africa from Zanzibar, the Congo, Uganda, and Kenya, and with Portugal, in her frustration with United States policy, reportedly considering the recognition of Red China, the future of Angola must be viewed with renewed concern by the free world.

Our virtual abandonment of Portugal has driven this longtime NATO ally and traditionally staunch foe of communism to the point of threatening recognition of Red China. I know there are other factors influencing this course, but I am sure that what may become a deciding factor is our failure to support Portugal in the United Nations in the face of bloody, Communist-inspired, terrorism in Angola. Our position, or lack of it, has stemmed, in part at least, from our failure to understand the true situation in this important area of the world—an area which is experiencing a concentration of effort by Moscow, Peiping, and Havana.

722-910-92029

In the January issue of Fortune magazine there is a brilliant interpretive report on Angola by Hugh Kay, a widely read editor of the Catholic Herald of London. Mr. Kay was one of the first foreign correspondents to enter Angola after the horrible massacres of March 15, 1961. He returned 2 years later to estimate the progress of the Portuguese multiracial society there. He has observed the Portuguese people closely for many years, and has been one of the few foreign journalists in recent years to interview Antonio Salazar, the reticent prime minister of Portugal.

Mr. Kay's article, "The Portuguese Way in Africa," is preceded by the magazine's own comment on the author and his story.

Recent events in Africa make this subject one that should be of vital concern to every Member of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, because of the length of this fine article, I am inserting it in the RECORD in two installments. Tomorrow I will submit the conclusion.

The article follows:

THE PORTUGUESE WAY IN AFRICA

(By Hugh Kay)

"An integrated multiracial society drawing on the moral values of all races and of all peoples"—this, in the words of Foreign Minister Franco Nogueira, is Portugal's aim for its African territories, Angola and Mozambique. And, after four centuries in Africa, it has come far toward this goal, says the British journalist who wrote this article.

In March of 1961 a group calling itself the Union of the Peoples of Angola arose in what it claimed was spontaneous rebellion by Angolan Africans to free themselves from their white oppressors. The author, who visited the area shortly afterward, offers evidence that the group murdered and tortured blacks and whites alike, that it was backed by Communist powers, and that it invaded Angola from Congo headquarters. He warns that similar terrorist tactics may soon again be used.

Since the 1961 troubles, Portuguese authorities have vastly speeded action to re-

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claim the area through educational and welfare projects, and their attainments have been notable. But the efforts need more sympathy in the U.N. and in Washington. The author believes that successful integration in Angola and Mozambique could be the crucial experiment that might save the world from division along racial lines.

Should Portugal keep its vast African territories? Almost everybody answers "No." But this writer, describing the theory and practice of Portugal's attempt to construct a truly multiracial society, gives an eloquent "Yes."

We live at a stage of history where the world is trying to rediscover its own center. A massive centripetal movement is underway. In religion there is ecumenism. In politics, federations are in fashion. United Europe struggles to free itself from prolonged gestation. There is talk of an ultimate world authority. A new dialog has begun between humanist and scientist, between the two cultures of C. P. Snow. A new social sense has emerged, a sense that we are our brother's keepers after all, that the wealthy nations must know how the other half lives and help it to better standards.

Yet from all this absorbing adventure, this search for a common ground between different peoples rooted in a common human nature, there must, it seems, be one exception. The sages seem to agree that the Iberian Peninsula has nothing to contribute to the new quest for unity.

And yet it is in Spain and Portugal that Europe and Africa and Latin America meet in the bonds of history, in the tangle of ethnic roots, and in the interaction of cultures. If ever there were a natural theater for world councils, it is here. But, detached from historical perspective, their political regimes are indicted at the bar of world opinion. When the case for the defense opens, the U.N. delegates start thinking about lunch. For Khrushchev and Castro, Tito and Nasser, there must be fair play. Franco and Salazar need only be written off.

The trouble with this approach is that any attempt to ignore the Iberian Peninsula and its influence throughout the world must involve the West in the gravest risks. In the case of Spain this is being gradually, if reluctantly, recognized by the United States itself. In the case of Portugal there is desperate need for a thoroughgoing reappraisal of policy and what is at stake. Only a few years ago Dr. António de Oliveira Salazar, considered a benevolent dictator of an unimportant country, was seldom in the news. But today Salazar, who has challenged the whole colonial mythos of our times, must be taken seriously. Portugal is not just a poor country making its way by the sale of sardines, olives, cork, wine, and wolfram. It is the master of some of the most fertile and strategic reaches of Africa—the great buffer territories of Angola and Mozambique, lying between the Congo jungle and South Africa. From those territories neither Salazar nor

his people have any intention of being swept by artificially fostered winds of change. A wind, they will tell you, may fell a tree; it will not unravel a tangle of intertwining roots. For the Portuguese, the choice is simple. They may be pushed out by invaders; but while they are there they will continue to build the multiracial society they see as their African mission. They cannot be written off.

A RIOT OF HYBRIDS

That Portugal will eventually have to leave Africa is taken for granted in the United Nations, often with tacit U.S. concurrence. Since 1961, when terrorists from the Congo struck at Angola, Portugal has been under fire as the archoppressor of the anticolonial age, while the so-called nationalists now regrouped across the Congo border are viewed as heroic liberators. I shall presently seek to establish that this is nonsense. For the moment, suffice it to say that, despite present threats of renewed invasion, social conditions in Angola have rapidly moved from strength to strength. The International Labor Organization's report in April 1962, noted the freedom of expression enjoyed by white and black alike, gave the labor setup a clean bill of health, and discredited the charges of oppression leveled by the delegation of Ghana to the ILO. In a dramatic generation of economic upsurge, industry has played a substantial part in creating a network of social services. The number of students in schools is now increasing by 15 percent per annum, and in 1963 new universities opened in Luanda and Lourenço Marques. A generation of young and dedicated administrators has taken over, powerfully aided by the Army's "psychosocial services," tasks similar to those performed elsewhere by the U.S. Peace Corps. At long last some reality is emerging from the traditional sense of mission the Iberian peoples have always claimed since the days when the flag and the cross went out with the discovery.

The Portuguese will thunder about their sense of mission to the utter exhaustion of all within earshot. The language at times is glutinous. But until the West faces the plain fact that the Portuguese at least believe in what they say, we shall be wholly unable to influence events toward constructive ends. More than a decade ago Salazar gave form to a centuries-old concept when he declared that the overseas territories' status was that of "Portugal overseas." They are not, he asserted, mere colonies, but extensions of Portuguese soil, whose people have lived there, not for a few decades like the British colonists, but for more than four centuries. They are part of Portugal, and Portugal is part of them.

That is the legal key to Portuguese thinking, and one that unlocks a more significant door. Within this legal structure, Portugal aims at a future of immense hope when compared with South African apartheid on the

one hand, or the newly formed African States on the other. It aims to create what Foreign Minister Franco Nogueira has called an integrated multiracial society drawing on the moral values of all races and of all peoples. For him this has nothing to do with mere racial coexistence. He means a community or communities where all ethnic groups are closely integrated, knitted together, with a deep feeling of oneness. "We feel," he went on to say, "that history substantiates this view; nations formed by more than one race have been and are great nations; those nations that close themselves to any racial contacts convey an impression of happiness, but the fact is that no progress has been made, and they become dormant and stagnant communities."

Behind this high-sounding theory is a simple fact. The Portuguese, a riot of hybrids in their own blood, mix easily. Brazil, of course, is the best example of this, but even in Angola and Mozambique one is astonished at the complete absence of color bar. Differences between whites and blacks are economic, and thus often social, but never racial. In the Angolan population of nearly 5 million, there are no more than 5 percent of exclusively Portuguese origin. In Luanda, the capital, some 40 percent of the administration is African or mulatto. There can be no doubt of the genuineness of the attempt to weld a society based not on the color of a man's skin but on personal merit.

NEITHER BLACK NOR WHITE

The Portuguese are substantially Catholic in outlook, despite much laxity and skepticism in practice. At first sight, however, the Portuguese pattern in Africa seems to run counter to the Catholic Church's modern missionary method, the adaptation approach. In this context, adaptation means that you do not seek to impose, say, a European character on non-European peoples, but rather to baptize their indigenous cultures, effecting a marriage between the best those cultures have to offer and the richness of Christian civilization. The result is predominantly local in character, though living by universal truths. The Portuguese, on the other hand, has apparently always worked on the basis that, to make the African a Christian, you must turn him into a good little Portuguese. To this end, it seems, he is provided with a heavily slanted education. He learns Portuguese history (to the point, I should think, of crashing boredom). The missionaries must, as far as possible, come from the mother country. And so on.

But in fact the Portuguese theory is more subtle than it seems. You cannot, they argue, compare Africa with India or China, which, long before Christ, had their own philosophies, many of which find loud echoes on the wavelength of the Christian dispensation. Moslem, Jew, and Christian find much in common in their traditions. Affinities can be detected between the Hindu mystics, the writings of Averroës, and the

poetry of St. John of the Cross. The mission territories of the East know art forms, theologies, and even a scientific tradition. Hence the idea of adaptation arose easily in the days when Jesuits Matteo Ricci in China and Roberto de Nobili in India got into hot water with their superiors over the use of local rites. Most black (as opposed to brown) Africans, however, were never involved in highly systematized cultures. What they offer for baptism is rather a way of life; certain habits of mind and social orientation arising from the tribal system; a facility for understanding the interplay of nature and supernature; a great, if not always coherent, capacity for God; a potential awaiting cross-fertilization. For a philosophy they have to draw on other continents. Their intuitive perceptions can be rationalized only by an alien intellectual discipline. In the end they must become part, not of a strictly Portuguese society, nor of an African enclave accepting Christianity into its minds, but of a thoroughly integrated interracial community. The Christ they worship must be neither white nor black, but a mulatto.

Because the essential mainspring of this ideal community will be Portuguese, the integrating factor will also be Portuguese, starting with a lingua franca transcending a myriad of tribal boundaries. To the modern liberal this is stark heresy. To the Portuguese it is realism. For him the African must be slowly incorporated into the European ethos, retaining the best of his own tradition and enhancing his European brethren with it, but acquiring a share in a Christian civilization that is, whether you like it or not, Judaeo-Greco-Roman, and hence European. This approach sees Europe not as an imperialist power but as the ideological center comparable to that Rome which the nomadic tribes of the north once sought to conquer—not to destroy but to be part of it; the Rome that transcended and survived the purely political Roman structure. The process must depend, neither on the theories of an imported democracy, which cannot take root as it stands in African soil, nor on Western concepts of nationalism, which mean little as yet to peoples whose basic social unit is the tribe, but on personal merit. It is an integrated man, an individual, that the Portuguese concept cherishes, not an amorphous mass, and not a system. And it is precisely because the Portuguese have dared to introduce this kind of ethical judgment into their political thinking that they have pulled down on their heads the invective and hatred of those who, starting from a mechanical concept of democracy, would, in the words of G. Menen Williams, leave "Africa for the Africans."

The Portuguese will not settle for that, and if they did the result would be another gaping vacuum in the African Continent. That is the reality that needs to be faced by U.S. and U.N. policymakers alike. In rec-

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ognizing this reality it is not necessary to believe that Portugal has always lived up to its theories. There have been plenty of exploiting settlers, and much past brutality can be ascribed to malcontents, political exiles, and failures who joined the flow to the oversea provinces. But in the main the worst fault of the Portuguese is paradoxically that he is an easygoing sort of person. The Portuguese enthusiast for reform earns from his compatriots the rebuke of *parece mal* (bad form), while the exuberant foreigner is seen as a kind of oddity (*tem graça*). Hence the slow tempo of development. For this temperament it is enough to conceive a noble ideal. Working the detail out in action is something that can take its time. Yet the Portuguese sense of mission is more than sounding brass. Stern critics of Portugal will tell you they once believed that it stood a chance of pulling something off in Africa that nobody else could. I believe, even today, that this still holds good if they can win the race against time, and that recent events have proved it.

WHEN THE TERROR STRUCK

In 1961, I became the second British journalist to enter Angola after the March uprising of that year. My reports contrasted sharply with much that was appearing in the British and American press at the time and are relevant today when rebel forces, operating from the sanctuary of the Congo, are once more threatening an invasion of Angola and indeed may have launched it before this article appears. My main theme then was that the terrorists who struck in 1961 did not represent a spontaneous rebellion of oppressed Angolan Africans against their white oppressors. The invasion was the work of the Union of the Peoples of Angola under Holden Roberto, an Angolan adventurer. The Bacongo tribe straddles the Congo-Angolan border, and from his Congo headquarters Roberto sent into Angola a highly trained core of 400 militants, prepared for sophisticated war. Following the Algerian and Malayan patterns, they made local recruits by intimidation, and by exploiting a mixture of fetishism, witchcraft, and Christian symbolism. They murdered hundreds of whites and blacks alike in a day, with an orgy of torture and mutilation undreamed of by the Mau Mau. Outraged and terrified, the settlers struck back, the image of crucified and blinded women and children in their eyes. Thousands of Africans died. In all Angola at this time the number of soldiers and police together totaled only 8,000, most of them African. This hardly suggests a regime of savage repression.

Nor could this small force have launched campaigns of systematic genocide, as some foreign observers have charged. Reinforcements from Portugal arrived slowly. As they did so, the army not only cleaned up the terrorists but restrained the white civilians as well. It then set to work to reclaim the area through educational and welfare

schemes conducted by soldiers in psycho-social units. I saw them at work. Despite the terrorists' recruitment methods, less than 1 percent of the entire Angolan population was involved in the uprising, and less than one-fourteenth of the country's area. I also asserted in dispatches at the time that the revolutionary Angolan groups, especially Roberto's Union of the Peoples of Angola and the popular movement for the liberation of Angola headed by the half-caste poet, Mário de Andrade, were backed by Communist powers. This view has now been vindicated beyond dispute. The plain facts are summarized in Africa's Red Harvest by the distinguished journalist, Pieter Lessing. The uprising was preceded by months of heavy propaganda, beamed to Africa from several of the Iron Curtain capitals. It was even heralded in the Peiping People's Daily 3 months before it happened. Lessing describes the Communist affiliations of Roberto and Andrade over the years, and the arms supply linkup through Solod, the Russian Ambassador in Conakry.

RECONCILIATION AND REBUILDING

In the event, the invasion and uprising of 1961 failed of its purpose, and when I returned to Angola in January 1963, I found it calm, busy, and purposeful, an oasis of comparative quiet in a turbulent continent. In some areas the terror had unhappily left lingering suspicion between whites and blacks that was not there before. But mutual trust plainly existed between the Africans and the Portuguese Army. In Carmona, a hot spot of the terror, and still on guard against snipers in the grass and the hills, 237,000 Africans returning partly from the Congo and mainly from the bush were being resettled in 119 *senzalas* (villages) of 3,000 people each. These strong pockets of resistance to renewed outbreaks have their own schools, churches, and medical services. The Africans build their houses; the Government brings up water supplies and other services.

By the end of January the government contribution was already complete in 58 villages. It watched the army officers saluting the African chiefs, the relaxed discussions and informal planning they entered into together, the crash program for proliferating young African teachers in the villages, the Carmona Orphanage where the children of murdered whites and black terrorists are growing up in a united family.

But this kind of special rehabilitation project is only part of a much larger economic and political development. In the next 10 years Angola's population of nearly 5 million is expected to double, swelled not only from the inside but from large immigration from Portugal, Cape Verde, and the Azores. Half the 40,000 Portuguese troops now in Angola have settled or are expected to settle there, a leaven in the social mass. They may also serve as a stabilizing influence, a sort of permanent civil defense

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corps. New villages are being laid out in the fertile center and south, and the sparsely inhabited east. Families are given free land, farm equipment, and advice by government agronomists. All the communities will be multiracial.

THE RESTLESS WHITES

So much nonsense has been written about conditions in Angola that I feel bound to use part of this article to set the record straight. The real unrest there is on the part of the whites, a boredom with remote, paternalistic control from Lisbon. They cherish their origins, and do not want to break with their mother country, but they also want to feel a separate, if interwoven, Angolan identity. They want freedom for instance, to run their own finances without having to refer back 5,000 miles for leave to spend an escudo.

The dynamic development plans of Governor-General Deslandes received a sharp setback when, to the fury of the Angolan Portuguese, he was sacked by Oversea Minister Moreira, the man who had virtually created him, for trying to run too fast. Now Moreira, in his turn, has also been put into cold storage by Salazar. Their Angolan policies continue to operate up to a point, and the universities, which provided the last straw in the Moreira-Deslandes dispute, are an accomplished fact. But it is precisely this sort of thing that riles the Angolan community, now working all the hours God made to build the country up. They point out, somewhat wryly, that Salazar has never been to Africa, and is not in a position to know best.

The Africans themselves, of course, are still for the most part on the circumference, rather than at the center, of the overall political development, and the prosperous urban centers are plainly the white man's show, although the African lives there with him. But the African's material conditions have of recent years improved sufficiently to draw a tribute even from the bishop of Beira, who had sternly condemned exploitation of the Africans and whose longstanding plea for African universities is now to be fulfilled. In some respects, he told me last year, the Portuguese African's conditions are substantially better than corresponding standards in other African territories. This statement is bound to fall gratefully on skeptical ears, and I feel I cannot avoid something of a factual litany to make the position clear. It has to be remembered, after all, that Portuguese Africa has been painted in quite hideous colors, and public opinion abroad has been heavily affected by this when trying the wider question of multiracialism versus nationalism. On the credit side, then, let it be said that some African workers really do earn more than their counterparts in metropolitan Portugal.

The illiterate Portuguese emigrant may learn to read and write in Angola under an African teacher, and often does. The African small farmer frequently does better

than his white colleagues. There are pure African mayors, government officials, and doctors; administrators drawn from the natives of Cape Verde; a former Governor General of Angola was a Goan; and the large numbers of people of mixed blood include some of the most intelligent and prosperous people in the country.

COMPANY WELFAREISM

Critical accounts of these countries indict the inadequacy of the government welfare services. What they fail to add is that a substantial contribution in this field is made by private industries employing thousands of Africans. Salazar's abhorrence of anything that looks remotely like socialism contains less of a sting when one accepts, in place of the welfare state, a natural partnership between government and private enterprise in this field. After all, the concept of an allowance based on family size paid by employers to workers has partly revolutionized workers' conditions in the Western sectors of the European Continent and also in Italy. In Angola, one thinks of the Benguela Railway Co.'s schools, hospitals, antenatal clinics, day nurseries, insurance schemes, clubs, sports grounds, and workers' housing. The hospital of the Diamond Co. of Angola serves an area containing 95,000 people, many of whom are not even the company's employees. Other examples include the CADA coffee and the Cassaquele sugar plantations. In all, Angola has 1 doctor for every 13,000 people, while in Cameroun 1 doctor has to serve 29,000, in Tanganyika 19,000, in Ghana 25,000, in Sierra Leone 66,000, in Ethiopia 105,000.

Production has mounted dramatically since the war in corn, coffee, wheat, sisal, cattle raising, fish industries, diamonds, petroleum, and a wide range of minerals including tin, tungsten, copper, manganese, and iron ore. The Cambambe Dam is the second largest on the African Continent. Railways are being extended and minerals further developed by a consortium of Portuguese, German, and Danish firms. In 1961-62, 116 new industrial undertakings were started, and 128 authorized. The figures for 1962 now show a record crop of coffee, cotton, and sisal; 470,000 tons of crude oil were produced; processing industries expanded by degrees varying from 35 to 70 percent. A favorable trade balance was struck, though this was 40 percent below 1961 (a year of abnormal progress in spite of the uprising). But the 1962 drop is due to a substantial increase in textile and motor vehicle imports, the latter being essential to current industrial expansion. It would be easy to be tendentious about all this, as also about the feeding in of Government money for roads, bridges, airfields, ports, electrical services, loans for farmers, and low-cost housing. As we shall see, government aid is only a fraction of what is really needed, and the indefinite prolongation of this sort of help is dubious. But

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credit must be given for what has in fact been done.

FAST GROWING SCHOOLS

Angola's chronic inadequacy of labor has been at least partly offset by the eradication of smallpox and sleeping sickness and the progress against leprosy, successes much praised by the World Health Organization. The country's infant mortality rate is 12 percent, but this is less than half the average rate for the whole continent. Plans include 160 new residential areas in the north, with civic centers, hospitals, schools, and agricultural services. Fleets of tractors are being hired out to small farmers. Seven years ago only 2 percent of the population was being educated. In 1960 there were only 100,000 children in formal schooling (17.8 percent of the relevant age group). By the end of 1962, however, 2,900 educational establishments served nearly 300,000 pupils—apart from uncharted missionary services on the most elementary level, which, by some estimates, would serve to double the total figure of children receiving at least some education. But even in terms of formal schooling the present rate of increase is expected to lead to education for 60 percent of the school-age population in 1965. (This percentage had already been attained by 1962 in Mozambique.) Multiracial technical and secondary schools are increasing, and the examples of these in Nova Lisboa and Benguela are of the same competence and quality as one would expect to meet in the best British and Belgian establishments.

Much importance is attached to the multiracial settlements, or cooperative communities, in both Angola and Mozambique, each again with its own educational, religious, and welfare setups, each supervised by government experts, who seem to work a 14-hour day, 7 days a week. It is too early to say whether these are going to be an economic success, but the concept is of the highest social significance. Seven years ago the Limpopo Valley in Mozambique was a swamp. In 1963 1,200 families, white, black, and mulatto, were living in a network of integrated communities. Many individuals were prospering as they had never hoped to do. Some 500,000 acres had been turned over to grazing; 77,500 acres were under irrigation. Psychosocial services are teaching farming methods, sanitation, diet, hygiene, and child care by radio. As an American colleague said to me in the midst of all this: "God help anyone who tries to mess this up." What has been aptly called a "disembodied metaphysical principle" has at last found at least the beginnings of a valid and viable incarnation.

THE UNCERTAIN FUTURE

But the economic future is very far from assured. Today Portugal puts more into Angola than it takes out, what with public investment, development plans, loans, and the maintenance of the army. But Portugal itself, in the view of its 36-year-old Economics

Minister, Dr. Teixeira de Pinto, ought to be producing at home three times the present output. Portugal has not yet constructed a welfare society for itself. If it attempts this, if the common man's needs are ever accepted as paramount in a society still dominated by a small elite of disproportionately wealthy men with little social sense, the aid the mother country can supply to the overseas provinces will be fractional indeed. The situation is analyzed, sympathetically but with somewhat pessimistic conclusions, by Richard J. Hammond, in a paper written for the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. As he sees it, the solution for the African territories lies with foreign capital and increased exports, and the Americans, Germans, Dutch, Belgians, Scandinavians, and Japanese are there already. The strict bookkeeping approaches of Salazar do not commend themselves to him as the right touch for countries desperately in need of multiplying production. He thus anticipates ultimate independence as the only reasonable outcome. But he testifies that the sudden withdrawal of Portugal from its African provinces would plunge them into economic disintegration. Portugal gives them a lingua franca, unifying a complex of fragmented societies in a vast but sparsely populated land. It has contributed an authentic urban society and a whole class of European artisans and skilled workers perhaps unique in the African Continent.

My own belief is that the best of both worlds—namely, local autonomy for the provinces plus a continuing link with Portugal—many yet be achieved provided that Portugal lives up to the ideals it professes and furthermore provided that the outside world comes to see that these ideals have merit and discontinues its tactics of constant harassment.

Much depends, of course, on developments in Portugal itself, where new influences are shaping up. The Lisbon opposition groups frankly admit that the Portuguese temperament does not lend itself to British or American prototypes of government. What they are seeking is to free the present monolithic social structure through broadening the influence of various groups—commercial, professional, trade union, and the church. This is important. Salazar is now well into his seventies. The succession problem is acute. When he steps down it need not be a case of "après moi le déluge." But the organization of a consultative opposition is an immediate urgency.

A PORTUGUESE COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS?

What one asks from Portugal is not a surrender but a fulfillment. The multiracial ideal need not be abandoned provided that Portugal continues to work toward more home rule in Africa, and second that it considers the subsequent possibilities of a Portuguese Commonwealth of Nations, each independent, all united in everything that the Portuguese mystique has to offer, with the fullest scope for an interracial cross fertiliza-

tion of cultures. This would incidentally loosen the provinces economically from the tight leash now held by Lisbon, and leave them free to tackle the world markets on their own account. This long-range solution appeals to some of the best minds in Portugal, in Angola, and in Mozambique.

But whether this or any other solution is to work depends to no little degree on outside world opinion and its understanding of the issues. There can be little doubt in the mind of any serious thinker that the world's understanding of the application of democracy requires an agonizing reappraisal. This is true in the case of judgment of Portugal, where as noted even the opposition to Salazar has its doubts about simply importing forms of government from the outside. It is much more evident in the case of Africa and other underdeveloped areas, where nominal democracy has all too often turned into a new form of tyranny. It has long been plain that many African and Latin American countries require a new form of democracy, something that belongs to their special characters, combining parliamentary forms with needed and basic stability and authority. U.S. policy, though the product of a nation whose own democracy contains many authoritarian and bureaucratic features, is perhaps the worst offender at fostering the free-for-all in Africa. All too often the confusion simply leads to one-man rule—Nyerere, Ben Bella, Nkrumah, Sékou Touré. When compared with some of these results, the Portuguese experiment in Africa still looks hopeful.

But the crucial question posed by events in Africa and the Portuguese presence there is simply whether or not we want the world to divide on racial lines. Maj. Patrick Wall recently urged in the House of Commons the "appalling dangers" of a world divided by race. "This," he said "is the nightmare, the appalling thought." He went on: "There was a chance that the races might live together in the Central African Federation and so exert its influence to the north and to the south. But now that experiment has broken down, we shall have a barrier of race on the Zambezi, with African-controlled states to the north, and white government to the south. I only put this to the House in order to show the dangers inherent in the racial approach to world politics." The entire evolution of the human race, biological, historical, and philosophical, is the story of nature's aptitude for enrichment through the spawning hybrid, constantly fanning itself out through mergers and marriages and mixtures.

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INSTEAD OF A WORLD DIVIDED BY RACE

As Salazar put it to me last summer, we have to ask ourselves which is the more honest: to state the case for multiracialism as Portugal does, or to profess an anti-colonial policy that is really a disguise for neocolonial domination of Africa from outside through control of finance, the unions, and big business? Nothing was gained when Lenin turned the concept of colonization into its dirtier form of colonialism. But all men have rights to the use of the fruits of the earth and these rights may limit the rights even of private property. The whole human race has an equitable easement over the whole of the world. Local rights cannot be driven to the point where national sovereignty barriers and the modern nationalist heresies dam up the flow of an interracial and international dialog and cooperation geared to the benefit of all mankind. No one can deny that the whole human race was entitled to some sort of stake in the vast, untitled spaces of the American Continent. The methods employed by the settlers, and the degree of respect afforded to the equally valid local rights of the Indian peoples already there, may come in for much valid criticism. But the world would be a sorry place today had an exaggerated view of the rights of American Indians denied to human history the vast wonders of the greatest multiracial experiment of all time, now incarnate in the United States, or to the whole human race some share in the immeasurable material fruits of the northern subcontinent. And one must ask: Is the whole history of the United States from now until the end of time to be one vast act of penitence for its very existence?

One thing is plain. Portuguese Africa today is throbbing with a new vitality and social sense. If Portugal goes, who takes over? A nearly bankrupt United Nations? Adoula's harboring of Angolan rebels does not prevent him from warning them privately not to go too far. He knows that if war does break out, it will be a long one. The Portuguese whites would fight to the death. The result would be either an embittered white minority government in Angola and Mozambique, or an extremist African nationalism in the saddle with intertribal conflicts rocking huge areas of the southern half of the continent. This is surely a time, not for disbanding, but for the encouragement of a gradually unfolding system that, with all its defects, contains a promise of worldwide significance, a new and very much greater uhuru for all men of all colors who care to invest in it and export it.

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89TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION**H. R. 9531**

[Report No. 2086]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 29, 1965

Mr. DOWNING introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries

SEPTEMBER 26, 1966

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To establish a contiguous fisheries zone beyond the territorial sea of the United States.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That there is established a fisheries zone contiguous to the
4 territorial sea of the United States. The ~~jurisdiction of the~~
5 United States extends to all waters in the zone and the
6 United States will exercise the same exclusive rights in
7 respect to fisheries in the zone as it has in its territorial sea,
8 subject to the continuation of traditional fishing by foreign
9 states within this zone as may be recognized by the United
10 States.

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9 is further amended by adding at the end thereof the follow-

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1 SEC. 2. The fisheries zone has as its inner boundary
2 the outer limits of the territorial sea and as its seaward
3 boundary a line drawn so that each point on the line is nine
4 nautical miles from the nearest point in the inner boundary.

5 SEC. 3. Whenever the President determines that a por-
6 tion of the fisheries zone conflicts with the territorial waters
7 or fisheries zone of another country, he may establish a sea-
8 ward boundary for such portion of the zone in substitution
9 for the seaward boundary described in section 2.

10 *SEC. 4. Nothing in this Act shall be construed as extend-*
11 *ing the jurisdiction of the States to the natural resources be-*
12 *neath and in the waters within the fisheries zone established*
13 *by this Act or as diminishing their jurisdiction to such*
14 *resources beneath and in the waters of the territorial seas of*
15 *the United States.*

Union Calendar No. 928

89TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 9531

[Report No. 2086]

A BILL

To establish a contiguous fisheries zone beyond
the territorial sea of the United States.

By Mr. DOWNING

JUNE 29, 1965

Referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and
Fisheries

SEPTEMBER 26, 1966

Reported with amendments, committed to the Com-
mittee of the Whole House on the State of the
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91ST CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 15850

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 10, 1970

Mr. BLACKBURN introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries

A BILL

To amend the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act to assure adequate consideration of the views and recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior in connection with certain water modification projects, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That (a) the last sentence of section 2 (b) of the Fish and
4 Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 662 (b)) is amended
5 by striking out "reporting agency finds should be adopted"
6 and inserting in lieu thereof "Secretary of the Interior
7 recommends".

8 (b) Section 2 (b) of such Act (16 U.S.C. 662 (b))
9 is further amended by adding at the end thereof the follow-

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1 ing: "If the Secretary of the Interior objects in writing to
2 the head of the department or agency of the United States
3 sponsoring a project to which this Act applies, or issuing a
4 Federal permit or license in connection with such project,
5 that the project plans do not include a specific recommenda-
6 tion made by the Secretary of the Interior for wildlife pur-
7 poses, the head of such department or agency of the United
8 States shall meet with the Secretary of the Interior to seek
9 a mutually acceptable amendment of such project plans. In
10 the event that no mutually acceptable amendment of the
11 project plans is agreed upon within ninety days after the
12 Secretary of the Interior has submitted his objections in
13 writing to the head of the department or agency of the
14 United States concerned, the Secretary of the Interior and
15 the head of such department or agency of the United States
16 shall transmit jointly to the Congress the project plans in-
17 volved (including associated documents) together with a
18 detailed statement of the areas of disagreement."

19 SEC. 2. (a) Section 2(d) of such Act (16 U.S.C.
20 662(d)) is amended by adding at the end thereof the fol-
21 lowing: "The cost in planning of any project shall include
22 the net gain or loss to the wildlife and recreational uses of
23 the land and water in the project area as determined jointly
24 by the Secretary of the Interior and the head of the agency
25 exercising administration over the wildlife resources of the

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1 particular State concerned. The costs of any survey or study
2 conducted under the preceding sentence shall be paid by
3 the sponsor of the project involved."

4 (b) Section 2 (f) of such Act (16 U.S.C. 662 (f)) is
5 amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "The
6 benefits and losses referred to in this section shall be com-
7 puted in accordance with the provisions of subsection (d)
8 of this section."

9 SEC. 3. Section 3 of such Act (16 U.S.C. 663) is
10 amended by adding at the end thereof the following new
11 subsection:

12 "Study of Potential Damage to Ecology and Environment

13 "(g) The techniques of channelization or channel deep-
14 ening shall not be employed in connection with any project
15 to which this Act applies until the Secretary of the Interior
16 has completed a study which investigates the potential
17 damage to the ecology and environment of the project areas
18 and he recommends that there are no other economically
19 justifiable and technically feasible alternative techniques
20 which may be employed."

91ST CONGRESS
2d Session

H. R. 15850

A BILL

To amend the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act to assure adequate consideration of the views and recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior in connection with certain water modification projects, and for other purposes.

By Mr. BLACKBURN

FEBRUARY 10, 1970

Referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries

FWS 2.3, 4

Rules and Regulations

8491

Title 50—WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

Chapter I—Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior

SUBCHAPTER B—HUNTING AND POSSESSION OF WILDLIFE

PART 17—CONSERVATION OF ENDANGERED SPECIES AND OTHER FISH OR WILDLIFE

By notice of proposed rule making published in the *FEDERAL REGISTER* on April 10, 1970 (35 F.R. 5961), and of April 14, 1970 (35 F.R. 6069), notice was given that it was proposed to add a new Part 17 to Title 50, CFR.

The proposal published on April 10, 1970 (35 F.R. 5961), listed ports of entry through which all fish and wildlife (with certain exceptions) must enter the United States, and also announced a public hearing which was held in May 11, 1970. Written comments, suggestions, and objections were also invited and received.

The proposal published on April 14, 1970 (35 F.R. 6069) set forth regulations proposed for adoption and invited written comments, suggestions, and objections.

Numerous comments were received regarding both *FEDERAL REGISTER* proposals.

The Department of the Interior deems it in the public interest that these regulations shall become effective on June 3, 1970, which is the effective date of the Endangered Species Conservation Act of 1969 (83 Stat. 275). However, for the convenience of the public, and to insure the orderly implementation of these regulations, §§ 17.3 *Importation at designated ports* and 17.4 *Importation of fish or wildlife—inspection and documentation* shall not become effective until August 3, 1970.

Consideration having been given to all relevant statements and matters presented, it has been determined to add a new Part 17 to Title 50 CFR, as follows:

- Sec.
- 17.1 Purpose.
- 17.2 Definitions.
- 17.3 Importation at designated ports.
- 17.4 Importation of fish or wildlife—inspection and documentation.
- 17.5 Importation of fish or wildlife—proof of compliance.
- 17.6 Importation of fish or wildlife—marking.
- 17.7 State markings.
- 17.8 Export permits.
- 17.9 Marking of packages or containers.
- 17.10 Importation of endangered species—general restrictions.
- 17.11 Endangered species list.
- 17.12 Importation of endangered species—exceptions.
- 17.13 Hearings.
- 17.14 Holding, return, and disposal of seized property.
- 17.15 Forfeiture of seized property.
- 17.16 Other laws applicable.
- Appendix A—Endangered Species List.
- Appendix B—Designated Ports and Exceptions thereto.
- Appendix C—Regional Directors.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 17 issued under Public Law 91-135; 83 Stat. 275.

§ 17.1 Purpose.

The regulations in this part govern the importation and transportation of fish and wildlife, including endangered fish and wildlife. They implement the Endangered Species Conservation Act of 1969 (16 U.S.C. 668cc), the Black Bass Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 851 et seq.), and the Lacey Act, as amended (18 U.S.C. 43, and 44).

§ 17.2 Definitions.

The following definitions shall apply in this part, unless otherwise specified:

(a) "The Act" shall mean Public Law 91-135, 83 Stat. 275;

(b) "The Secretary" shall mean the Secretary of the Interior;

(c) "The Director" shall mean the Director of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, U.S. Department of the Interior;

(d) "Person" shall mean any individual, firm, corporation, association, or partnership;

(e) "Fish" shall mean any finfish or any part, products, egg, or offspring thereof, or the dead body or parts thereof whether or not included in a manufactured product;

(f) "Wildlife" shall mean any wild mammal, wild bird, amphibian, reptile, mollusk, or crustacean, or any part, products, egg, or offspring thereof, or the dead body or parts thereof whether or not included in a manufactured product;

(g) "Endangered Species List" shall mean the list of species or subspecies of fish and wildlife found in other countries that are threatened with worldwide extinction which is contained in Appendix A to this Part 17;

(h) "Native Endangered Species List" shall mean the list of species or subspecies of fish and wildlife native to the United States that are threatened with extinction, and which is published from time to time in the *FEDERAL REGISTER*.

(i) "Taken" shall mean captured, killed, collected, or otherwise removed from the wild in the country of origin;

(j) Except insofar as such items include any species or subspecies which appears on the Endangered Species List, "shellfish or fishery products imported for commercial purposes" shall mean the following items as further defined in the "Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated," United States Tariff Commission TC Publication 304, under the TSUS numbers shown in parentheses below:

(1) Frogs (TSUS No. 106.60).

(2) Frog meat (TSUS No. 107.65).

(3) Fish, fresh, chilled, or frozen (TSUS Nos. 110.10-110.70)—trout and salmon to conform to 50 CFR 13.7 and 13.12.

(4) Fish, dried, salted, pickled, smoked or kippered (TSUS Nos. 111.10-111.92).

(5) Fish in airtight containers (TSUS Nos. 112.01-112.94).

(6) Other fish products (TSUS Nos. 113.01-113.60).

(7) Shellfish (TSUS Nos. 114.01-114.55).

(8) Marine-animal oils (TSUS Nos. 177.02-177.40).

(9) Sod oil (TSUS No. 178.05).

(10) Products of American fisheries (TSUS Nos. 180.00-180.20).

(11) Edible preparations (TSUS Nos. 182.05, 182.11, 182.48, 182.50).

(12) Animal feeds (TSUS Nos. 184.54, 184.55).

(k) "Seized property" shall mean anything seized pursuant to sections 4 or 7 of the Act or 16 U.S.C. 851 et seq.;

(l) "Permit" shall include any letter from the Department of the Interior so designated and signed by a properly authorized officer;

(m) "Wild" shall refer to all creatures living in the wild state; or to all creatures that, whether raised in captivity or not, are normally found in the wild state;

(n) "Country of origin" shall mean the country where the fish or wildlife was taken from the wild, or the country of natal origin of the fish or wildlife;

(o) "State" shall mean the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and Guam;

(p) "The United States" shall include the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and Guam;

§ 17.3 Importation at designated ports.

(a) All fish and wildlife, which is intended for importation into the United States except shellfish or fishery products imported for commercial purposes, must enter the United States at designated receiving stations at the customs ports set forth in Appendix B to this Part 17.

(b) Any fish or wildlife, except shellfish or fishery products imported for commercial purposes, which enters the United States at a place other than a designated port may not be imported at that place, but must be moved as quickly as possible under customs bond, to a designated port, unless the exceptions set forth in Appendix B to this part apply.

(c) Nothing in this part shall be construed to allow the entry or importation of any fish or wildlife: (1) Coming within the meaning of the regulations of the Department of Agriculture regarding the importation of certain animals and poultry and certain animal and poultry products, appearing at 9 CFR 92.1 et seq., except at the ports designated in such regulations; (2) regulated in § 13.1 of this chapter et seq., regarding the importation of injurious wildlife, except in accordance with such regulations.

§ 17.4 Importation of fish or wildlife—inspection and documentation.

(a) All fish and wildlife which is intended to be imported into the United States or into any foreign trade zone, is subject to inspection and clearance for such importation, by authorized personnel of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, or by any customs officer. Such inspection may include examination of

the fish or wildlife, the package or other container in which such fish or wildlife was transported, and the documents accompanying the shipment.

(b) A properly executed Declaration for the Importation of Fish or Wildlife (Form 3-177) must be filed with the District Director of Customs at the port of entry where actual customs inspection for clearance or release occurs, for all fish or wildlife imported into the United States. The Form 3-177 shall show, for each species or subspecies imported, the common and scientific names, number, country of origin, whether or not on the Endangered Species List, whether or not subject to laws or regulations in any foreign country regarding its taking, transportation, or sale. A copy of the invoice and copies of documents required pursuant to paragraph (c) of this section must be attached to the Form 3-177.

(c) In any case where fish or wildlife is subject to laws or regulations of any foreign country regarding its taking, transportation, or sale, or in any case of importation of any primates, or Crocodylia (alligators and crocodiles); or wildlife of the families Felidae (cats), Rhinocerotidae (rhinoceros), Cheloniidae (sea turtles), Falconidae (falcons and caracaras), Accipitridae (hawks and eagles), or Psittacidae (parrots and parakeets), the following documents must accompany the shipment:

(1) An export permit or other document from an appropriate government official, in English, or the original document and a certified translation thereof, from each country where the fish or wildlife is subject to regulations regarding its taking, transportation, or sale, which shows that such fish or wildlife was lawfully taken, transported or sold, or

(2) A consular certificate from an American Consul which shows that an appropriate government official has certified to the Consul the information required in subparagraph (2) of this paragraph.

Copies of any such documents must be attached to the Form 3-177 referred to in paragraph (b) of this section.

(d) The documentation requirements of paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section shall not apply to shellfish and fishery products imported for commercial purposes, except members of the family Cheloniidae (sea turtles); to scientific specimens imported by persons approved pursuant to the provisions of Appendix B(2)(f) to this part, and which are clearly marked "Preserved Scientific Specimens—No Commercial Value—No Endangered Species;" to any case in which a Declaration for Free Entry of Animals or Birds Killed by United States Residents (Customs Form 3315) has been filed; or to the importation of fish caught by sport fishermen in Canada under a valid Canadian fishing license.

(e) The documentation required in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section is in addition to any documentation which may be required by the Bureau of the Customs, including a consular certificate required by 19 U.S.C. 1527, or any

statement required in Appendix B to this part for the entry of fish or wildlife at nondesignated ports.

(f) In any instance where authorized personnel of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife are not available to inspect any shipment of fish or wildlife within a reasonable time at a designated port or a port which is being utilized pursuant to the exceptions set forth in Appendix B to this part, any customs officer may clear and release such fish or wildlife. In such cases, any non-Customs post-clearance enforcement measures shall proceed under laws and regulations administered by the Department of the Interior.

§ 17.5 Importation of fish or wildlife—proof of compliance.

In any case where there is a reasonable doubt as to the identity of any fish or wildlife, or as to whether the importation in question is in compliance with the requirements of this part, the burden shall be on the importer to prove the identity of the fish or wildlife or to prove compliance with the regulations. Until such time as the importer can show acceptable proof of compliance, the Director, or the Supervisory Customs Inspector, may refuse to clear the shipment for importation, or may seize the shipment.

§ 17.6 Importation of fish or wildlife—marking.

(a) Any fish or wildlife or any offspring, or product manufactured from such fish or wildlife, which is on the Endangered Species List and is imported into the United States under permit must have suitable identification from the Department of the Interior. Such identification may be obtained at any designated port of entry or from the Regional Director of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

(b) Any fish or wildlife on the Endangered Species List which originates outside the United States is subject to seizure and forfeiture if found in the possession of any person within the United States without the proper marking or other identification, unless such person can show by appropriate documentation that the fish or wildlife came into his possession prior to the effective date of the regulations in this part.

§ 17.7 State markings.

If any fish or wildlife which originates in the United States and which is required to be marked or otherwise identified by the laws or regulations of the State in which it originated, or any fish and wildlife on the Native Endangered Species List, is found without such marking or other identification, it is subject to seizure and forfeiture.

§ 17.8 Export permits.

(a) No fish or wildlife which appears on the Native Endangered Species List, may be exported from the United States unless accompanied by a special export permit issued by the Department of the Interior.

(b) Requests for such permits must be dated and in writing, and sent to the appropriate Regional Director of the Bu-

reau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife (see Appendix C to this part) at least 7 days prior to export. The request shall contain the following information:

(1) Name and address of the applicant;

(2) Designation of the items to be exported, including species or subspecies, number, weight, method of shipment, and a description, such as "tanned hides;"

(3) Evidence, in the form of certificates, tags or tag serial members, or other documents from the State in which the fish or wildlife originated showing that such fish or wildlife was lawfully taken, transported, or sold;

(4) In those cases where no certificate, tag or tag serial number or other document is available from the State in which the fish or wildlife originated, the exporter may include the following certification:

I hereby certify that the State of (-----) from which the fish or wildlife named hereon originated, does not, to the best of my knowledge issue certificates, tags, or other documents showing that such fish or wildlife was lawfully taken, transported, or sold. I also certify that such fish or wildlife was lawfully taken, transported, or sold in the State from which it originated. I am aware that a false statement hereon may be subject to the criminal penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001.

(c) The provisions of this section do not apply to the export of migratory birds for which export permits may be obtained pursuant to § 16.9 of this chapter.

§ 17.9 Marking of packages or containers.

(a) Any package or other container holding fish or wildlife which is shipped, transported, carried, brought, or conveyed in interstate or foreign commerce must be marked, labeled, or tagged so as to plainly indicate the name and address of the shipper and the consignee, and, except for interstate shipments of furs, hides, and skins, the number and kind of the contents. This requirement shall not apply to packages or other containers holding shellfish and fishery products imported for commercial purposes, or mink, chinchilla, silver fox, blue fox, rabbit, or nutria for which a certification is inserted on the Form 3-177 required by § 17.4(b) in the case of importation, or for which a separate signed certification accompanies the shipping documents in the case of interstate movement or exportation, to the effect that the animal was bred and born in captivity for commercial purposes.

(b) (1) In any case where the marking or other identification of the package or other container under this section indicating in any way the contents thereof would create a significant possibility of theft of the package or its contents, the Director may, upon request of the owner thereof or his agent provide an identification symbol to be used in lieu of such marking, labeling, or tagging.

(2) Applications for use of an identification symbol must be dated and in writing, and should be submitted to the Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and

Wildlife, United States Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240. The application must contain the following:

- (i) Name and address of the applicant;
- (ii) Designation of the item or items to be imported, transported, etc., including species or subspecies, method(s) of shipment, and description, such as "tanned hides;"
- (iii) Estimated frequency and place(s) of importation;
- (iv) A statement of the reasons why marking, labeling, or tagging of a package to be imported, transported, etc., would create a significant possibility of theft of the package or its contents, including appropriate statistics, affidavits, or other documents;
- (v) A suggested mark or commercial symbol to be used by the applicant in identifying shipments of fish or wildlife;
- (vi) A certification in the following language:

I hereby certify that the foregoing information is complete and accurate, to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that this information is submitted for the purpose of obtaining an exemption from the marking and labeling requirements of 18 U.S.C. 44 and regulations promulgated thereunder, and that any false statement hereon may be subject to the criminal penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001.

(vii) The signature of the applicant.

(3) Upon approval of an application for the use of an identifying symbol, the Director shall assign such a symbol. This symbol must be shown on every package or container used by the applicant for the shipment, transportation, carriage, bringing, or conveyance of fish or wildlife in interstate or foreign commerce. The symbol must also appear on all shipping documents, and on any documents required by this part to accompany the fish or wildlife.

(4) The applicant shall, from the date of notification of the symbol, maintain complete and accurate records of all fish or wildlife which were shipped, transported, carried, brought, or conveyed in interstate or foreign commerce and which were identified by means of such symbol. The records shall include the number, species or subspecies, description of the package or container, method of shipment, time and place of shipment, and general description of the items. Such records shall be open to inspection, auditing, or copying by any authorized employee of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife at any time during regular business hours.

§ 17.10 Importation of endangered species—general restrictions.

Except as provided elsewhere in this part, no person may import from any foreign country into the United States any species or subspecies of fish or wildlife which appears on the Endangered Species List. For the purposes of this section, importation shall include entry into a foreign trade zone, or any transit of or transshipment through any portion of the United States.

§ 17.11 Endangered species list.

(a) The species or subspecies of fish or wildlife shown on the Endangered Species List are deemed to be threatened with worldwide extinction. The List may be revised from time to time as additional data becomes available which shows, to the Secretary's satisfaction, that a species or subspecies should be added to or removed from the List.

(b) The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife shall receive and maintain data regarding endangered species and subspecies of fish and wildlife. At least once every 5 years, said Bureau shall conduct a thorough review of the Endangered Species List. Any proposed revisions to the List shall be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, with an opportunity for interested persons to submit written comments and suggestions.

(c) (1) Any interested person may at any time submit a request for a review of any particular listed species or subspecies. Such requests must be dated and in writing, and should be submitted to the Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, United States Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240. In order to be considered, requests must show in full the following information:

(i) Name and address of the person making the request;

(ii) Association, organization, or business, if any, represented by the person making the request;

(iii) Reasons why the person making the request, or the persons he represents, should be considered to be an "interested person;"

(iv) Designation of the particular species or subspecies in question;

(v) Narrative explanation of the request for review and justification for a change in the status of the species or subspecies in question;

(vi) Complete supporting data for the request;

(vii) Signature of the person making the request.

(2) If it is determined that the request has presented substantial evidence warranting a review, a finding to that effect shall be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Such finding shall give notice and opportunity to all other interested persons to participate in the review of the particular species or subspecies, by submission of written data.

§ 17.12 Importation of endangered species—exceptions.

(a) Commercial permit:

(1) In order to avoid undue economic hardship, any person importing any species or subspecies shown on the Endangered Species List, for commercial purposes, under any contract entered into prior to the effective date of the FEDERAL REGISTER notice placing such species or subspecies on the Endangered Species List, may apply for a permit allowing the importation of such fish or wildlife. The application shall be dated and in writing and submitted to the Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, United States Department of

the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240, and must contain the following:

(i) Name and address of the applicant;

(ii) Designation of the item or items to be imported including species or subspecies, number, weight, method of shipment, and description, such as "tanned hides;"

(iii) Purpose of the importation;

(iv) Copy of the contract under which such fish or wildlife is to be imported, showing the name and address of the seller or consignor, date of the contract, contract price, number and weight, and description of the item;

(v) If live fish or wildlife are involved, include a detailed description of the type, size, and construction of the container, arrangements for feeding, watering and otherwise caring for the fish or wildlife in transit, and arrangements for caring for the fish or wildlife on entry into the United States;

(vi) Copies of contracts for the importation of fish or wildlife of the same or similar species or subspecies for the calendar year immediately preceding the date of the contract in question;

(vii) A statement of the reasons why failure to fulfill the contract in question would lead to economic hardship, with all supporting documents;

(viii) A certification in the following language:

I hereby certify that the foregoing information is complete and accurate, to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that this information is submitted for the purpose of obtaining an exemption from the requirements of the Endangered Species Conservation Act of 1969 (83 Stat. 275), and regulations promulgated thereunder, and that any false statement hereon may be subject to the criminal penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001.

(ix) The signature of the applicant.

(2) Any permits granted pursuant hereto will be strictly limited to allow importation only as necessary to avoid undue economic hardship, and in any case shall not be valid for more than 1 year from the effective date of the FEDERAL REGISTER notice placing such species or subspecies on the Endangered Species List.

(3) If a permit is denied, the applicant shall have 20 days after the date of the letter containing notice of such denial in which to request a full hearing regarding the application for such permit.

(b) Zoological, educational, scientific, or preservation permit:

(1) Any person importing any species or subspecies on the Endangered Species List for zoological, educational, and scientific purposes, or for the propagation of such fish or wildlife in captivity for preservation purposes, may apply for a permit allowing the importation of such fish or wildlife. The application shall be dated and in writing, and submitted to the Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, United States Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240. It shall contain the following information:

(i) The name and address of the applicant;

(ii) The number of specimens and the common and scientific names (genus and species) of each species or subspecies of fish or wildlife proposed to be imported;

(iii) Complete statement of the purpose of such importation;

(iv) If live fish or wildlife are involved, include a detailed description of the type, size, and construction of the container, arrangements for feeding, watering, and otherwise caring for the fish or wildlife in transit, and arrangements for caring for the fish or wildlife on entry into the United States;

(v) The address and a complete description of the facilities where such fish or wildlife will be kept;

(vi) A statement, if applicable, of the applicant's qualifications and previous experience in caring for and handling captive live wildlife;

(vii) A copy of the contract or other arrangements under which such fish or wildlife is to be imported, showing the name and address of the seller or consignor, date of the contract, contract price, number and weight (if available), and description of the items;

(viii) A certification in the following language:

I hereby certify that the foregoing information is complete and accurate, to the best of my knowledge and belief, I understand that this information is submitted for the purpose of obtaining an exemption from the requirements of the Endangered Species Conservation Act of 1969 (83 Stat. 275), and that any false statement hereon may be subject to the criminal penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001.

(ix) The signature of the applicant.

(2) Permittees shall comply with all terms, conditions, or restrictions prescribed in the permit.

(c) Permits issued pursuant to this part shall not be construed to authorize the importation or other acquisition, possession, transportation, or disposal of fish or wildlife contrary to any applicable Federal or State laws or regulations and do not relieve or eliminate responsibility for complying with any applicable health, quarantine, agriculture, customs permit, or other requirements imposed by the laws or regulations of the other duly authorized Federal and State agencies.

§ 17.13 Hearings.

(a) Whenever opportunity for a hearing is required by § 17.12 or sections 4 or 7 of the Act, reasonable notice shall be given by personal service or by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, to the affected person. This notice shall advise such person of the action proposed to be taken, the specific provision under which the proposed action is to be taken, and the matters of fact or law asserted as the basis for this action. The notice will either (1) fix a date not less than 20 days after the date of such notice within which the person receiving the notice may request that the

matter be scheduled for a hearing, or (2) advise the person receiving the notice that the matter has been set down for hearing at a stated time and place.

(b) The time and place fixed shall be reasonable and shall be subject to change for cause. The recipient of a notice of hearing may waive a hearing and submit written information and argument for the record. The failure of the recipient to request a hearing under this paragraph or to appear at a hearing for which a date has been set shall be deemed to be a waiver of the right to a hearing and consent to the making of a decision on the basis of such information as is available.

(c) All hearings shall be presided over by a hearing examiner appointed under 5 U.S.C. 3105. Immediately upon the initiation of any proceeding, an examiner will be assigned to the case and the parties notified of the assignment. Thereafter, all motions, applications, and other papers shall be filed with the examiner.

(d) In all proceedings under this section, the respondent and the Department of the Interior shall have the right to be represented by counsel.

(e) (1) The hearing shall be conducted in conformity with section 556 of title 5 U.S.C., and in accordance with such rules of procedure as are proper (and not inconsistent with this section) relating to the conduct of the hearing, giving of notices subsequent to those provided for in paragraph (a) of this section, taking of testimony, exhibits, arguments, and briefs, requests for findings, and other related matters. Both the Department of the Interior and the respondent shall be entitled to introduce evidence on the issues as stated in the notice for hearing or as determined by the officer conducting the hearing at the outset of or during the hearing.

(2) Technical rules of evidence shall not apply to hearings conducted pursuant to this part, but rules or principles designed to assure production of the most credible evidence available and to subject testimony to test by cross-examination shall be applied where reasonable and necessary by the examiner conducting the hearing. The hearing examiner may exclude irrelevant, immaterial, or unduly repetitious evidence. All documents and other evidence offered or taken for the record shall be open to examination by the parties and opportunity shall be given to refute facts and arguments advanced on either side of the issues.

(3) Hearings shall be recorded stenographically by an official reporter. The transcript of testimony and exhibits together with all papers and requests filed in the proceeding, shall constitute the exclusive record for decision. Copies of the transcript may be obtained by any party from the official reporter upon payment of the fees fixed therefor.

(f) Promptly after conclusion of the hearing, the examiner shall render a decision. The decision shall be in writing and shall include a statement of (1) findings and conclusions and the reasons or

basis therefor, on the material issues of fact, law, expertise, or discretion presented on the record and (2) the appropriate rulings, order, or denial thereof with the effective date. The examiner's decision shall be the final and binding administrative determination. A copy of the decision shall be given to each party.

(g) Whenever a hearing is waived pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section, a decision shall be made by the hearing examiner on the record and a copy of such decision shall be given in writing to the affected persons.

§ 17.14 Holding, return, and disposal of seized property.

(a) Any authorized employee or officer of the Customs who has seized any property shall deliver such seized property to the appropriate Regional Director of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife (see Appendix C to this part) or his designee, who shall either hold such seized property, or arrange for the proper handling and care of such seized property.

(b) Any arrangement for the handling and care of seized property shall be in writing and shall state the compensation to be paid. The Regional Director of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, or his designee, shall attempt to notify the owner or consignee immediately by telephone, but in any case shall, within 48 hours of the receipt of the seized property, mail notice thereof by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, to the owner or consignee. Such notice shall describe the seized property, including its declared value, and shall state the time, place, and reason for the seizure. Such notice shall also give the name and telephone number of a person within the Regional Director's Office who may be contacted regarding such seized property.

(c) The Regional Director of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife may, upon written request of the owner or consignee, accept a bond or other satisfactory surety in place of the seized property. Such bond shall be in the full penal amount of \$5,000 or equal to the value of the seized property, whichever is less, and shall only be allowed where the Regional Director of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife reasonably believes that the owner or consignee intends to maintain possession or control of the seized property until all proceedings regarding the seized property are completed, or where the seized property is of such a nature that its release will not hamper the aims of the Act.

(d) If, at the conclusion of the appropriate proceedings, the seized property is to be returned to the owner or consignee, the Regional Director of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife shall issue a letter authorizing the return of seized property to the owner or consignee. This letter shall be sent by registered mail, return receipt requested,

APPENDIX A

UNITED STATES' LIST OF ENDANGERED FOREIGN FISH AND WILDLIFE

The list of endangered foreign fish and wildlife has been compiled from data supplied by international conservation organizations, foreign fish and wildlife agencies, individual scientists and trade sources. If a candidate species is not listed it may be because it is not endangered throughout its range or because there is insufficient evidence to warrant its inclusion on the list at this time. The list is under continual review. Factual data are welcome and should be submitted. The "Where Found" column is a general guide to the native countries or regions where the named animals are found. It is not intended to be definitive.

Mammals

Common name	Scientific name	Where found
Thylacine	<i>Thylacinus cynocephalus</i>	Tasmania.
Cuban solenodon	<i>Atopogale cubana</i>	Cuba.
Haitian solenodon	<i>Solenodon paradoxus</i>	Dominican Republic.
Lemurs, all species	<i>Lemuridae</i> , all members of the genera <i>Lemur</i> , <i>Haplemur</i> , <i>Lepilemur</i> , <i>Cheirogaleus</i> , <i>Microcebus</i> , <i>Phaner</i> .	Madagascar and Comoro Islands.
Indri, Sifakas, Avahis, all species	<i>Indridae</i> , all members of the genera <i>Indri</i> , <i>Avahi</i> , <i>Propithecus</i> .	Madagascar and Comoro Islands.
Aye-Aye	<i>Daubentonia madagascariensis</i>	Madagascar.
Spider monkey	<i>Ateles geoffroyi frontatus</i>	Guatemala.
Spider monkey	<i>Ateles geoffroyi geoffroyi</i>	Guatemala.
Spider monkey	<i>Ateles geoffroyi ornatus</i>	Costa Rica.
Spider monkey	<i>Ateles geoffroyi panamensis</i>	Costa Rica.
Red-backed squirrel monkey	<i>Saimiri orstedii</i> (<i>Saimiri sciurus orstedii</i>)	Costa Rica.
Woolly spider monkey	<i>Brachyteles arachnoides</i>	Brazil.
White-nosed saki	<i>Chiropotes abinusus</i>	Brazil.
Uakari, all species	<i>Cacajao spp.</i>	Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil and Ecuador.
Goeldi's marmoset	<i>Callimico goeldi</i>	Brazil.
Golden-rumped, golden-headed tamarin	<i>Leontideus spp.</i>	Brazil.
Marin golden lion marmoset		
Lion-tailed macaque	<i>Macaca silenus</i>	India.
Tana River mangabey	<i>Cercopithecus g. galeritus</i>	Kenya.
Duoc langur	<i>Pygathrix nematus</i>	Indochina.
Pagi Island langur	<i>Simias concolor</i>	Indonesia.
Red colobus	<i>Colobus kirkii</i>	Kenya.
Zanzibar red colobus	<i>Colobus badius rufomitratus</i>	Zanzibar (Tanzania).
Kloss' gibbon	<i>Hylabates klossi</i>	Indonesia.
Pileated gibbon	<i>Hylabates pileatus</i>	Malaysia.
Orangutan	<i>Pongo pygmaeus</i>	Indonesia, Malaysia, Brunei.
Gorilla	<i>Gorilla gorilla</i>	Central and western Africa.
Brazilian three-toed sloth	<i>Bradypus torquatus</i>	Brazil.
Pink fairy armadillo	<i>Chlamyphorus truncatus</i>	Argentina.
Volcano rabbit	<i>Romerolagus diazi</i>	Mexico.
Mexican prairie dog	<i>Cynomys mexicanus</i>	Mexico.
Thin-spined porcupine	<i>Chaetomys subspinosus</i>	Brazil.
Sperm whale	<i>Physeter catodon</i>	Worldwide.
Baleen whales, all species	<i>Mysticete</i> , all members of the genera <i>Balaena</i> , <i>Megaptera</i> , <i>Eubalaena</i> , <i>Eschrichtius</i> .	Worldwide.
Northern kit fox	<i>Vulpes velox hebes</i>	Canada.
Asiatic wild dog	<i>Cuon alpinus</i>	Russia, Pakistan, India (Central and Southeast Asia).
Mexican grizzly bear	<i>Ursus arctos nelsoni</i>	Mexico.
Formosan yellow-throated marten	<i>Martes flavigula chrysospila</i>	Formosa.
Black-footed ferret	<i>Mustela nigripes</i>	United States, Canada.
Cameroon clawless otter	<i>Paraonyx microdont</i>	Cameroons.
La Plata otter	<i>Lutra platensis</i>	Uruguay, Argentina, Bolivia.
Giant otter	<i>Pteronura brasiliensis</i>	Amazon Basin.
Barbary hyaena	<i>Hyaena hyaena barbara</i>	Morocco.
Brown byaena	<i>Hyaena brunnea</i>	Southern Africa.
Asiatic cheetah	<i>Acinonyx jubatus venaticus</i>	Russia, Afghanistan, Iran, Saudi Arabia (Formerly India and Pakistan).
Spanish lynx	<i>Felis pardina</i>	Spain.
Barbary serval	<i>Felis serval constantina</i>	Algeria.
Formosan clouded leopard	<i>Nocelis nebulosa brachyurus</i>	Formosa.
Asiatic lion	<i>Panthera leo persica</i>	India.
Sinai leopard	<i>Panthera pardus jarvisi</i>	Sinai, Saudi Arabia.
Barbary leopard	<i>Panthera pardus panthera</i>	Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia.
Anatolian leopard	<i>Panthera pardus tulliana</i>	Lebanon, Israel, Jordan, Turkey, Syria.
Bali tiger	<i>Panthera tigris balica</i>	Bali.
Javan tiger	<i>Panthera tigris sondaica</i>	Indonesia.
Caspian tiger	<i>Panthera tigris virgata</i>	Russia, Afghanistan, Iran.
Sumatran tiger	<i>Panthera tigris sumatrae</i>	Indonesia.
Mediterranean monk seal	<i>Monachus monachus</i>	Mediterranean.
West Indian (Florida) manatee	<i>Trichechus manatus</i>	United States, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Panama, Brazil, Venezuela.
Amazonian manatee	<i>Trichechus inunguis</i>	Peru, Amazon.
Asian wild ass	<i>Equus hemionus</i>	Pakistan, Iran, India, China, Afghanistan, Central Asia.
African wild ass	<i>Equus asinus</i>	Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan.
Mountain tapir	<i>Tapirus pinchaque</i>	Colombia, Ecuador.
Brazilian tapir	<i>Tapirus terrestris terrestris</i>	Venezuela, Argentina, Brazil.
Central American tapir	<i>Tapirus bairdii</i>	Guatemala, Costa Rica, Southern Mexico to Colombia and Ecuador.
Sumatran rhinoceros	<i>Didermoceros sumatrensis</i>	Southeast Asia—East Pakistan to Vietnam to Indonesia.
Javan rhinoceros	<i>Rhinoceros sondaicus</i>	Indonesia, Burma, Thailand.
Northern white rhinoceros	<i>Ceratotherium simum cottoni</i>	Congo, Uganda, Sudan.
Pygmy hog	<i>Sus salvanius</i>	India, Nepal.
Vicuña	<i>Vicugna vicugna</i>	Peru, Bolivia.
Swamp deer	<i>Cervus duvauceli</i>	India, Nepal.
Kashmir stag, bangul	<i>Cervus elaphus hanglu</i>	Kashmir.
Barbary stag	<i>Cervus elaphus barbarus</i>	Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria.
M'Neill's deer	<i>Cervus elaphus macneilli</i>	China, Tibet.
Sbou	<i>Cervus elaphus walli</i>	Tibet, Bhutan.

and shall identify the owner or consignee, the seized property, and, if appropriate, the bailee of the seized property. It shall also provide that upon presentation of the letter and proper identification, the seized property is authorized to be released, provided it is properly marked in accordance with applicable State or Federal requirements. All charges regarding the storage, care, or handling of the seized property accruing within 5 days after the date of the return receipt shall be for the account of the owner or consignee.

(c) Disposal of seized property: If, at the conclusion of the appropriate proceedings, the seized property is to be forfeited to the United States, the Regional Director of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife shall arrange for its disposal, provided that any forfeited property shall be held by the Regional Director of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife until the conclusion of all court proceedings connected therewith. All charges which have accrued regarding the storage, care, or handling of the seized property shall be for the account of the former owner or consignee.

§ 17.15 Forfeiture of seized property.

(a) Any fish or wildlife, product, property or item which has been seized pursuant to an Act may be proceeded against in any court of competent jurisdiction for forfeiture to the Secretary for disposition by him.

(b) If such proceeding is not instituted within 30 days following the disposition of proceedings in accordance with these regulations involving the assessment of a civil penalty, the seized wildlife, product, property, or item shall be returned to the owner or consignee.

(c) Upon conviction for a criminal penalty pursuant to the Act, any seized wildlife, or product thereof, shall be forfeited to the Secretary for disposition by him as he may deem appropriate. If no conviction results from any such alleged violation, the Secretary may commence civil penalty proceedings in accordance with the regulations in this part. If a civil penalty proceeding is not instituted within 30 days following the final disposition of the criminal case involving such violation, the seized property shall be returned to the owner or consignee.

§ 17.16 Other laws applicable.

Nothing in this part, nor any permit, exception, or permission issued hereunder, shall be construed to relieve any person from any provision of any other laws, rules, or regulations of the States or the United States.

Effective date. These regulations shall be effective as of June 3, 1970, except that §§ 17.3 and 17.4 shall not be effective until August 3, 1970.

FRED J. RUSSELL,

Acting Secretary of the Interior.

MAY 25, 1970.

which may be required by 19 U.S.C. 1527, or any property.

Amphibians and reptiles

Common name	Scientific name	Where found
Israel painted frog.....	<i>Disglossus nigriventris</i>	Israel.
Stephen Island frog.....	<i>Leiopelma hamiltoni</i>	New Zealand.
River terrapin, Tuntong.....	<i>Batagur baska</i>	Burma, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan.
Galapagos tortoise.....	<i>Testudo elephantopus</i>	Galapagos* (Ecuador).
Madagascar radiated tortoise.....	<i>Testudo radiata</i>	Madagascar.
Hawksbill turtle.....	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	Tropical seas.
Leatherback turtle.....	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Tropical and temperate seas.
South American river turtle.....	<i>Podocnemis expansa</i>	Orinoco and Amazon River Basin.
South American river turtle.....	<i>Podocnemis unifilis</i>	Orinoco and Amazon River Basin.
Short-necked or swamp tortoise.....	<i>Pseudemys umbrina</i>	Australia.
Yacare.....	<i>Caiman yacare</i>	Bolivia, Argentina, Peru, Brazil.
Orinoco crocodile.....	<i>Crocodylus intermedius</i>	Orinoco River Drainage.
Cuban crocodile.....	<i>Crocodylus rhombifer</i>	Cuba.
Morelet's crocodile.....	<i>Crocodylus moreletii</i>	Mexico, British Honduras, Guatemala.
Nile crocodile.....	<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>	Africa.
Gavial.....	<i>Gavialis gangeticus</i>	Pakistan.
Round Island day gecko.....	<i>Phelsuma guentheri</i>	Mauritius.
Day gecko.....	<i>Phelsuma newtoni</i>	Mauritius.
Barrington land lizard.....	<i>Coniophanes pallidus</i>	Galapagos.
Tuatara.....	<i>Sphenodon punctatus</i>	New Zealand.
Jamaica boa.....	<i>Epicrates subflavus</i>	Jamaica.
Anegada ground iguana.....	<i>Cyclura pinguis</i>	Anegada Island.

Fish

Ala balik.....	<i>Salmo platycephalus</i>	Turkey.
Cieek.....	<i>Acanthorutilus handlirski</i>	Turkey.
Miyako tanago.....	<i>Tanaka tanago</i>	Japan.
Ayumodoki.....	<i>Hymenophys curia</i>	Japan.
Mexican blindcat.....	<i>Prietella phreatophila</i>	Mexico.
Nekogigi.....	<i>Coreobagrus ichikawai</i>	Japan.
Giant catfish.....	<i>Pangasianodon gigas</i>	Thailand.
Catfish.....	<i>Pangasius sanitwongsei</i>	Thailand.

Mollusk

Mollusk.....	<i>Papustyla pulcherrima</i>	Manus Island (Admiralty Island).
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APPENDIX B

DESIGNATED PORTS AND EXCEPTIONS THERETO

1. *Designated ports.* The following ports are designated as ports of entry for all fish and wildlife, except shellfish and fishery products imported for commercial purposes which may enter through any Customs district or port: New York, New York; Miami, Florida; Chicago, Illinois; San Francisco, California; Los Angeles, California.

2. *Specific exceptions.* (a) Tampa, Florida, is a port of entry for fish.

(b) In any case of emergency diversion of a shipment of live fish or live wildlife to a place in the United States other than a designated port, the Regional Director of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife (see Appendix C) or his designee may make appropriate arrangements for the immediate clearance for importation of such fish or wildlife, where it appears that delay in clearance would endanger or impair the health of such fish or wildlife. In any instance where the Regional Director of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife or his designee can not be reached, any customs officer is authorized to clear and release the fish or wildlife upon receipt, where applicable, of a properly executed Declaration for the Importation of Fish or Wildlife (Form 3-177).

(c) (1) Except for any species or subspecies which appears on the Endangered Species List, any fish or wildlife whose country of origin is Canada, or which was previously exported from the United States into Canada, may enter the United States through any of the ports designated in section 1 of Appendix B or through any of the following customs ports of entry:

- (i) State of Alaska—Tok Junction.

¹ As a result of hearings on ports of entry, the Port of Honolulu, Hawaii, was deleted, and the Port of New Orleans, Louisiana, will be added if approval by the Secretary of the Treasury is secured as required by law.

- (ii) State of Washington—Blaine, Sumas, Oroville.

- (iii) State of Idaho—Eastport.

- (iv) State of Montana—Sweetgrass, Raymond.

- (v) State of North Dakota—Portal, Pembina, Dunseith.

- (vi) State of Minnesota—Noyes, International Falls, Grand Portage.

- (vii) State of Michigan—Sault Sainte Marie, Detroit, Port Huron.

- (viii) State of Ohio—Cleveland.

- (ix) State of New York—Buffalo-Niagara Falls, Ogdensburg, Rouses Point.

- (x) State of Vermont—Highgate Springs, Derby Line.

- (xi) State of Maine—Houlton, Calais.

(2) Except for any species or subspecies which appears on the Endangered Species List, any fish or wildlife whose country of origin is Mexico, or which was previously exported from the United States into Mexico, may enter the United States through any of the ports designated in section 1 of Appendix B or through any of the following customs ports of entry:

- (i) State of California—Calxico, San Diego-San Ysidro.

- (ii) State of Arizona—Nogales, San Luis.

- (iii) State of Texas—El Paso, Laredo, Brownsville.

(3) Prior to any entry pursuant to (1) or (2) above, the importer or his agent must submit a signed and dated statement to the customs officer at the port of entry showing his name and address, the number and a description of the items being imported, and containing the following certification: "Subject to the criminal penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001, I hereby certify that the fish or wildlife named hereon does not appear on the Endangered Species List and originated in (Canada) (Mexico) or were previously exported from the United States into (Canada) (Mexico)."

(c) (1) Except for any species or subspecies which appears on the Endangered

Species List, fish or wildlife which are entered into Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, or the Virgin Islands, and which are not to be forwarded or transshipped within the United States may be imported through any of the ports designated in section 1 of Appendix B or at the following ports:

- (i) Alaska—Juneau, Anchorage, Fairbanks.

- (ii) Hawaii—Honolulu.

- (iii) Puerto Rico—San Juan.

- (iv) Guam—Honolulu, Hawaii.

- (v) American Samoa—Honolulu, Hawaii.

- (v) American Samoa—Honolulu, Hawaii. Rico.

(2) Prior to any such entry, the importer or his agent must submit a signed and dated statement to the customs officer at the port of entry showing his name and address, the numbers and descriptions of the items being imported, and containing the following certification: "Subject to the criminal penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001, I hereby certify that the fish or wildlife named hereon do not appear on the Endangered Species List and are not to be forwarded or transshipped within the United States."

(d) (1) Except for any species or subspecies which appears on the Endangered Species List, fish or wildlife imported from Mexico or Canada by an individual as game or a game trophy lawfully taken in Mexico or Canada, may enter the United States at any port of entry.

(2) Such entry must be accompanied by Customs Form 3315, Declaration for Free Entry of Game Animals or Birds Killed by United States Residents.

(e) Except for any species or subspecies which appears on the Endangered Species List, fish or wildlife products which are transported accompanied or unaccompanied as personal effects or as part of household effects, including game trophies transported as part of household effects but excluding any other game or game trophies, may enter the United States at any customs port of entry.

(f) Any person who has obtained the prior approval of the Secretary may import scientific specimens, except specimens of species or subspecies which appear on the Endangered Species List, at any customs port of entry. Approval may be obtained by applying to the Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, United States Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240. The application shall contain the following information:

- (i) Name, address, and institutional affiliations of the applicant;

- (ii) General description of types of specimens normally imported or received, along with documentation of such importation or receipt;

- (iii) Complete description of purposes or uses of such scientific specimens;

- (iv) Any other information deemed necessary by the Director;

- (v) A certification in the following language: "I hereby certify that the foregoing information is complete and accurate, to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that this information is submitted for the purpose of obtaining an exemption from the requirements of the Endangered Species Conservation Act of 1969 (83 Stat. 275), and that any false statement hereon may be subject to the criminal penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001."

- (vi) Signature of the applicant;

(g) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed as allowing the transportation of migratory birds and game mammals or fish to and from Canada or Mexico in any way contrary to the provisions of Parts 10, 13, and 15 of this chapter.

3. *Exception by permit.* (a) Any person may apply for a permit to import fish or wildlife at any non-designated port. The application must be dated and in writing, and should be submitted to the Regional Director of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife (see Appendix C) at least 10 days prior to entry. It shall contain the following:

(i) The name and address of the applicant;
(ii) Designation of the item or items to be entered, including species or subspecies, number, method of shipment, and description, such as "tanned hides;"

(iii) Purpose of the importation;

(iv) Intended port of entry;

(v) A statement of the reasons why importation should be allowed at the requested port of entry rather than at a designated port, including appropriate documentation or affidavits;

(vi) If the permit is being requested for a series of importations over a period of time, include a detailed narrative statement of the circumstances, along with documentary evidence showing a previous pattern of such importation for at least one year, or other documentary evidence as required by the circumstances;

(vii) A certification in the following language: "I hereby certify that the foregoing information is complete and accurate, to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that this information is submitted for the purpose of obtaining an exemption from the requirements of the Endangered Species Conservation Act of 1969 (83 Stat. 275) and regulations promulgated thereunder, and that any false statement hereon may be subject to the criminal penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001."

(viii) Signature of the applicant.

(b) The issuance of permits under this section will be limited to those applicants

who can show, to the satisfaction of the Regional Director of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, sufficient economic hardship or other reasonable justification for entry at a non-designated port. Permits may cover a single importation, a series of related importations, or importation over a specified period of time.

(c) Any permit issued under this section may specify any conditions deemed necessary by the Regional Director of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, including the requirement that the applicant pay any reasonable costs incurred by the Department in inspecting the shipment(s) at a non-designated port.

APPENDIX C

REGIONAL DIRECTORS

Following are the addresses of the various Regional Directors of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Department of the Interior:

Region 1: Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, U.S. Department of the Interior, 730 NE, Pacific Street, P.O. Box 3737, Portland, Oregon 97208. Telephone: 503 234-4050.

Region 2: Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, U.S. Department of the Interior, Federal Building, P.O. Box 1306, 517 Gold Avenue SW., Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103. Telephone: 505 843-2321.

Region 3: Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, U.S. Department of the Interior, Federal Building, Fort Snelling, Twin Cities, Minnesota 55111. Telephone: 612 725-3500.

Region 4: Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, U.S. Department of the Interior, Peachtree-Seventh Building, Atlanta, Georgia 30323. Telephone: 404 526-5100.

Region 5: Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Post Office and Courthouse, Boston, Massachusetts 02109. Telephone: 617 223-2961.

Includes: Alaska, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington.

Includes: Arizona, Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, Wyoming.

Includes: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, North & South Dakota, Wisconsin.

Includes: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North & South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, District of Columbia.

Includes: Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia.

[F.R. Doc. 70-6666; June 1, 1970; 8:45 a.m.]

FEDERAL REGISTER, VOL. 35, NO. 106—TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1970

Title 50—WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

Chapter I—Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior

SUBCHAPTER B—HUNTING AND POSSESSION OF WILDLIFE

PART 17—CONSERVATION OF ENDANGERED SPECIES AND OTHER FISH OR WILDLIFE

Correction

In F.R. Doc. 70-6666 appearing in the FEDERAL REGISTER for Tuesday, June 2, 1970, the following corrections should be made:

1. In the first column on page 8492, the reference in paragraph (c) (2) which reads "subparagraph (2) of this paragraph" should read "subparagraph (1) of this paragraph."

2. In the third column on page 8497, paragraph (c) (1) (v) which reads "(v) American Samoa, Honolulu, Hawaii, Rico." should read "(vi) Virgin Islands—San Juan, Puerto Rico."

Rules and Regulations

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FEDERAL REGISTER, VOL 35, NO. 112—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1970

Title 50—WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

Chapter I—Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior

SUBCHAPTER B—HUNTING AND POSSESSION OF WILDLIFE

PART 17—CONSERVATION OF ENDANGERED SPECIES AND OTHER FISH OR WILDLIFE

Designated Ports

On June 2, 1970, there was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (35 F.R. 8491) a new Part 17 of Title 50 CFR entitled Conservation of Endangered Species and Other Fish or Wildlife. Pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 668cc(4)(d), Appendix B(1) of Part 17 contained a designation of certain ports of entry through which all fish and wildlife, with certain exceptions, must enter the United States. In a footnote to this designation, it was noted that New Orleans, La., would be added as a port of entry if approval was obtained from the Secretary of the Treasury, as required by law. Such approval has been obtained, and the purpose of this amendment is to add New Orleans, La., to Appendix B(1) as a designated port of entry.

It was determined to add New Orleans, La., as a designated port of entry following previous notice and public procedure thereon. This consisted of publi-

cation of a proposed list of designated ports of entry in the FEDERAL REGISTER (35 F.R. 5961) on April 10, 1970, and 30-day period for public comment thereon, and opportunity for a public hearing, which hearing was held on May 11, 1970. Therefore, the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife finds that notice and public procedure thereon regarding this amendment are impracticable and unnecessary since it relieves a restriction.

This amendment adding New Orleans, La., as a port of entry will be effective upon publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER. The requirement for the entry of all fish and wildlife through these designated ports of entry will not be effective until August 3, 1970.

As amended 50 CFR Part 17, Appendix B, paragraph 1 reads:

1. *Designated ports.* The following ports are designated as ports of entry for all fish and wildlife, except shellfish and fishery products imported for commercial purposes which may enter through any Customs district or port:

New York, N.Y.	San Francisco, Calif.
Miami, Fla.	Los Angeles, Calif.
Chicago, Ill.	New Orleans, La.

(83 Stat. 275; 16 U.S.C. 668cc(4)(d))

Effective date: Upon publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

JOHN S. GOTTSCHALK,
*Director, Bureau of
Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.*

JUNE 5, 1970.

[F.R. Doc. 70-7165; Filed, June 9, 1970;
8:47 a.m.]

the Customs, increasing
cate required by 19 U.S.C. 1527, of 1930.

Title 50—WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

Chapter I—Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Fish and Wildlife Service,
Department of the Interior

SUBCHAPTER B—HUNTING AND POSSESSION OF WILDLIFE

PART 17—CONSERVATION OF ENDANGERED SPECIES AND OTHER FISH OR WILDLIFE

List of Endangered Foreign Fish and Wildlife

By notice of proposed rule making published in the **FEDERAL REGISTER** on July 30, 1970 (35 F.R. 12222-12225), notice was given that it was proposed to amend appendix A to Part 17 of Title 50 CFR by adding additional names to the list of foreign endangered species.

Interested persons were invited to submit their views, data, or arguments regarding the proposed amendment to the Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240, within 30 days following the date of the publication of the notice. All relevant matters presented have been considered and the proposal is adopted as published, except that the following mammals are deleted from the list as it was proposed:

Common name	Scientific name	Where found
Spider monkey	<i>Ateles geoffroyi geoffroyi</i>	Guatemala
Spider monkey	<i>Ateles geoffroyi ornatus</i>	Costa Rica
Kafue lechwe	<i>Kobus leche kafuensis</i>	Zambia

For good cause found in that 30 days were provided to receive public comment on said proposal which has in fact been available for review for more than 80 days, and after continuing consultation thereon, it is determined that further notice and public procedure thereon are impracticable, unnecessary, and contrary to the public interest and this amendment shall become effective upon publication in the **FEDERAL REGISTER**.

Accordingly, Appendix A of 50 CFR 17 as amended reads as follows:

879886

Southern mangale	<i>Planigale tenuirostris</i>	Australia.
Little planigale	<i>Planigale subtilissima</i>	Do.
Dibbler	<i>Antechinus apicalis</i>	Do.
Large desert marsupial-mouse	<i>Smithopsis psammophila</i>	Do.
Long-tailed marsupial-mouse	<i>Smithopsis longicauda</i>	Do.
Eastern jerboa-marsupial	<i>Antechinus laniger</i>	Do.
Tasmanian tiger	<i>Thylacinus cynaecephalus</i>	Do.
Rusty numbat	<i>Myrmecobius fasciatus Rufus</i>	Do.
Starred bandicoot	<i>Perameles longimittis</i>	Do.
Lesser rabbit-bandicoot	<i>Macrotis lagotis</i>	Do.
Pig-footed bandicoot	<i>Macrotis leucura</i>	Do.
Mountain pigmy-possum	<i>Burramys parvus</i>	Do.
Scaly-tailed possum	<i>Wyulda squameicauda</i>	Do.
Barnard's wombat	<i>Lanorhinus barnardi</i>	Do.
Brush-tailed rat-kangaroo	<i>Bettongia penicillata</i>	Do.
Lesser's rat-kangaroo	<i>Bettongia lesueur</i>	Do.
Queensland rat-kangaroo	<i>Bettongia tropica</i>	Do.
Plain rat-kangaroo	<i>Caloprymnus campestris</i>	Do.
Banded three-wallaby	<i>Lepidophorus fasciatus</i>	Do.
Western three-wallaby	<i>Lepidophorus occidentalis</i>	Do.
Eastern three-wallaby	<i>Oryzophilus frons</i>	Do.
Red-necked wallaby	<i>Oryzophilus lunata</i>	Do.
Peppercorn wallaby	<i>Macropus parma</i>	Do.
Cuban solenodon	<i>Atopogale cubana</i>	Cuba.
Haitian solenodon	<i>Atopogale parvora</i>	Dominican Republic.
Lemurs—all species	Lemur, <i>Haplorhina</i> , <i>Leptimur</i> , <i>Chirogalus</i> , <i>Microcebus</i> , <i>Phaner</i> .	Madagascar and Comoro Islands.
Indrins, sifakas, avahls—all species	Indrins, all members of the genera <i>Indri</i> , <i>Indris</i> , <i>Microcebus</i> , <i>Phaner</i> .	Do.
Aye-aye	<i>Anah, Propithecus</i> .	Madagascar.
Spider monkey	<i>Douderontonia madagascariensis</i>	Do.
Red-backed squirrel monkey	<i>Ateles geoffroyi frontatus</i>	Costa Rica, Nicaragua.
Woolly spider monkey	<i>Saimiri oerstedii</i> (<i>Saimiri seturus oerstedii</i>)	Costa Rica, Panama.
White-nosed saki	<i>Brachyteles arachnoides</i>	Do.
Unakar—all species	<i>Chiropotes albinus</i>	Do.
Goeldi's marmoset	<i>Cacajao</i> spp.	Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil, Ecuador.
Golden-rumped tamarin, golden-headed tamarin, golden lion marmoset	<i>Callimico goeldii</i>	Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru.
Lion-tailed macaque	<i>Leontideus</i> spp.	Brazil.
Pana River mungabe	<i>Macaca silenus</i>	India.
Oute langur	<i>Cercopithecus galentius galentius</i>	Kenya.
Pag Island langur	<i>Pygathrix nemus</i>	Indochina (Hainan Island), China.
Starred colobus	<i>Syntes concolor</i>	Indonesia.
Red-bellied colobus	<i>Colobus badius rufimittis</i>	Kenya.
White-bellied colobus	<i>Colobus badius badius</i>	Zanzibar (Tanzania).
White-bellied gibbon	<i>Hylobates lar</i>	Indochina.
Black-bellied gibbon	<i>Hylobates lar</i>	Indochina.
Orang-utan	<i>Pithecia</i>	Thailand, Cambodia.
Black-bellied three-toed sloth	<i>Bradypus torquatus</i>	Indonesia, Malaysia, Brazil.
Pink furry armadillo	<i>Chlorophanes formicatus</i>	Central and Western Africa.
Mexican prairie dog	<i>Romerolagus diazi</i>	Brazil.
False water-rat	<i>Cynomys merianus</i>	Argentina, Mexico.
New Holland mouse	<i>Xeromys myoides</i>	Do.
Shark Bay mouse	<i>Pseudomys newhollandiae</i>	Australia.
Shortridge's mouse	<i>Pseudomys praeonialis</i>	Do.
Smoky mouse	<i>Pseudomys shortridgei</i>	Do.
Western mouse	<i>Pseudomys lumens</i>	Do.
Field mouse	<i>Pseudomys occidentalis</i>	Do.
White-spined mouse	<i>Pseudomys fieldi</i>	Do.
White-spined mouse	<i>Pseudomys sublineatus</i>	Brazil.

Common name	Scientific name	Where found
Bowhead whale	<i>Balena mysticetus</i>	Oceanic.
Right whales	<i>Eubalena</i> spp.	Do.
Baleenophora mustelus		Do.
Physeter catodon		Do.
Baleenophora mustelus		Do.
Do.		Do.
Meagrow spp.		Do.
Archicetus glaucus		Do.
Vulpes peltus hebei		Canada.
Cyon alpinus		U.S.S.R., India
		Central and Southeast Asia:
Ursus arctos nelsoni		Mexico.
Marja flavigula chrysipola		Formosa.
Mus mus		United States, Canada.
Canis lupus		Common.
Canis lupus		Uruguay, Argentina, Bolivia,
Canis lupus		Brazil.
Canis lupus		Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay,
Canis lupus		Argentina.
Canis lupus		South America.
Canis lupus		Morocco.
Canis lupus		Southern Africa.
Canis lupus		U.S.S.R., Afghanistan, Iran,
Canis lupus		Pakistan (formerly India, Iraq,
Canis lupus		and Saudi Arabia).
Canis lupus		Spain.
Canis lupus		Algeria.
Canis lupus		Formosa.
Canis lupus		India.
Canis lupus		Sinal, Sandi Arabia.
Canis lupus		Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia.
Canis lupus		Lebanon, Israel, Jordan, Turkey,
Canis lupus		Syria.
Canis lupus		Bali (Indonesia).
Canis lupus		Indonesia.
Canis lupus		Russia, Afghanistan, Iran.
Canis lupus		Indonesia.
Canis lupus		Mediterranean, Northwest
Canis lupus		African coast, and Black Sea.
Canis lupus		East Africa to Ryukyu Islands:
Canis lupus		Caribbean, northern South
Canis lupus		America.
Canis lupus		Amazon Basin.
Canis lupus		Pakistan, Iran, India, China,
Canis lupus		Afghanistan, Central Asia,
Canis lupus		Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan.
Canis lupus		Colombia, Ecuador, Peru.
Canis lupus		Venezuela, Argentina, Brazil,
Canis lupus		Colombia.
Canis lupus		Southern Mexico to Colombia
Canis lupus		and Ecuador.
Canis lupus		Southeast Asia—East Pakistan
Canis lupus		to Vietnam to Indonesia,
Canis lupus		Burma, Thailand.
Canis lupus		India, Nepal.
Canis lupus		Congo (Kinshasa), Uganda,
Canis lupus		Sudan, Central African
Canis lupus		Republic.
Canis lupus		India, Nepal, Bhutan, Sikkim.
Canis lupus		Peru, Bolivia, Argentina.
Canis lupus		India, Nepal.
Canis lupus		Kashmir.
Canis lupus		Tunisia, Algeria.
Canis lupus		China, Tibet.
Canis lupus		Tibet, Bhutan.
Canis lupus		India, Southeast Asia:
Canis lupus		Iraq, Iran.
Canis lupus		Indonesia.
Canis lupus		Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil,
Canis lupus		Paraguay.
Canis lupus		Mexico, United States.
Canis lupus		Southeast Africa, Angola.
Canis lupus		Ethiopia.
Canis lupus		Indonesia.
Canis lupus		Philippines.
Canis lupus		Canada.
Canis lupus		India, Southeast Asia, East
Canis lupus		Pakistan.
Canis lupus		Tibet, India.

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RULES AND REGULATIONS

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[illegible]

Common name	Scientific name	Where found
Eskimo curlew	<i>Numenius borealis</i>	Canada to Argentina.
Anduin's mill	<i>Larus audouinii</i>	Mediterranean.
Clayton's least tern	<i>Sterna albifrons breseri</i>	Mexico, United States.
Green-feathered dove	<i>Columbiga holosericea</i>	New Caledonia.
Chatham Island pigeon	<i>Hemiphaea newzealandiae chathamensis</i>	New Zealand.
Azores wood pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus azoricus</i>	Azores.
Grenada dove	<i>Lopholia velia</i>	Grenada (West Indies).
Palau ground dove	<i>Gallicolumba canifrons</i>	Palau Islands (Marianas).
Ochre-marked parakeet	<i>Pyrrhura cruentata</i>	Brazil.
Kakapo	<i>Strigopha haborophila</i>	New Zealand.
Red-browed parrot	<i>Anasone rhodocorypha</i>	Brazil.
Bahamas parrot	<i>Anasone leucocorypha bahamensis</i>	Bahamas.
St. Vincent parrot	<i>Anasone guildingii</i>	St. Vincent (West Indies).
St. Lucia parrot	<i>Anasone tenebrosa</i>	St. Lucia (West Indies).
Imperial parrot	<i>Anasone imperialis</i>	Dominica (West Indies).
Night parrot	<i>Gypsalitacus occidentalis</i>	Australia.
Turquoise parakeet	<i>Do.</i>	Do.
Orange-bellied parrot	<i>Neophema pulchella</i>	Do.
Scarlet-chested parrot	<i>Neophema chrysogaster</i>	Do.
Beautiful parakeet	<i>Neophema splendida</i>	Do.
Paradise parakeet	<i>Periphatia pulcherrima</i>	Do.
Forbes' parakeet	<i>Periphatia chrysopygia</i>	New Zealand.
Mauritius ring-necked parakeet	<i>Cyanoramphus auritus forbesi</i>	Mauritius.
Thicket-billed parrot	<i>Pittacalia krameri choi</i>	Mexico, United States.
Red-faced malakoa	<i>Rhyncopstia pachyrhyncha</i>	Ceylon.
Seychelles owl	<i>Phaenocarpus pyrrhocorophus</i>	Seychelles.
Palau owl	<i>Otus insularis</i>	Palau Islands.
Mrs. Morden's owl	<i>Otus podargus</i>	Kenya.
Anjouan scops owl	<i>Otus tenebris</i>	Comoro Islands.
Long-tailed ground roller	<i>Uroloncha chinensis</i>	Madagascar.
Imperial woodpecker	<i>Campylorhynchus imperialis</i>	Mexico.
Ivory-billed woodpecker	<i>Campylorhynchus principalis</i>	Cuba, United States.
Tristram's woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus jactuatus richardsi</i>	Korea.
Euler's flycatcher	<i>Empidonax euleri johnstoni</i>	Grenada, West Indies.
New Zealand bush wren	<i>Xenicus longipes</i>	New Zealand.
Noddy scrub-bird	<i>Archicorvus cloemosus</i>	Australia.
Ponape Mountain starling	<i>Aplonis pelzelni</i>	Ponape Island (Caroline).
Rothschild's starling	<i>Leucopar rothschildi</i>	Ball (Indonesia).
Kokako	<i>Callacus cinereus</i>	New Zealand.
Popio	<i>Turdus capensis</i>	Reunion Island.
Reunion cuckoo shrike	<i>Copius typicus</i>	Do.
Mauritius cuckoo shrike	<i>Copius typicus</i>	Mauritius.
Guadeloupe house wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon guadelupensis</i>	Guadeloupe (West Indies).
St. Lucia wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon mexicanus</i>	St. Lucia, West Indies.
White-breasted trembler	<i>Cinchochla ruficauda gutturalis</i>	Martinique (West Indies).
Martinique thrasher	<i>Rumicoccyzus brachyurus</i>	Martinique, St. Lucia.
Naurutius oliveaceous bulbul	<i>Hypsipetes torborensis olivaceus</i>	Philippines.
Cebu black stamnia	<i>Copsychus niger cebensis</i>	Seychelles.
Seychelles magpie-robin	<i>Copsychus nigropictus</i>	Australia.
Western whistler	<i>Pachycephalus pectoratus</i>	Do.
Western bristlebird	<i>Dasyornis brachypterus longirostris</i>	Do.
Western grass-wren	<i>Ampelis gregaria</i>	Palau.
White fantail	<i>Pratincola leucophaea</i>	Togo to Sierra Leone.
Black-necked rock-fowl	<i>Pratincola gymnocephalus</i>	Cameroon.
Grey-necked rock-fowl	<i>Pratincola leucophaea</i>	Marianas Islands.
Red warbler	<i>Acrocephalus lunaria</i>	Rodriguez Island (Indian Ocean).
Rodriguez warbler	<i>Bobolinkus vademecum</i>	Seychelles.
Seychelles warbler	<i>Bobolinkus schlegelii</i>	Norfolk Island (Australia).
Scarlet-breasted robin	<i>Petroica multicolor multicolor</i>	New Zealand.
Chatham Island robin	<i>Petroica traversi</i>	Tahiti.
Tahiti flycatcher	<i>Pomarea nigra nigra</i>	New Zealand.
Tinian monarch	<i>Monarcha leucostictus</i>	Tinian Island (Marianas).
Helmeted honeyeater	<i>Mitrospina castanea</i>	Australia.
Seychelles black flycatcher	<i>Troglodytes carina</i>	Seychelles.
Seychelles white-eye	<i>Zosterops modestus</i>	Do.
Ponape great white-eye	<i>Rukia sanfordi</i>	Ponape (Caroline).
Semper's warbler	<i>Leucophaea semperi</i>	St. Lucia (West Indies).
Bachman's warbler	<i>Vermicora bachmani</i>	Cuba, United States.
Barbados yellow warbler	<i>Dendroica petechia petechia</i>	Barbados (West Indies).
Kirtland's warbler	<i>Dendroica kirtlandi</i>	Bahamas, United States.
Seychelles fody	<i>Foudia sechellorum</i>	Seychelles.
880 Miguel bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula murina</i>	Azores.
Slender-billed grackle	<i>Cassidix palustris</i>	Mexico.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES

Common name	Scientific name	Where found
Israel painted frog.....	<i>Discoglossus nigricentus</i>	Israel.
Stephen Island frog.....	<i>Leiopelma hamiltoni</i>	New Zealand.
River terrapin, tuntutong.....	<i>Batagur baska</i>	Burma, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan.
Galapagos tortoise.....	<i>Testudo elephantopus</i>	Galapagos (Ecuador).
Madagascar radiated tortoise.....	<i>Testudo radiata</i>	Madagascar.
Hawksbill turtle.....	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	Tropical seas.
Leatherback turtle.....	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Tropical and temperate seas.
Atlantic ridley turtle.....	<i>Leptochelys kempii</i>	Mexico.
South American river turtle.....	<i>Podocnemis expansa</i>	Orinoco and Amazon River Basins.
Do.....	<i>Podocnemis unifilis</i>	Do.
Short-necked or swamp tortoise.....	<i>Pseudemys umbrina</i>	Australia.
Yacare.....	<i>Caiman yacare</i>	Bolivia, Argentina, Peru, Brazil.
Orinoco crocodile.....	<i>Crocodylus intermedius</i>	Orinoco River drainage.
Cuban crocodile.....	<i>Crocodylus rhombifer</i>	Cuba.
Morelet's crocodile.....	<i>Crocodylus moreletii</i>	Mexico, British Honduras, Guatemala.
Nile crocodile.....	<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>	Africa.
Gavial.....	<i>Ganialis gangeticus</i>	Pakistan.
Round Island day gecko.....	<i>Phelsuma guentheri</i>	Mauritius.
Day gecko.....	<i>Phelsuma newtoni</i>	Do.
Barrington land lizard.....	<i>Conolophus pallidus</i>	Galapagos.
Tuatara.....	<i>Sphenodon punctatus</i>	New Zealand.
Jamaica boa.....	<i>Epicrates subflavus</i>	Jamaica.
Anegada ground iguana.....	<i>Cyclura pinguis</i>	Anegada Island.

FISH

Ala balik.....	<i>Salmo platycephalus</i>	Turkey.
Cicek.....	<i>Acanthorutillus hanalirschi</i>	Do.
Miyako tanago.....	<i>Tanakia tanago</i>	Japan.
Ayumodoki.....	<i>Hymenophysa curta</i>	Do.
Mexican blindcat.....	<i>Prietella phreatophila</i>	Mexico.
Nekogigi.....	<i>Coreobagrus ichikawai</i>	Japan.
Giant catfish.....	<i>Pangasianodon gigas</i>	Thailand.
Catfish.....	<i>Pangasius sanitwongsei</i>	Do.

MOLLUSK

Mollusk.....	<i>Papustyla pulcherrima</i>	Manus Island (Admiralty Island).
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(16 U.S.C. 688aa et seq.)

Effective date. Upon publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

SAMUEL BENJAMIN,
Acting Director, Bureau of
Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

NOVEMBER 24, 1970.

[F.R. Doc. 70-16173; Filed, Dec. 1, 1970; 8:51 a.m.]

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FW 52.5.1

Hon. Hastings Keith
12th Congressional District

Unless some action is taken soon to stem the flood of ~~imports~~ ^{officers} imports in certain New England industries, the future of labor in this region in the 1970s is bleak. The shoe, textile and fishing industries in our area are faced with extinction as a result of excessive imports. While the electronics firms along Route 128 may be bustling with activity, more and more fishermen in New Bedford and shoeworkers in Plymouth County are finding themselves unemployed.

To remedy ^{one aspect of} this situation, I have for years filed legislation to establish a ceiling on the importation of groundfish. If we don't see action on this proposal soon, I fear the great fishing heritage of New England will be lost forever.

Further I have joined ~~with~~ Chairman Mills of the House Ways and Means Committee and a number of my colleagues from New England in filing legislation restricting shoe and textile imports to more realistic levels. This bill would also liberalize the adjustment assistance and escape clauses, so that the law will actually assist the people who need it.

Hon. Harold Keith
12th Congressional District

Unless some action is taken soon to stem the flood of
imports ^{offshore} in certain New England industries, the future of labor

in this region in the 1970s is bleak. The shoe, textile
and fishing industries in our area are faced with extinction
as a result of excessive imports. While the electronics
firms along with 128 may be dealing with activity, more
and more fishermen in New Bedford and workers in Plymouth

County are finding themselves unemployed.
To remedy this situation, I have for years filed legis-
lation to establish a ceiling on the importation of goods.
I don't see action on this proposal soon, I fear
the great fishing heritage of New England will be lost for-
ever.

Further, I have joined with Chairman Mills of the House
Ways and Means Committee and a number of my colleagues from
New England in filing legislation restricting shoe and textile
imports to more realistic levels. This bill would also in-
crease the adjustment assistance and wage clause, so
that the law will actually assist the people who need it.

2.

Let us examine the condition of the shoe industry in detail. Its problems are symptomatic of ~~the~~ many domestic, labor-intensive industries:

Massachusetts has long been the leading shoe manufacturing state, but its position in the industry is steadily being cut away by the growing volume of imports. In 1955, Massachusetts shoe manufactureres produced 105 million pairs of leather shoes and slippers, amounting to 18 percent of total domestic production. By 1969, the state's market share dropped to 13 percent based on an output of only 70 million pairs of shoes.

Since 1958, over 12,800 Massachusetts residents have been turned out of their jobs in the shoe industry because of declining production. This is a faster rate than that for the nation as a whole.

In every part of Massachusetts -- throughout all of New England -- small towns whose principal source of employment had been shoe factories, are quickly becoming ~~depression~~ - ~~style~~ communities. Last year alone, 27 of the 221 footwear manufacturing units in New England closed their doors. 7000 persons were thrown out of work. Unless ~~the~~ a ceiling is promptly placed on the growing volume of foreign-made shoes, Labor Day in the 1970s will be an ironic holiday for thousands more unemployed shoeworkers.

Not to mention the collection of the shoe industry
 detail. Its problems are symptomatic of the early
 labor-intensive industries:

Massachusetts has long been the leader in shoe
 facturing state, but its position in the industry is steadily
 being out eroded by the growing volume of imports. In 1933
 Massachusetts shoe manufacturers produced 300 million pairs
 of leather shoes and slippers, amounting to 10 percent of
 total domestic production. By 1935, the shoe industry
 was dropping to 10 percent based on an output of only
 10 million pairs of shoes.

Since 1929, over 12,000 Massachusetts shoe factories
 have turned out of business. There is a fast rate of loss
 of shoe production. There is a fast rate of loss
 for the nation as a whole.

In every part of Massachusetts -- throughout all of our
 England -- small towns whose principal source of employment
 has been shoe factories, are quickly becoming shoeless
 communities. Last year alone 17 of the 21 shoe
 manufacturing towns in New England closed their doors. 1935
 persons were thrown out of work. There was a decline in
 output placed on the growing volume of foreign-made shoes.
 Labor day in the 1930s will be an ironic holiday for shoe
 men unemployed everywhere.

3.

One formerly depressed industry in our region apparently has bright prospects for the future. The recent passage of the Merchant Marine Act of 1970 by the House will mean a revival of ~~y~~ our sagging ship-building ~~and Merchant Marine~~ industry and Merchant Marine.

For years our merchant fleet has been going steadily downhill and many of our shipyards, like Quincy's General Dynamics, faced an uncertain ~~fxm~~ future. But this new legislation, providing federal assistance in the construction of annup to date fleet, will utilize the resources of the Quincy ~~yxxx~~ Yard and the talents of the men and women in that area who will build thex ships of the future.

one formerly depressed industry as our nation approaches
has bright prospects for the future. The recent passage
of the Merchant Marine Act of 1920 by the House will mean
a revival of a long neglected ship-building industry and
industry and Merchant Marine.

For years our merchant fleet has been rapidly
diminishing and many of our shipyards, like Quincy in
Dymally, faced an uncertain future. But this new
legislation, providing Federal assistance in the construction
of ships to date fleet, will utilize the resources of the
Quincy yard and the talents of the men and women in
their area who will build our ships for the future.

Colt Druse
D R A F T

Dear Don:

Prof. Matfield - business Admin.
On page 75 (paragraph 7) of the "Scallops and Flounder Marketing Study," prepared by New Bedford Institute of Technology for A.R.A., there appears a suggestion that I feel is worth exploring.

While conceding that this is outside the scope of the study, the ^{re}port notes:

Dr. Hooffer
"...There seems to be evidence in favor of a unique fishing institute in this geographical area (New Bedford).

"In view of the fact that biological and oceanographic work is conducted at Woods Hole and the proposed radiation processing laboratory is to be located at Gloucester, it would seem that a fitting adjunct to these areas would be a marketing center and overall information clearing house which could be incorporated in the activities of such a fishing institute."

The report concludes this point by suggesting that the new Southeastern Massachusetts Technological Institute (SMTI) could provide the facilities for such an undertaking.

I am writing you about this because I believe that regardless of the other actions we take in Congress and through the BCF and other agencies, the real basic need of the U.S. fishing industry is an overall upgrading of its marketing and promotional techniques. Because of the segmented, relatively small and localized nature of much of the domestic industry, few individual producers or processors have the funds or the talents, to undertake the type of marketing, advertising and promotion that is necessary in this age

Caribbean

to effectively compete with other protein foods - to raise that long-static 10 to 11-pounds per capita figure we hear so much about. The industry, to do the job properly, would obviously need help and technical guidance.

I would be grateful for your comments on this proposal - how such an institute might be established, what its scope of functions might be, how it could be staffed, and, most essentially, how it could be funded.

As I have said, it seems worth investigating. Whether or not it is a practical idea, or would be beneficial to the fishing industry, are questions to which I am hopeful you may be able to suggest answers.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

HASTINGS KEITH
Member of Congress

PREPARED FOR THE ICNAF ANNUAL REPORT

United States Research Report, 1964

The United States landed fish from Subarea 3, 4, and 5 and conducted research in these three Subareas as well.

SUBAREA 3

A. Status of the FisheriesI. Redfish

United States landings for Subarea 3 were mostly from the Grand Bank, Divisions 3 N and 3 O.

Landings in 1964 dropped sharply over the 1963 figure which, in turn, was somewhat lower than the preceding years. The sharp drop in landings in 1964 was the result of lowered effort. Landings per day fished increased slightly in 1964. (Table 1).

B. Special Research StudiesI. Environmental Studies

The U.S. Coast Guard, as the agency operating the International Ice Patrol, examined the temperature and salinity distribution from the surface to 1500 meters in 5 network surveys of the Grand Banks region. The first survey, 15 March - 27 March covered the Grand Banks from just westward of the Tail of the Banks northward to approximately 44°15'N. The second survey, 4 April - 16 April, covered the waters over and immediately seaward of the eastern slope of the Grand Banks from 44°15'N northwestward and included Flemish Cap and the Bonavista Triangle. The third survey,

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research. It also mentions the scope of the study and the limitations of the study.

The second part of the paper discusses the methodology used in the study. It mentions the data collection methods and the data analysis methods.

The third part of the paper discusses the results of the study. It mentions the findings of the study and the conclusions drawn from the study.

The fourth part of the paper discusses the implications of the study. It mentions the practical implications of the study and the theoretical implications of the study.

The fifth part of the paper discusses the limitations of the study. It mentions the limitations of the study and the limitations of the study.

The sixth part of the paper discusses the conclusions of the study. It mentions the conclusions of the study and the conclusions of the study.

The seventh part of the paper discusses the recommendations of the study. It mentions the recommendations of the study and the recommendations of the study.

The eighth part of the paper discusses the future research. It mentions the future research and the future research.

The ninth part of the paper discusses the acknowledgments. It mentions the acknowledgments and the acknowledgments.

FWS 2.7.27

Table 1.--U.S. redfish statistics, Subarea 3, (metric tons,
round fresh)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Landings</u>	<u>Days Fished</u>	<u>Landings/Days Fished</u>
1954	31,269	1786	17.5
1955	13,406	1126	11.9
1956	13,304	943	14.1
1957	4,797	289	16.6
1958	10,859	688	15.8
1959	16,871	1120	15.1
1960	15,393	1049	14.7
1961	16,706	1056	15.8
1962	14,257	898	15.9
1963	12,098	918	13.2
1964	4,692	328	14.3



TABLE I			
Summary of the results of the experiments			
Experiment	Time	Distance	Speed
1	10.0	100.0	10.0
2	10.0	100.0	10.0
3	10.0	100.0	10.0
4	10.0	100.0	10.0
5	10.0	100.0	10.0
6	10.0	100.0	10.0
7	10.0	100.0	10.0
8	10.0	100.0	10.0
9	10.0	100.0	10.0
10	10.0	100.0	10.0
11	10.0	100.0	10.0
12	10.0	100.0	10.0
13	10.0	100.0	10.0
14	10.0	100.0	10.0
15	10.0	100.0	10.0
16	10.0	100.0	10.0
17	10.0	100.0	10.0
18	10.0	100.0	10.0
19	10.0	100.0	10.0
20	10.0	100.0	10.0

2 May - 13 May, covered an area similar to the combined first and second up to Flemish Cap. The fourth survey, 27 May - 30 May, covered the Bonavista Triangle and the waters eastward to approximately $47^{\circ}40'W$. On the fifth survey, 9 June - 19 June, the waters to the south of Flemish Cap were covered as in the third survey. The post season survey, 17 July - 28 July, occupied the Bonavista Triangle and the Labrador Sea section, South Wolf Island, Labrador, to Cape Farewell, Greenland, to within 20 miles of shore at Cape Farewell. A 24-hour period was spent on Ocean Station BRAVO $56^{\circ}30'N$ $51^{\circ}00'W$. Six oceanographic casts were made in an effort to tie in the OSV time-series data with the general study of the Labrador Sea.

A ten-day project was carried out between the third and fourth surveys. During this time, iceberg drift and deterioration parameters were studied. Station buoys, drogues, bathythermograph drops and Nansen casts were utilized in the vicinity of an iceberg for this study.

A buoy was moored in 340 meters of water on the eastern slope of the Grand Banks at approximately $45^{\circ}00'N$. A continuous temperature pressure recorder was suspended at 50 meters below the buoy to monitor possible intrusions of the warm water to the east. The buoy was moored on 13 May 1964 and retrieved on 16 June 1964.



The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is not only a scientific one, but also a philosophical one. The second part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is not only a scientific one, but also a philosophical one. The third part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is not only a scientific one, but also a philosophical one. The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is not only a scientific one, but also a philosophical one. The fifth part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is not only a scientific one, but also a philosophical one. The sixth part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is not only a scientific one, but also a philosophical one. The seventh part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is not only a scientific one, but also a philosophical one. The eighth part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is not only a scientific one, but also a philosophical one. The ninth part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is not only a scientific one, but also a philosophical one. The tenth part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is not only a scientific one, but also a philosophical one.

The season was characterized by a normal amount of sea ice and icebergs along the east Newfoundland coast. Labrador Current along the eastern slope of the Grand Banks was about 0.3°C colder than normal for the entire season above 100 meters, and less saline down to 500 meters by $0.05 - 0.10^{\circ}/\text{oo}$. As the season progressed, conditions tended more toward the normal but still remained below normal. The Atlantic current intruded to the northwest more than normal giving severe horizontal temperature and salinity gradients as far north as $45^{\circ}30'\text{N}$.

In January, 1964 the U.S. Coast Guard initiated the first of the long term time-series of oceanographic observations planned for all Ocean Stations at Ocean Station "BRAVO." A sufficient number of vessels having oceanographic installations and equipment were available to take stations during 6 three-week patrols in 1964. They were taken on three alternate patrols during the January-April period, and on three during the July-December period. During the first three patrols, thirteen bottle casts to 1500 meters were taken daily when weather permitted and twice during each patrol sampling was extended to the bottom. On the basis of the results of the first three patrols, the interval between stations was increased to three days. The temperature and salinity data have been processed by CGOU and deposited with the National Oceanographic Data Center. Reports containing the data with descriptive material on the patrols will be issued by the Coast Guard.



Utilization of the Ocean Station vessels for the study of the seasonal variation in flow and characteristics of the Labrador Current was begun in November, 1964 in support of INTICEPAT research. The CGC MENDOTA occupied a series of 7 stations across the current in the vicinity of 44°30' N en route to OS CHARLIE.

SUBAREA 4

A. Status of the Fisheries

I. Haddock

United States haddock landings from Subarea 4 increased again in 1964 (Table 2). As has been true for the last 5 years, the United States effort was expended almost entirely in Division 4X. Catch-per-day fished regained its 1962 level after a small drop in 1963 (Table 3).

The age composition of landings for 1964 (Fig. 1) indicated that the 1959 year class (5 year olds) provided the bulk of the catch. The strong 1956 year class is still in evidence. The 1960 year class appears relatively weaker as 4 year olds than the two year classes that precede it; however, it may not yet be fully recruited. The 1959 year class should continue to contribute heavily to the fishery in 1965, but the overall level of abundance of fish available to the fishery will probably show a decrease until the 1962 and 1963 year classes are recruited into the fishery beginning in 1967.

II. Cod

United States landings of cod from the Subarea were up slightly again in 1964, but were still near the average of the last 10 years (Table 4). Cod are taken almost entirely within Division 4X as a by-catch of the haddock fishery.



Table 2. --U. S. haddock landings, Subarea 4 (metric tons, round weight)

<u>Years</u>	<u>R-S-T</u>	<u>V</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>Total</u>
1956	86	147	1661	12130	14024
1957	2	120	1533	7296	8951
1958	--	71	427	12141	12639
1959	5	270	4804	5465	10544
1960	--	24	127	8315	8466
1961	--	1	23	9306	9330
1962	--	1	51	6388	6440
1963	--	2	61	7223	7286
1964	--	11	42	8535	8588

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem.

2. In the second part, we consider the case of a homogeneous medium. The results are summarized in the following table:

Case	Condition	Result
1	$\epsilon = \epsilon_0$	$\epsilon = \epsilon_0$
2	$\epsilon = \epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1$	$\epsilon = \epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1$
3	$\epsilon = \epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2$	$\epsilon = \epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2$
4	$\epsilon = \epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 + \epsilon_3$	$\epsilon = \epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 + \epsilon_3$
5	$\epsilon = \epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 + \epsilon_3 + \epsilon_4$	$\epsilon = \epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 + \epsilon_3 + \epsilon_4$

3. In the third part, we consider the case of an inhomogeneous medium. The results are summarized in the following table:

Case	Condition	Result
1	$\epsilon = \epsilon_0$	$\epsilon = \epsilon_0$
2	$\epsilon = \epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1$	$\epsilon = \epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1$
3	$\epsilon = \epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2$	$\epsilon = \epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2$
4	$\epsilon = \epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 + \epsilon_3$	$\epsilon = \epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 + \epsilon_3$
5	$\epsilon = \epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 + \epsilon_3 + \epsilon_4$	$\epsilon = \epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 + \epsilon_3 + \epsilon_4$
6	$\epsilon = \epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 + \epsilon_3 + \epsilon_4 + \epsilon_5$	$\epsilon = \epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 + \epsilon_3 + \epsilon_4 + \epsilon_5$
7	$\epsilon = \epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 + \epsilon_3 + \epsilon_4 + \epsilon_5 + \epsilon_6$	$\epsilon = \epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 + \epsilon_3 + \epsilon_4 + \epsilon_5 + \epsilon_6$
8	$\epsilon = \epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 + \epsilon_3 + \epsilon_4 + \epsilon_5 + \epsilon_6 + \epsilon_7$	$\epsilon = \epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 + \epsilon_3 + \epsilon_4 + \epsilon_5 + \epsilon_6 + \epsilon_7$
9	$\epsilon = \epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 + \epsilon_3 + \epsilon_4 + \epsilon_5 + \epsilon_6 + \epsilon_7 + \epsilon_8$	$\epsilon = \epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 + \epsilon_3 + \epsilon_4 + \epsilon_5 + \epsilon_6 + \epsilon_7 + \epsilon_8$
10	$\epsilon = \epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 + \epsilon_3 + \epsilon_4 + \epsilon_5 + \epsilon_6 + \epsilon_7 + \epsilon_8 + \epsilon_9$	$\epsilon = \epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 + \epsilon_3 + \epsilon_4 + \epsilon_5 + \epsilon_6 + \epsilon_7 + \epsilon_8 + \epsilon_9$

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Table 3. --U. S. haddock statistics, Subdivision 4X (metric tons,
round weight)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Days fished</u>	<u>Catch per day</u>
1956	1106	10.963
1957	871	8.377
1958	1389	8.739
1959	970	5.636
1960	1209	6.877
1961	1384	6.722
1962	869	7.343
1963	1117	6.464
1964	1133	7.498

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME

BY JOHN B. BOWEN

VOLUME I

THE FIRST SETTLEMENT

1630-1634

1635-1639

1640-1644

1645-1649

1650-1654

1655-1659

1660-1664

1665-1669

1670-1674

1675-1679

1680-1684

1685-1689

1690-1694

1695-1699

27.8

Table 4. --U. S. cod statistics, Subarea 4 (metric tons, round weight)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Landings</u>
1954	2,659
1955	1,371
1956	1,624
1957	1,083
1958	1,147
1959	862
1960	1,605
1961	1,261
1962	1,197
1963	1,347
1964	1,452

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III. Redfish

Landings from Subarea 4 R, S, T, (Gulf of St. Lawrence) in 1964 were nearly three times the amount landed in 1963 (Table 5). This increase in landings from 4 R, S, T continues the trend begun in 1963. Catch-per-day fish increased considerably in 1964. The greater apparent abundance in this area undoubtedly caused a shift in effort from Subarea 3.

The catch from Nova Scotian Banks decreased in 1964, being almost 8000 metric tons less than in 1963 (Table 6). The decrease in landings seems due almost entirely to a decrease in fishing effort. Landings-per-day-fished in 1964 was about the same as 1963, but both years are somewhat lower than the previous years.

B. Special Research Studies

I. Biological Studies

The studies of the haddock fishery in 4X have continued during the year. Results of the studies for the years 1956-1961 were published this year in the first issue of the ICNAF Research Bulletin.

II. Environmental Studies

The Albatross IV surveys included part of Subarea 4X as well as Subarea 5 (see under Subarea 5).

SUBAREA 5

A. Status of the Fisheries

I. Haddock

The U.S. landings of haddock from Georges Bank increased slightly in 1964 (Table 7). The abundance index rose from 4.4 in

2.7-9

Table 5.--U. S. redfish statistics, Subarea 4, Divisions R, S,
and T (Gulf of St. Lawrence). (Weights in metric
tons, round fresh.)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Landings</u>	<u>Days Fished</u>	<u>Landings/Days Fished</u>
1954	17,228	1517	11.3
1955	34,739	2397	14.5
1956	24,825	2024	12.3
1957	18,319	1960	9.3
1958	7,535	844	8.9
1959	5,406	572	9.4
1960	1,412	139	10.1
1961	200	20	9.8
1962	68	---	---
1963	4,879	474	10.3
1964	12,278	682	18.0

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Table 6.--U.S. redfish statistics, Subarea 4, Divisions V, W,
and X (Nova Scotian Banks). (Weights in metric
tons, round fresh).

<u>Year</u>	<u>Landings</u>	<u>Days Fished</u>	<u>Landings/Days Fished</u>
1954	20,895	1900	11.0
1955	9,330	1100	8.5
1956	16,313	1461	11.2
1957	21,101	1896	11.1
1958	30,768	2556	12.0
1959	25,281	2448	10.3
1960	36,612	3352	10.9
1961	28,957	3000	9.6
1962	29,375	2697	10.9
1963	23,282	2836	8.2
1964	15,475	1719	9.0

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Table 7.--U.S. haddock statistics,^{1/} Subarea 5 (metric tons, round weight).

<u>Year</u>	<u>Landings</u>	<u>Days Fished</u>	<u>Catch per Day</u>
1954	53,539	6,702	7.9
1955	50,344	6,240	8.0
1956	58,422	8,122	7.1
1957	54,702	9,275	5.8
1958	44,404	9,802	4.5
1959	40,548	10,665	3.8
1960	45,341	8,462	5.3
1961	51,681	7,962	6.4
1962	54,412	8,646	6.2
1963	48,868	11,185	4.3
1964	49,397	9,368	5.2

1/--Using abundance index for Georges Bank.

DATE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	BALANCE
11-22-11	DEPOSIT	100.00	100.00
11-23-11	WITHDRAWAL	50.00	50.00
11-24-11	DEPOSIT	75.00	125.00
11-25-11	WITHDRAWAL	25.00	100.00
11-26-11	DEPOSIT	150.00	250.00
11-27-11	WITHDRAWAL	100.00	150.00
11-28-11	DEPOSIT	200.00	350.00
11-29-11	WITHDRAWAL	75.00	275.00
11-30-11	DEPOSIT	125.00	400.00
12-01-11	WITHDRAWAL	50.00	350.00
12-02-11	DEPOSIT	175.00	525.00
12-03-11	WITHDRAWAL	100.00	425.00
12-04-11	DEPOSIT	250.00	675.00
12-05-11	WITHDRAWAL	125.00	550.00
12-06-11	DEPOSIT	100.00	650.00
12-07-11	WITHDRAWAL	75.00	575.00
12-08-11	DEPOSIT	150.00	725.00
12-09-11	WITHDRAWAL	100.00	625.00
12-10-11	DEPOSIT	200.00	825.00
12-11-11	WITHDRAWAL	125.00	700.00
12-12-11	DEPOSIT	175.00	875.00
12-13-11	WITHDRAWAL	100.00	775.00
12-14-11	DEPOSIT	250.00	1025.00
12-15-11	WITHDRAWAL	125.00	900.00
12-16-11	DEPOSIT	100.00	1000.00
12-17-11	WITHDRAWAL	75.00	925.00
12-18-11	DEPOSIT	150.00	1075.00
12-19-11	WITHDRAWAL	100.00	975.00
12-20-11	DEPOSIT	200.00	1175.00
12-21-11	WITHDRAWAL	125.00	1050.00
12-22-11	DEPOSIT	175.00	1225.00
12-23-11	WITHDRAWAL	100.00	1125.00
12-24-11	DEPOSIT	250.00	1375.00
12-25-11	WITHDRAWAL	125.00	1250.00
12-26-11	DEPOSIT	100.00	1350.00
12-27-11	WITHDRAWAL	75.00	1275.00
12-28-11	DEPOSIT	150.00	1425.00
12-29-11	WITHDRAWAL	100.00	1325.00
12-30-11	DEPOSIT	200.00	1525.00
12-31-11	WITHDRAWAL	125.00	1400.00

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1963 to 5.3 in 1964. This is still lower than the values in 1961 and 1962.

The 1958 and 1959 year classes which have been the primary support of the fishery during the past four years, have lost their dominance. The 1962 year class contributed heavily to the fishery in 1964 (Fig. 2). It is probable that the low abundance level of larger fish cause a concentration of effort on the incoming year class, and that it was harvested at a higher rate than the previous incoming year classes have been. The young-of-the-year abundance index obtained from survey cruises did not indicate a high abundance for the 1962 year class.

The heavy contribution of the 1962 year class to the catch in 1964 caused the average weight of the fish landed as scrod to be quite low. In the last quarter of the year it was only 1.6 pounds. The lower limit of the scrod class is normally 1.5 pounds. The shift towards the harvesting of young fish should continue in 1965 when the strong 1963 year class is expected to enter the fishery.

The abundant 1963 year class first observed as 0-age fish in the 1963 summer and fall groundfish survey cruises also was abundant when observed as one-year-olds in the 1964 surveys. Although firm comparative indices are not available for yearling fish, those of the 1963 year class were extremely abundant in the survey trawl hauls, relative to other year classes. The 1964 year class, however, appears to have about the same, relatively low, strength as the 1962 year class as 0-age fish (Fig. 3).

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The U. S. S. R. and Canada both landed appreciable numbers of fish from Subarea 5 since 1962 (Table 8). This has caused a significant increase in the amount of effort as estimated from the U. S. landings-per-day index. This effort was probably even greater in 1964. With this large effort, the haddock fishery in Subarea 5 will depend even more on the strength of the year class just being recruited into the fishery. Also, this intensity exceeds by about 35 percent that which is estimated to correspond to the equilibrium maximum sustainable yield of about 45,000 metric tons.

II. Cod

United States landings of cod continued to decline in 1964 from the recent high in 1962. The catch-per-day-fished dropped to the 1961 level, although it was still above the 10-year average (Table 9).

The limited length-frequency data available showed a shift toward larger fish in 1963 and 1964. Small fish were proportionately more abundant in 1961 and 1962. Apparently year class strength has varied, although age readings are not available to confirm this.

III. Silver Hake

United States food fish landings of silver hake in 1964 remained near the recent stable level of 40,000 metric tons (Table 10), but the catch-per-day declined somewhat. The increase in total landings of about 12,000 tons over 1963 is due to the increased

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Table 8. --Haddock landings and effort, Subarea 5, Canada, USSR, and U. S.

<u>Year</u>	<u>U. S.</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>USSR</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Days fished</u>	<u>Catch per day</u>
1961	51,681	189	--	51,870	7,991	6.5
1962	54,412	3,568	1,134	59,114	9,394	6.3
1963	48,868	8,382	2,361	59,611	13,644	4.4
1964	49,397	*	*	*	*	5.3

* Not yet available.

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Table 9. --U. S. cod statistics, Subarea 5 (metric tons, round weight)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Landings</u>	<u>Days fished</u>	<u>Catch per day</u>
1954	12, 237	10, 706	1. 1
1955	12, 457	8, 942	1. 3
1956	13, 238	8, 963	1. 4
1957	13, 160	10, 023	1. 3
1958	16, 252	15, 160	1. 0
1959	16, 218	11, 568	1. 4
1960	14, 282	10, 151	1. 4
1961	17, 669	8, 532	2. 0
1962	18, 626	8, 212	2. 2
1963	16, 734	4, 983	3. 3
1964	15, 086	7, 323	2. 0

TABLE I			
Summary of the results of the experiments			
Experiment	Time	Temperature	Result
1	10 min	25°C	1.0
2	20 min	25°C	1.5
3	30 min	25°C	2.0
4	40 min	25°C	2.5
5	50 min	25°C	3.0
6	60 min	25°C	3.5
7	70 min	25°C	4.0
8	80 min	25°C	4.5
9	90 min	25°C	5.0
10	100 min	25°C	5.5
11	110 min	25°C	6.0
12	120 min	25°C	6.5
13	130 min	25°C	7.0
14	140 min	25°C	7.5
15	150 min	25°C	8.0
16	160 min	25°C	8.5
17	170 min	25°C	9.0
18	180 min	25°C	9.5
19	190 min	25°C	10.0
20	200 min	25°C	10.5
21	210 min	25°C	11.0
22	220 min	25°C	11.5
23	230 min	25°C	12.0
24	240 min	25°C	12.5
25	250 min	25°C	13.0
26	260 min	25°C	13.5
27	270 min	25°C	14.0
28	280 min	25°C	14.5
29	290 min	25°C	15.0
30	300 min	25°C	15.5
31	310 min	25°C	16.0
32	320 min	25°C	16.5
33	330 min	25°C	17.0
34	340 min	25°C	17.5
35	350 min	25°C	18.0
36	360 min	25°C	18.5
37	370 min	25°C	19.0
38	380 min	25°C	19.5
39	390 min	25°C	20.0
40	400 min	25°C	20.5
41	410 min	25°C	21.0
42	420 min	25°C	21.5
43	430 min	25°C	22.0
44	440 min	25°C	22.5
45	450 min	25°C	23.0
46	460 min	25°C	23.5
47	470 min	25°C	24.0
48	480 min	25°C	24.5
49	490 min	25°C	25.0
50	500 min	25°C	25.5
51	510 min	25°C	26.0
52	520 min	25°C	26.5
53	530 min	25°C	27.0
54	540 min	25°C	27.5
55	550 min	25°C	28.0
56	560 min	25°C	28.5
57	570 min	25°C	29.0
58	580 min	25°C	29.5
59	590 min	25°C	30.0
60	600 min	25°C	30.5
61	610 min	25°C	31.0
62	620 min	25°C	31.5
63	630 min	25°C	32.0
64	640 min	25°C	32.5
65	650 min	25°C	33.0
66	660 min	25°C	33.5
67	670 min	25°C	34.0
68	680 min	25°C	34.5
69	690 min	25°C	35.0
70	700 min	25°C	35.5
71	710 min	25°C	36.0
72	720 min	25°C	36.5
73	730 min	25°C	37.0
74	740 min	25°C	37.5
75	750 min	25°C	38.0
76	760 min	25°C	38.5
77	770 min	25°C	39.0
78	780 min	25°C	39.5
79	790 min	25°C	40.0
80	800 min	25°C	40.5
81	810 min	25°C	41.0
82	820 min	25°C	41.5
83	830 min	25°C	42.0
84	840 min	25°C	42.5
85	850 min	25°C	43.0
86	860 min	25°C	43.5
87	870 min	25°C	44.0
88	880 min	25°C	44.5
89	890 min	25°C	45.0
90	900 min	25°C	45.5
91	910 min	25°C	46.0
92	920 min	25°C	46.5
93	930 min	25°C	47.0
94	940 min	25°C	47.5
95	950 min	25°C	48.0
96	960 min	25°C	48.5
97	970 min	25°C	49.0
98	980 min	25°C	49.5
99	990 min	25°C	50.0
100	1000 min	25°C	50.5

2.7.16

Table 10. --U.S. silver hake statistics, Subarea 5 (metric tons,
round weight).

<u>Year</u>	<u>For food</u>	<u>For industrial</u>	<u>For animal food</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Catch per day</u>
1954	40,823	9,525	2,722	53,070	--
1955	50,348	10,433	4,536	65,317	--
1956	40,370	13,608	4,989	58,967	--
1957	50,095	17,200	7,200	74,495	--
1958	48,500	10,400	7,700	66,600	--
1959	49,900	11,800	9,100	70,800	--
1960	46,700	2,300	9,100	58,100	17.5
1961	38,100	3,200	4,500	45,800	23.8
1962	37,200	3,200	7,200	47,600	18.5
1963	39,247	8,477 *	--	47,724	17.4
1964	39,479	20,476 *	--	59,955	15.1

* Includes animal food.

NAME		ADDRESS		CITY		STATE	
J. H. Smith		123 Main St		New York		NY	
W. B. Jones		456 Elm St		Chicago		IL	
M. L. Brown		789 Oak St		Los Angeles		CA	
R. T. Green		101 Pine St		Houston		TX	
S. K. White		202 Cedar St		Phoenix		AZ	
D. F. Black		303 Birch St		San Antonio		TX	
L. P. Gray		404 Spruce St		Dallas		TX	
H. M. Hall		505 Willow St		Austin		TX	
C. N. King		606 Ash St		Fort Worth		TX	
T. J. Lee		707 Hickory St		San Diego		CA	
B. G. Miller		808 Magnolia St		San Jose		CA	
F. R. Wilson		909 Sycamore St		San Francisco		CA	
E. S. Young		1010 Walnut St		Oakland		CA	
A. D. Evans		1111 Chestnut St		Albany		NY	
G. H. Turner		1212 Locust St		Buffalo		NY	
K. L. Adams		1313 Mulberry St		Rochester		NY	
N. M. Baker		1414 Poplar St		Syracuse		NY	
O. P. Carter		1515 Elm St		Albany		NY	
Q. R. Davis		1616 Oak St		Schenectady		NY	
R. S. Evans		1717 Pine St		Troy		NY	
S. T. Foster		1818 Cedar St		Saratoga Springs		NY	
T. U. Gibson		1919 Birch St		Watkins Glen		NY	
U. V. Hall		2020 Spruce St		Canton		NY	
V. W. Hill		2121 Willow St		Cohoes		NY	
W. X. Jones		2222 Ash St		Schenectady		NY	
X. Y. King		2323 Hickory St		Saratoga Springs		NY	
Y. Z. Lee		2424 Magnolia St		Watkins Glen		NY	
Z. A. Miller		2525 Sycamore St		Canton		NY	
A. B. Wilson		2626 Walnut St		Cohoes		NY	
B. C. Young		2727 Chestnut St		Schenectady		NY	
C. D. Evans		2828 Locust St		Saratoga Springs		NY	
D. E. Foster		2929 Mulberry St		Watkins Glen		NY	
E. F. Gibson		3030 Poplar St		Canton		NY	
F. G. Hall		3131 Elm St		Cohoes		NY	
G. H. Hill		3232 Oak St		Schenectady		NY	
H. I. Jones		3333 Pine St		Saratoga Springs		NY	
I. J. King		3434 Cedar St		Watkins Glen		NY	
J. K. Lee		3535 Birch St		Canton		NY	
K. L. Miller		3636 Spruce St		Cohoes		NY	
L. M. Wilson		3737 Willow St		Schenectady		NY	
M. N. Young		3838 Ash St		Saratoga Springs		NY	
N. O. Evans		3939 Hickory St		Watkins Glen		NY	
O. P. Foster		4040 Magnolia St		Canton		NY	
P. Q. Gibson		4141 Sycamore St		Cohoes		NY	
Q. R. Hall		4242 Walnut St		Schenectady		NY	
R. S. Hill		4343 Chestnut St		Saratoga Springs		NY	
S. T. Jones		4444 Locust St		Watkins Glen		NY	
T. U. King		4545 Mulberry St		Canton		NY	
U. V. Lee		4646 Poplar St		Cohoes		NY	
V. W. Miller		4747 Elm St		Schenectady		NY	
W. X. Wilson		4848 Oak St		Saratoga Springs		NY	
X. Y. Young		4949 Pine St		Watkins Glen		NY	
Y. Z. Evans		5050 Cedar St		Canton		NY	
Z. A. Foster		5151 Birch St		Cohoes		NY	
A. B. Gibson		5252 Spruce St		Schenectady		NY	
B. C. Hall		5353 Willow St		Saratoga Springs		NY	
C. D. Hill		5454 Ash St		Watkins Glen		NY	
D. E. Jones		5555 Hickory St		Canton		NY	
E. F. King		5656 Magnolia St		Cohoes		NY	
F. G. Lee		5757 Sycamore St		Schenectady		NY	
G. H. Miller		5858 Walnut St		Saratoga Springs		NY	
H. I. Wilson		5959 Chestnut St		Watkins Glen		NY	
I. J. Young		6060 Locust St		Canton		NY	
J. K. Evans		6161 Mulberry St		Cohoes		NY	
K. L. Foster		6262 Poplar St		Schenectady		NY	
L. M. Gibson		6363 Elm St		Saratoga Springs		NY	
M. N. Hall		6464 Oak St		Watkins Glen		NY	
N. O. Hill		6565 Pine St		Canton		NY	
O. P. Jones		6666 Cedar St		Cohoes		NY	
P. Q. King		6767 Birch St		Schenectady		NY	
Q. R. Lee		6868 Spruce St		Saratoga Springs		NY	
R. S. Miller		6969 Willow St		Watkins Glen		NY	
S. T. Wilson		7070 Ash St		Canton		NY	
T. U. Young		7171 Hickory St		Cohoes		NY	
U. V. Evans		7272 Magnolia St		Schenectady		NY	
V. W. Foster		7373 Sycamore St		Saratoga Springs		NY	
W. X. Gibson		7474 Walnut St		Watkins Glen		NY	
X. Y. Hall		7575 Chestnut St		Canton		NY	
Y. Z. Hill		7676 Locust St		Cohoes		NY	
Z. A. Jones		7777 Mulberry St		Schenectady		NY	
A. B. King		7878 Poplar St		Saratoga Springs		NY	
B. C. Lee		7979 Elm St		Watkins Glen		NY	
C. D. Miller		8080 Oak St		Canton		NY	
D. E. Wilson		8181 Pine St		Cohoes		NY	
E. F. Young		8282 Cedar St		Schenectady		NY	
F. G. Evans		8383 Birch St		Saratoga Springs		NY	
G. H. Foster		8484 Spruce St		Watkins Glen		NY	
H. I. Gibson		8585 Willow St		Canton		NY	
I. J. Hall		8686 Ash St		Cohoes		NY	
J. K. Hill		8787 Hickory St		Schenectady		NY	
K. L. Jones		8888 Magnolia St		Saratoga Springs		NY	
L. M. King		8989 Sycamore St		Watkins Glen		NY	
M. N. Lee		9090 Walnut St		Canton		NY	
N. O. Miller		9191 Chestnut St		Cohoes		NY	
O. P. Wilson		9292 Locust St		Schenectady		NY	
P. Q. Young		9393 Mulberry St		Saratoga Springs		NY	
Q. R. Evans		9494 Poplar St		Watkins Glen		NY	
R. S. Foster		9595 Elm St		Canton		NY	
S. T. Gibson		9696 Oak St		Cohoes		NY	
T. U. Hall		9797 Pine St		Schenectady		NY	
U. V. Hill		9898 Cedar St		Saratoga Springs		NY	
V. W. Jones		9999 Birch St		Watkins Glen		NY	
W. X. King		10000 Spruce St		Canton		NY	

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industrial catch. This industrial catch is taken primarily from southern New England waters where the food fish fleet does not operate. The catch-per-day index is computed from food fishery vessels operating north of Georges Bank.

In 1964, as in 1963 and 1962, the United States silver hake fleet did not fish much on Georges Bank, the area frequented by foreign vessels, and previously of major importance to the United States fleet. Abundance and catch in 1964 was highest along the Maine Coast area (Table 11).

Fishing off Nauset was successful only in the early part of the season. Total food fish landings were maintained at normal levels by the diversion to Maine Coast and by an unusually good fall fishery in Cape Cod Bay.

IV. Redfish

The U.S. redfish landings and landings-per-day were somewhat lower than in 1963 (Table 12). The low value of landings-per-day reflects primarily a decrease during the latter half of the year, and may be caused more by diversion of fishing effort than by lowered abundance.

The stocks of redfish off New England have, for the most part, followed the expected course of reaction to exploitation. Abundance and, to some extent size of fish, declined as fishing intensity and landings increased during the early exploitation stages. In the early 1950's, stock abundance had apparently reached the level at which it was becoming uneconomic to fish. The evidence

2.7.18

Table 11.--U.S. silver hake landings and catch per day in selected areas
by the Gloucester fleet (metric tons, round weight).

Year	<u>Statistical Subareas</u>							
	Inshore Waters						Offshore	
	Maine Coast Landed	C/D	Cape Cod Bay Landed	C/D	Nausets Landed	C/D	Georges Bank Landed	C/D
1960	6099	15.6	7258	12.2	4082	12.9	13154	28.2
1961	6046	16.7	7711	18.4	7258	24.0	5897	47.8
1962	8172	32.9	6350	11.7	9979	30.2	2268	12.0
1963	6222	27.7	9979	15.0	6804	21.9	3175	17.9
1964	12473	23.1	6350	11.6	4990	18.2	91	2.6

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Table 12.--U.S. redfish statistics, Subarea 5 (Gulf of Maine),
metric tons, round weight.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Landings</u>	<u>Days Fished</u>	<u>Catch per Day</u>
1954	12,988	3,859	3.3
1955	13,914	3,089	4.5
1956	14,388	3,267	4.4
1957	16,468	3,862	4.2
1958	16,112	3,636	4.4
1959	14,435	3,329	4.3
1960	10,716	2,799	3.8
1961	14,040	3,077	4.5
1962	12,540	2,634	4.7
1963	8,871	2,764	3.2
1964	7,807	3,123	2.5

Table 1: Summary of Data			
Year	Category	Value	Unit
2018	A	100	kg
2018	B	200	kg
2018	C	300	kg
2018	D	400	kg
2018	E	500	kg
2018	F	600	kg
2018	G	700	kg
2018	H	800	kg
2018	I	900	kg
2018	J	1000	kg
2019	A	110	kg
2019	B	210	kg
2019	C	310	kg
2019	D	410	kg
2019	E	510	kg
2019	F	610	kg
2019	G	710	kg
2019	H	810	kg
2019	I	910	kg
2019	J	1010	kg
2020	A	120	kg
2020	B	220	kg
2020	C	320	kg
2020	D	420	kg
2020	E	520	kg
2020	F	620	kg
2020	G	720	kg
2020	H	820	kg
2020	I	920	kg
2020	J	1020	kg
2021	A	130	kg
2021	B	230	kg
2021	C	330	kg
2021	D	430	kg
2021	E	530	kg
2021	F	630	kg
2021	G	730	kg
2021	H	830	kg
2021	I	930	kg
2021	J	1030	kg

2.7.20

indicates that somewhat greater catches could have been obtained, at least in the short run. Fishing effort declined thereafter, but since redfish are a slow growing stock, many years are required for the stocks to rebuild. The continued decline in intensity over the past decade has resulted in a general recovery of stock levels, at least up to 1962.

V. Yellowtail Flounder

The United States yellowtail fishery established a new peak of landings in 1964 (Table 13), due primarily to the continued increase in landings from the Georges Bank area. Estimated landings-per-day also remained at a high level.

VI. Industrial Fishery

Landings in the industrial fishery increased 36 percent over 1963 (Table 14). The variations in industrial landings over the past 9 years is related to production factors within the industry rather than changes in the abundance of the species caught.

A limited sampling program during the months of June, July, and August of 1964 enabled a rough estimate of species composition to be made (Table 15). As in 1963, the industrial fishery was concentrated in areas where silver and red hake were abundant. The size composition of landings of these species is shown in Figure 4.

VII. Herring

The Maine fishery landed 26,244 metric tons of herring; only slightly more than the poor catch of 1961 - 24,154 tons. The annual catch has averaged 50,000 metric tons, with the 1962

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research. It also mentions the scope of the study and the limitations. The second part of the paper discusses the methodology used in the study. It mentions the data sources and the statistical methods used. The third part of the paper discusses the results of the study. It mentions the findings and the conclusions. The fourth part of the paper discusses the implications of the study. It mentions the policy implications and the future research. The fifth part of the paper discusses the conclusion of the study. It mentions the overall findings and the recommendations.

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Table 13. --U.S. yellowtail flounder statistics, Subarea 5, (metric tons, round weight).

Year	S. New England Grounds		Georges Bank		Cape Cod Grounds	
	Landings	C/D	Landings	C/D	Landings	C/D
1954	1515	1.3	2887	2.1	1120	1.3
1955	2180	1.4	2946	2.4	1304	1.3
1956	3542	1.5	1594	2.0	1472	1.1
1957	5441	2.3	2302	2.8	2357	1.6
1958	8907	2.4	4534	3.2	1613	1.7
1959	7738	1.6	4130	2.1	1526	2.0
1960	7843	1.8	4447	2.2	1812	1.6
1961	11632	2.5	4248	2.4	1880	2.0
1962	15669	3.3	7769	3.3	1973	1.7
1963	21500	4.1	10659	4.0	2722	2.1
1964	18962	4.5	14914	4.2	1860	2.0

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Table 14.--U.S. landings of industrial trawl fish from Subarea 5
(metric tons, round weight).

<u>Year</u>	<u>Landings</u>
1956	110,786
1957	97,736
1958	88,927
1959	75,706
1960	24,492
1961	32,132
1962	30,094
1963	41,414
1964	56,130

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Table 15. --Species composition of industrial trawl fish caught in Subarea
5, 1963-1964

<u>Species</u>	<u>1963</u>		<u>1964</u> ^{1/}	
	<u>Metric tons</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Metric tons</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Red hake	17,933	43.3	23,914	42.6
Silver hake	8,477	20.5	16,783	29.9
Sea robin	2,793	6.7	56	0.1
Skates	2,327	5.6	4,715	8.4
Flounders	1,795	4.3	8,139	14.5
Other	8,086	19.6	2,526	4.5
Total	41,414	100.0	56,130	100.0

1/--Preliminary estimated.

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and 1963 catches at 67,000 metric tons and 69,000 metric tons, respectively. Effort decreases from 1963 to 1964 were 141 to 108 stop seines, and 74 to 64 weirs. The effort of purse seines increased because of the poor success of stop seines and weirs in the inshore waters.

The causes of the catch declines in 1961 and 1964 are difficult to determine at the present time. Low availability is a possible explanation.

VIII. Sea Scallops

United States landings of 6,424 metric tons of sea scallop meats from Division 5Z in 1964 were 23 percent less than in 1963; and the lowest since 1952 when they were 5,500 metric tons (Table 16). The drop in landings is the result both of lowered abundance (Fig. 5) on the grounds and of decreased effort.

The 50 percent decrease in effort by the United States fleet since 1955 has been paralleled by an increase in effort by Canadian vessels on these grounds. This additional fishing effort, plus the recruitment of a strong year class in 1959, caused total landings to rise for a few years, but they now seem to be dropping back towards the levels which prevailed in the 1950's (Fig. 6).

The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, which are based on the principle of the conservation of energy and the principle of the conservation of momentum.

The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the experimental results obtained in the study of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the experimental results are in good agreement with the theoretical predictions of quantum mechanics.

The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the applications of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the theory of the structure of the atom has many important applications in the fields of physics, chemistry, and biology.

The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the future of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the theory of the structure of the atom is still in the early stages of development and that there are many important problems that need to be solved.

The fifth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the conclusions of the paper. It is shown that the theory of the structure of the atom is a very important and interesting field of research and that it has many important applications in the fields of physics, chemistry, and biology.

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Table 16. --Landings of sea scallop meats from Division 5Z, 1955-1964
(metric tons)

<u>Year</u>	<u>United States</u>		<u>Total landings (U. S. & Canada)</u>
	<u>Days fished</u>	<u>Landings</u>	
1955	11,619	8,300	8,437
1956	12,256	7,930	8,256
1957	10,500	7,847	8,664
1958	8,775	6,532	7,711
1959	8,480	8,482	10,478
1960	8,039	9,934	13,336
1961	8,671	10,705	15,286
1962	9,070	9,934	15,604
1963	7,718	7,983	13,926
1964	6,656	6,424	12,020

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B. Special Research Studies

I. Biological Studies

1. Haddock. The United States is re-working in detail the early (1916-1931) data on commercial catch and effort in order to obtain more information on the relation between abundance, effort, and yield. This period is important because it covers the early phase of exploitation of the Georges Bank stocks.

2. Silver Hake. Studies on estimating abundance of silver hake from commercial fleet statistics have continued. Stratification of catch and effort by month, depth zone, and vessel tonnage is the approach which seems to promise the best results.

Otoliths have been exchanged with Canada and the U.S.S.R. in an attempt to further studies of ageing silver hake. The United States has over the year collected a large sample of otoliths from fish of all sizes and areas in order to validate ageing procedures.

Experiments on the selectivity of nylon nets of 30 to 73 mm. have been completed. These indicate that the 50 mm. nylon codend now in prevalent use by the industry provides a satisfactory escapement of small silver hake (less than 25 cm.). Codends of 73 mm. allow excessive escapement of fish between 25 and 35 cm. which form the bulk of the fishery.

3. Redfish. Studies of methods of estimating redfish abundance from commercial catch and effort data were begun. This study impinges upon the more general problem of measuring relative abundance in a mixed-species fishery. This study is continuing.

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research. It then proceeds to a literature review, followed by a description of the methodology used. The results of the study are presented in the next section, followed by a discussion of the findings and their implications. The paper concludes with a summary of the main points and a list of references.

The study was conducted in a laboratory setting, using a series of experiments to measure the effect of different factors on the rate of reaction. The results show that the rate of reaction increases with increasing temperature and concentration, and decreases with increasing volume. The data is presented in a series of tables and graphs, which are discussed in detail in the text.

The findings of the study have important implications for the understanding of chemical reactions and the factors that affect their rate. They also have practical applications in the design of industrial processes and the development of new materials. The study is a valuable contribution to the field of chemistry and provides a solid foundation for further research.

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4. Yellowtail Flounder. Research in 1964 was centered on studies of age determination and estimating growth rate of fish from three subpopulations in Subarea 5. Data collected in 1955-1964 are being used. Results indicate that there are small growth rate differences between subpopulations.

5. Winter Flounder. Approximately 9,000 winter flounder were tagged on Massachusetts inshore grounds, and on Nantucket Shoals and Georges Bank during March - May 1964, in a cooperative program with the Massachusetts Division of Marine Fisheries. Aims are: 1) to more clearly define seasonal and long term movements; 2) to identify, from tag returns and meristic studies, subpopulations that may be present in these areas; 3) to obtain information on the origin of the Georges Bank stock of winter flounder; and 4) to obtain exploitation level data by sport and commercial fishermen.

6. Herring.

a. Age Compositions. In 1964, 35 samples (2,549 fish) were obtained from Georges Bank and 46 samples (3,565 fish) from the coastal Gulf of Maine. The 1960 year class was dominant in both areas. On Georges, this year class was dominant in all months sampled, and the rank in percentage occurrence of the other year classes remained constant throughout the year. In coastal Gulf of Maine, the 1958 year class was dominant during the first four months of the year, and the 1960 year class dominant during the remaining eight months. The rank in percentage occurrence of other

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year classes varied considerably throughout the year, and the variation was different in the two areas. The average age composition and the length frequencies are shown in Figure 7.

b. Larval Studies. Herring larval studies were conducted in the offshore waters of Georges Bank and in the Gulf of Maine during the September, October, and November research cruises. Number of larvae per tow, their mean lengths, and their distribution have been compared with results in 1956-1957. Though differences in mean length occurred, the distribution of larvae in time and space was similar in both periods.

c. Behavior Studies. Behavior studies are being carried out to learn some of the responses of herring to variations in environmental conditions which the fish might reasonably be expected to encounter in their coastal habitat. One example is the condition of supersaturation of oxygen in the water, which in extreme cases can be fatal to fish, and which occurred at several localities along the coast in the spring and summer of 1964. Laboratory experiments are designed to test the responses of the fish to certain conditions which can be controlled and measured, either singly or in combinations; and have been essentially tests of "preference" or "avoidance" by the fish. Effects on basic physiological processes, such as respiration, have also been studied.

Analysis of maturity stages indicated that fall spawning occurred from early September to late November. The peak of spawning occurred earlier in coastal Gulf of Maine (September)

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research. It then proceeds to a literature review, followed by a description of the methodology used in the study. The results of the study are presented in the next section, followed by a discussion of the findings and their implications. The paper concludes with a summary of the main points and a list of references.

The study was conducted in a laboratory setting, using a series of experiments to measure the effect of different factors on the rate of reaction. The results show that the rate of reaction increases with increasing temperature and decreasing concentration of the reactants. The data also indicates that the reaction is first order with respect to the concentration of the reactants.

The findings of this study have important implications for the understanding of chemical reactions and the design of industrial processes. The results suggest that the reaction is controlled by the rate of diffusion of the reactants into the reaction mixture. This information can be used to optimize the conditions for the reaction and to design more efficient industrial processes.

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than on Georges Bank (October). On Georges, the last spawning noted was during early February, while in coastal waters spawning fish were obtained during late March and early April. In both areas, fall spawning fish averaged 26.5 cm. long. There was no evidence of spring spawning on Georges, but spring spawning was recorded from the western waters of the Gulf of Maine. Spring spawners averaged 29.5 cm. long.

In the spring, adult herring were found dispersed throughout Georges Bank, while in the fall they were found congregating on the northern portion. In coastal Gulf of Maine, adult herring were found both inshore and offshore throughout most of the year. Sardines on Georges Bank were found only in the vicinity of Cultivator Shoals, where the depths are 20 fathoms or less and where temperatures are warmer than those of the deeper waters.

d. Racial Studies. In the 1964 report of the Herring Subcommittee, it was recommended that increased research effort be made to determine the identity of the herring stocks in the Gulf of Maine and on Georges Bank. Following this recommendation, three aspects of the serological and biochemical studies on herring at the Boothbay Harbor Laboratory were expanded. These expanded aspects involved the development of better methods for preserving blood to allow more extensive testing; testing the blood samples with many new blood typing reagents, especially antisera developed

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research. It also provides a brief overview of the methodology used in the study. The second part of the paper presents the results of the study and discusses the implications of the findings. The third part of the paper concludes the study and provides some final thoughts on the research.

The study was conducted in a laboratory setting and involved a series of experiments designed to test the hypotheses. The results of the experiments were analyzed using statistical methods and the findings were compared to the theoretical predictions. The study found that the results were consistent with the theoretical predictions and that the hypotheses were supported.

The implications of the findings are discussed in the third part of the paper. It is concluded that the study has provided valuable insights into the phenomenon being studied and that the results have important implications for the field. The study also highlights the need for further research in this area and provides some suggestions for future studies.

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in rainbow trout; and expanded studies on serum protein differences by starch gel electrophoresis and immunodiffusion.

Preliminary analysis of the blood typing data obtained from repetitive samples taken on Georges Bank has not indicated that more than a single population of herring was sampled. Analysis of the data obtained from inshore samples has been complicated by the discovery that herring cells change in the agglutinability. Many of the herring samples in the western Gulf of Maine had blood cells which could not be agglutinated by any reagent. Experiments on herring held in the laboratory indicate that herring change with respect to agglutinability of their red cells. This change is apparently due to, or associated with, exposure to high temperatures. A more complete investigation of this phenomenon, necessary for the interpretation of blood group work on herring, is being conducted. Other serological techniques have also been investigated.

e. Plankton Studies. Zooplankton collections were made along the coast of Maine from inshore to the 90-meter isobath. Zooplankton volumes in 1964 followed the pattern of areal variation found in 1963, with highest mean-annual volumes occurring in the western region, moderate volumes in the central area, and low volumes in the eastern sector of the coast. Decreased river runoff in 1964 resulted in higher seasonal salinities, which may have affected the abundance of C. finmarchicus (outer-neritic species) and C. typicus (inner-neritic species).

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that a knowledge of the past is essential for a full understanding of the present. The author then proceeds to discuss the various factors that have shaped the development of the United States, including the role of the government, the influence of the economy, and the impact of the culture.

In the second part of the paper, the author examines the role of the government in the development of the United States. It is argued that the government has played a crucial role in shaping the country's history, from the founding of the nation to the present day. The author then discusses the various ways in which the government has influenced the economy, the culture, and the society.

The third part of the paper discusses the influence of the economy on the development of the United States. It is argued that the economy has played a crucial role in shaping the country's history, from the founding of the nation to the present day. The author then discusses the various ways in which the economy has influenced the government, the culture, and the society.

The fourth part of the paper discusses the impact of the culture on the development of the United States. It is argued that the culture has played a crucial role in shaping the country's history, from the founding of the nation to the present day. The author then discusses the various ways in which the culture has influenced the government, the economy, and the society.

2.7.30

f. Benthic Studies. The U.S. continued its analysis of benthic samples collected along the Atlantic Continental Shelf, particularly in Convention Subarea 5. The density of individual invertebrates in this area is much higher than in areas to the south, although the biomass is the same from north to south.

g. Environmental Studies. The Albatross IV made four seasonal hydrographic surveys throughout Georges Bank and the Gulf of Maine determining temperature, salinity, oxygen, and chlorophyll.

The Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution monitored temperature and salinity at lightships in Subarea 5. Drift bottle and sea-bed drifter studies of residual drift in connection with studies of herring life history, and in relation to changes in the circulation pattern induced by changes in river runoff have been continued.

4/8/65



Figure 1. Age composition of U. S. landings of haddock from Division 4X.

2.7.32

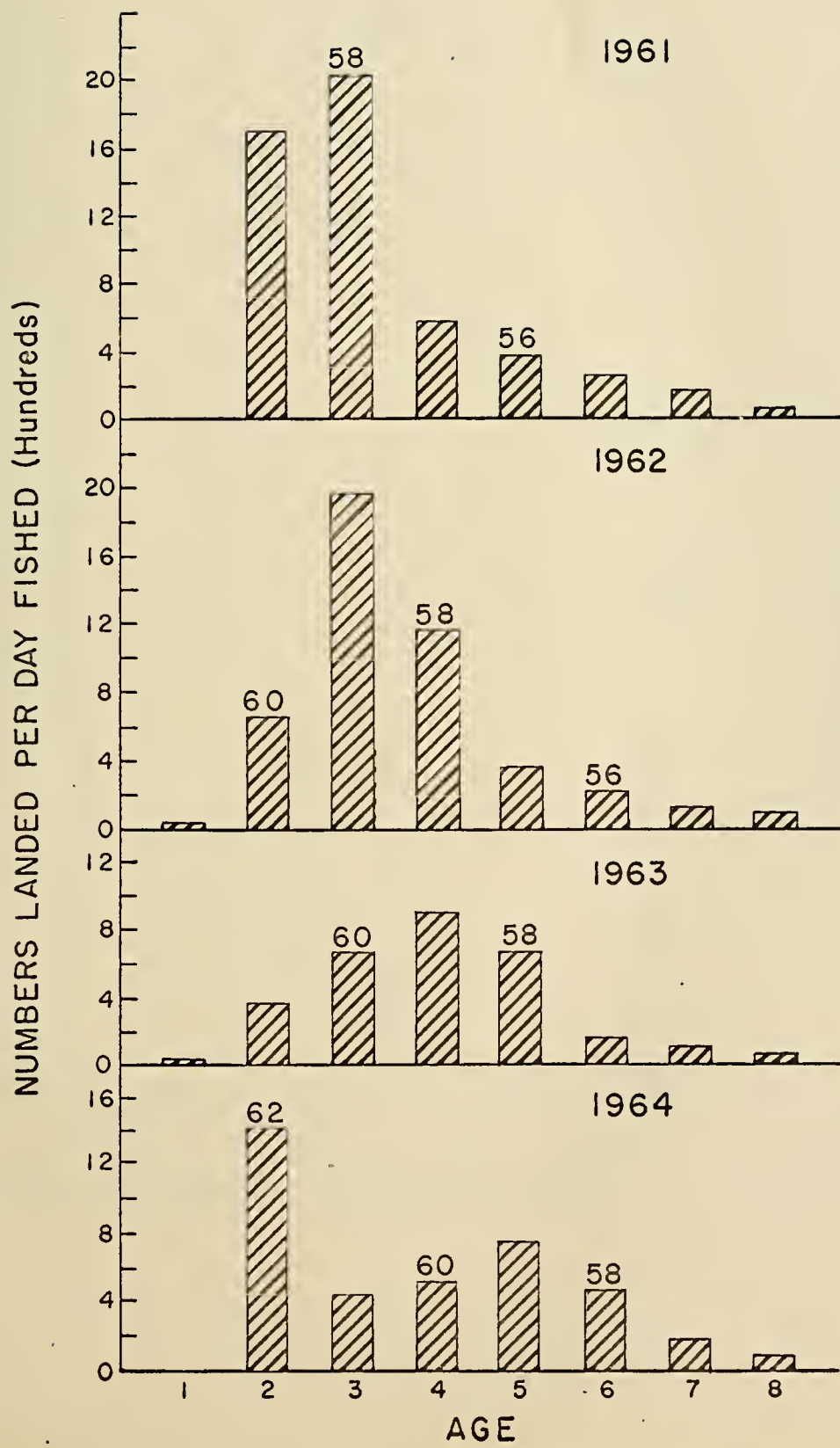


Figure 2. Age composition of U.S. landings of haddock from Subarea 5.

Figure 2. Age composition of U.S. landings of haddock from Subarea 5.



Figure 3. Index of abundance of 0 - age haddock derived from research vessel surveys.

Figure 6. Landings of meats of scallops caught on Georges Bank.

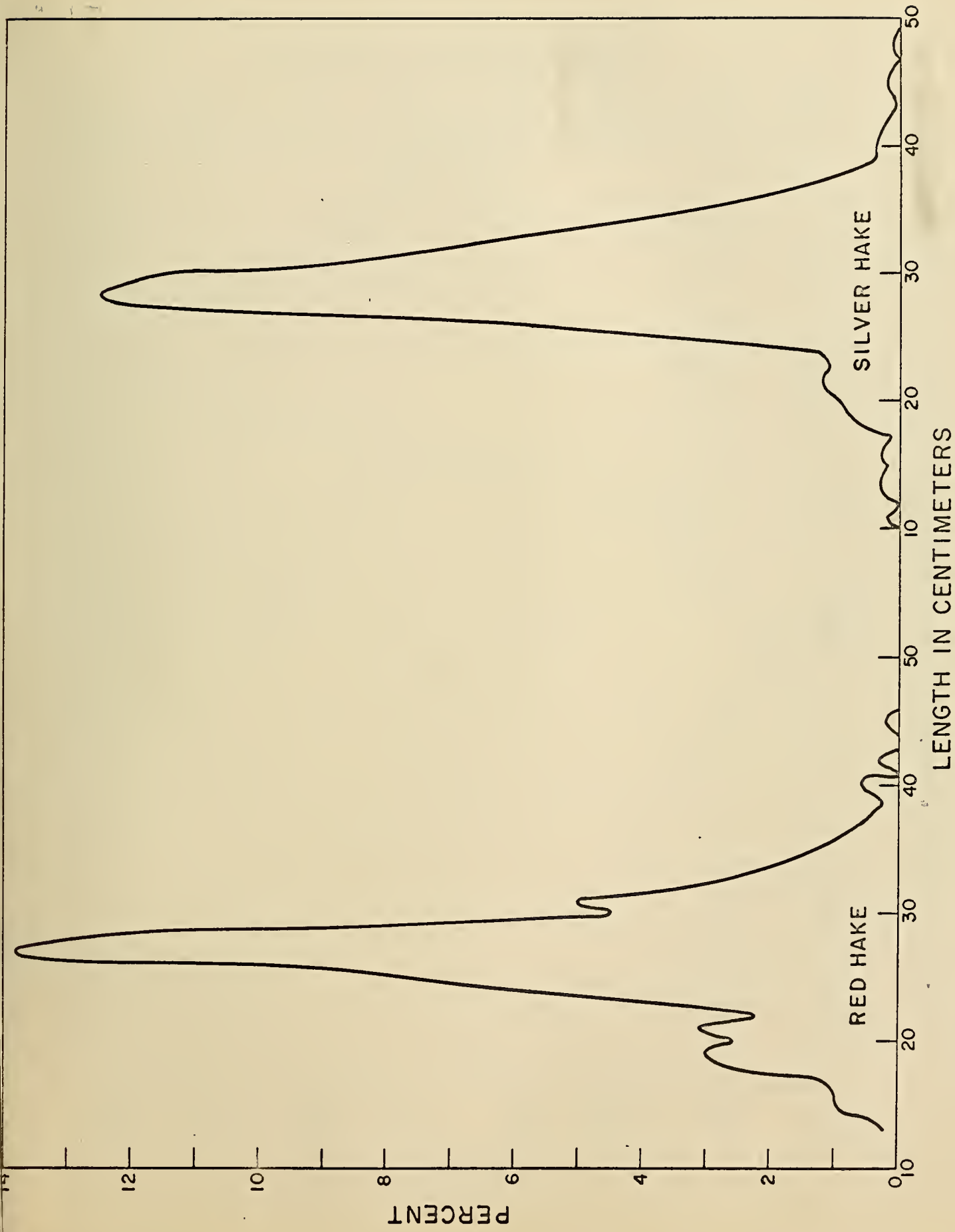


Figure 4. Length frequency of red and silver hake in Subarea 5 industrial landings.

Figure 6. Landings of meats of scallops caught on Georges Bank.

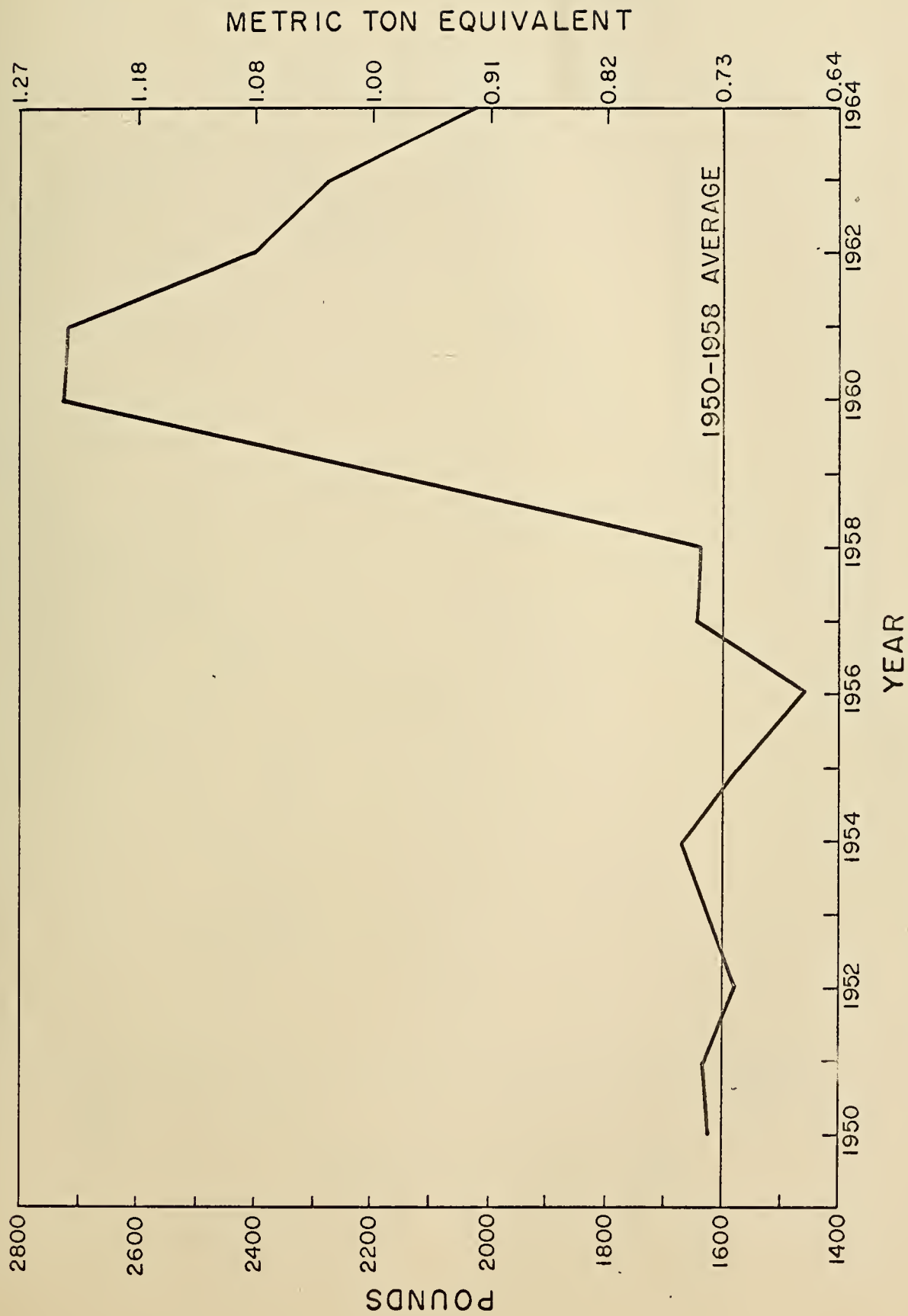


Figure 5. Relative abundance of sea scallops from Georges Bank (catch per day of U.S. fleet).

Figure 6. Landings of meats of scallops caught on Georges Bank

METRIC TON EQUIVALENT

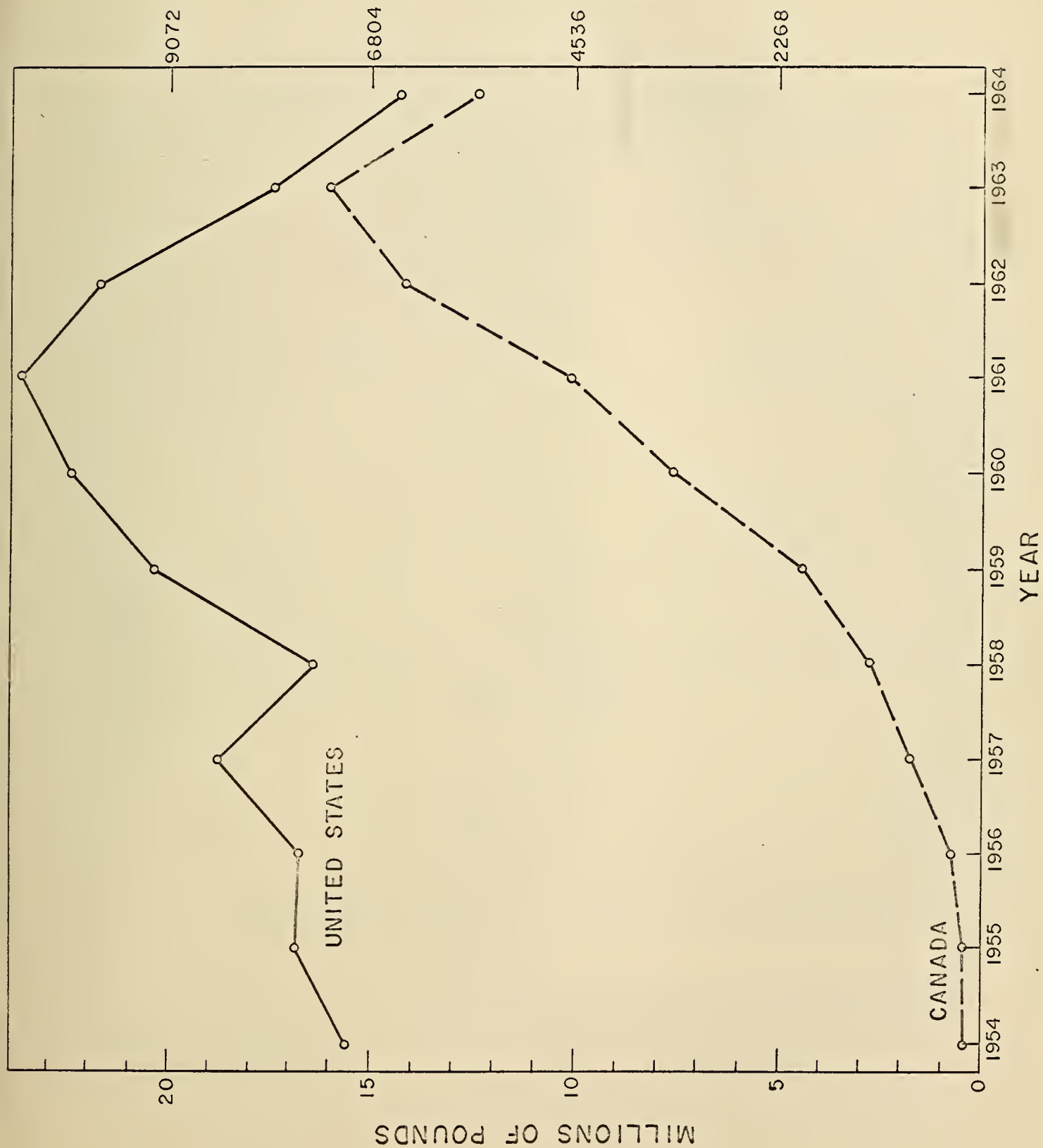


Figure 6. Landings of meats of scallops caught on Georges Bank.

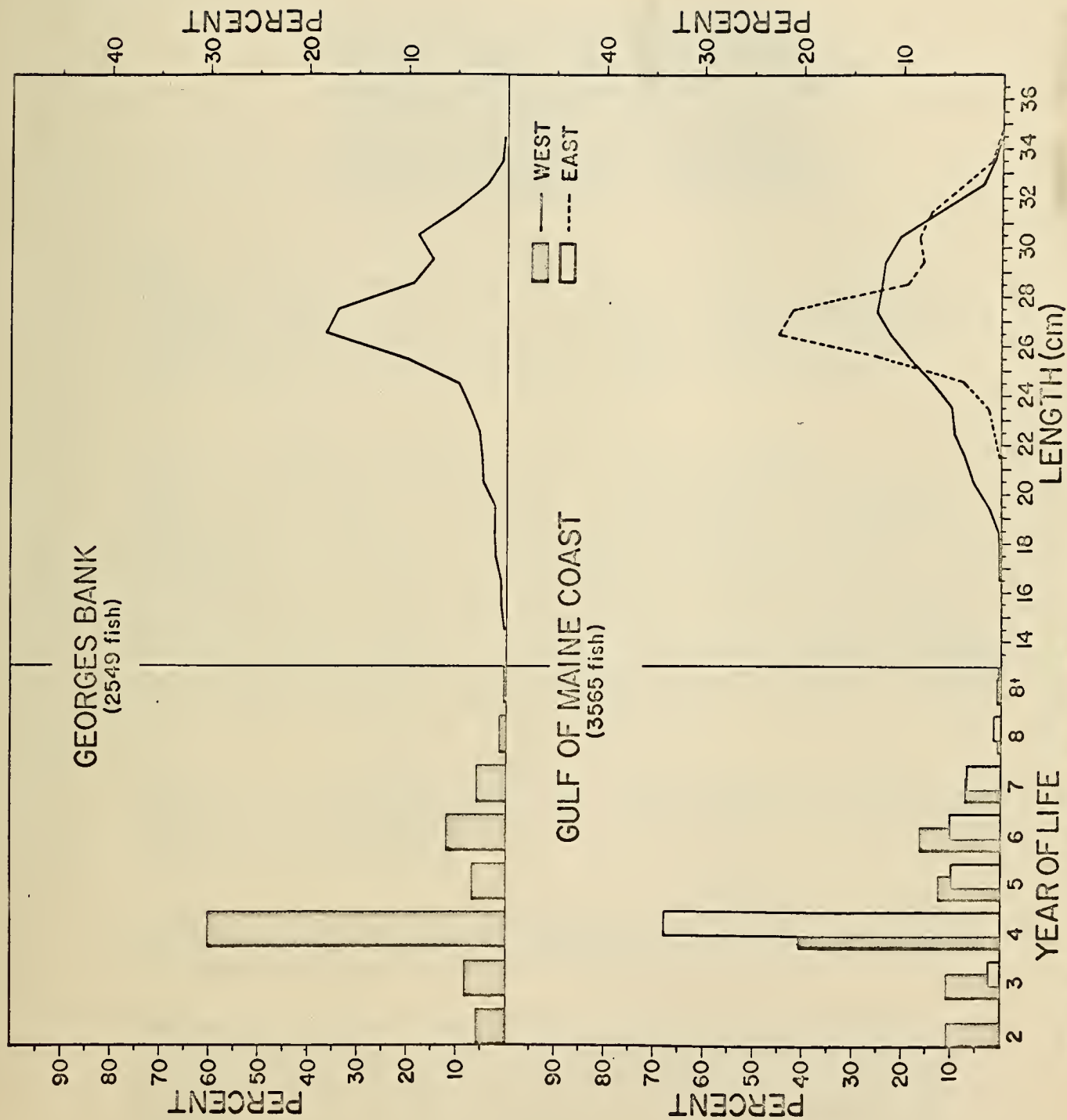


Figure 7. Year of life and length of Georges Bank and coastal Gulf of Maine herring samples 1964.



Jim Sledd
December, 1964

FLWJ 2.8.1

SOME NOTES ON THE TERRITORIAL OR
MARGINAL SEAS, AND EXTRATERRITORIAL
JURISDICTION: THE QUESTION OF THE
PROPER ACCEPTABLE WIDTH OF THE
TERRITORIAL SEAS AND THE ASSERTION
OF EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS TO FISHERIES
IN THE CONTIGUOUS OR ADJACENT SEAS.

News Item: The "Manchester Weekly Guardian" reported December 10th, 1964, in an article by Clare Holligworth, Norway's determination to bar surface vessels armed with nuclear missiles from her territorial waters, which extend to 12 miles offshore."

The Norwegians apparently felt they made their position clear on this point in 1960, during informal NATO talks, when the question of deployment of nuclear weapons in Norway was discussed and rejected by the Norwegians. In Oslo, the government makes no distinction between the land and the territorial sea in this regard, thereby denying surface ships of the proposed Multilateral Nuclear Force access to the safe and deep harbors provided by Norway's more than one-thousand miles of fjords, which extend from Denmark to the northern Arctic Cape.

Denmark is expected to adopt a similar policy, the effect of which would ^{be to} seal off the strategically-important Baltic Sea and ^{thereby} seriously impair the potential retaliatory effectiveness of MLF.

France ~~also~~, an opponent of MLF, ^{also} would undoubtedly deny nuclear-armed warships entry ^{or passage} into her territorial waters in the North Sea, Atlantic and Mediterranean.

The Mediterranean, also a very obviously of strategic importance to any naval force, but particularly one intent on approaching within missile-range of the Iron Curtain, is ringed by nations unfriendly to ~~either~~ the West ~~or~~ MLF ~~or~~ nuclear devices, or all three. Certain to prohibit MLF vessels from their territorial waters are: Morocco, Algeria, Libya, Syria, Albania, Yugoslavia and the United Arab Republic (except for passage through the Suez Canal).

THE TERRITORIAL SEAS, cont.

page 2

IF ALL NATIONS WERE TO EXTEND PRESENT TERRITORIAL LIMITS TO 12 MILES, an area totalling some 2.5 million square miles would be removed from what is now the "high seas". This ~~new~~ "neutralized" area would provide a broad new haven to clandestine submarine operations, giving undersea vessels a new area sheltered from patrol, chase and possibly detection ~~from~~ ^{by} surface and aircraft. An extension of national sovereignty by all littoral nations to 12 miles would also, in a legal sense, allow the closing of 116 important international straits.

THE REASONS AND NEED FOR A BAND OF STATE-CONTROLLED SEA OFFSHORE:

The law of the littoral sovereign has historically been ~~exercised~~ exercised to -

1. provide security (national defense)
2. protect fiscal interests
3. protect sanitary interests
4. protect fishery interests
5. prevent nuisances
6. repress crime
7. assure safety of navigation
8. assert maximum control over access to ports, rivers, straits and canals.

Abuses plague littoral states and have long justified assertion of offshore jurisdiction. Such abuses include:

1. destruction of anadromous fish resources
2. decimation of seal and sea lion resources
3. smuggling of illicit goods, persons, liquor and narcotics
4. offshore gambling ships and brothels
5. discharge by ships of waste oil and refuse, creating fire hazards at sea and in port

6. destruction of fish and aquatic bird populations
7. destruction of valuable beaches
8. off-shore ~~drilling~~ drilling and undersea mining abuses
9. shipborne cargoes of inflammable, caustic and explosive materials threaten public hazard and property damage (tunnels, pipelines, etc.)
10. discharge of solid ballast clutters channels
11. discharge of liquid ballast creates pollution ~~hazards~~ hazards.
12. ~~ships~~ ships' anchors damage cables at crossings
13. ship s' smoke pollutes air and damages property
14. nuclear-powered ships creates serious potential public hazard (National Academy of Sciences has reported that a serious accident with a nuclear-powered ship could contaminate a large harbor with dangerous amounts of radio activity)
15. ships carry diseased persons, animals, plants, agricultural pests and blights, and insects which are the vectors and vermin which are the hosts of epidemic disease.
16. ships introduce obscene literature and morally objectionable people, such as prostitutes and procurers.
17. ships pose an ever-present fire hazard
18. ships can introduce to a port or coast the threat of sabotage, espionage, subversion and the constant threat of atomic weapons.

There is no end, apparently, of possible assaults and aggravations from the seaside upon the security, health, morality, public safety and well-being of a littoral state.

Hence, the need for a firm legal control, to the greatest possible extent, without at the same time jeopardizing or inhibiting the rightful and beneficial flow of international commerce and without impairing naval mobility and international harmony.

THE TERRITORIAL SEAS, cont.
page 4

In our ports and in our territorial waters we can exercise legal jurisdiction and control. The paramount question in this regard today is what should be the width of the marginal sea.

(The area beyond the territorial sea, where states have at times asserted jurisdiction for sundry reasons, is commonly called contiguous zones or the adjacent sea.)

The International Law Commission issued a report in 1956 which reserved the term "contiguous zones" to the area from the outward limits of the territorial sea to an extreme limit of 12 miles offshore from the baseline used to measure the territorial sea... and stated that this area was so defined in connection with a state's rights to prevent infringements on customs, fiscal and sanitary regulations.)

* * * * *

From 1793 to 1958 the United States rigidly adhered to the traditional 3-mile limit, defending and advocating our longstanding concept of "freedom of the seas".

In 1958, however, we were forced to offer a compromise in order to try to get universal agreement on a uniformly narrow territorial sea and to check increasing claims to ~~an~~ extravagant areas of coastal sovereignty. This was our so-called "six-plus-six" formula, which would have set six miles as the limit of territorial sovereignty, but would have permitted an additional six miles beyond that ~~limit~~ limit for exclusive fishing jurisdiction.

American claims beyond the 3-mile limit are not without precedent, however. Since 1790 we have asserted ~~our~~ authority in customs matters ^{out} to 12 miles. Under the so-called Liquor Treaties with Great Britain and other nations during national prohibition, the United States reserved the right to board, search and seize vessels within one hours' sailing distance from the shoreline.

The Anti-Smuggling Act, which followed in 193-, upon the repeal of prohibition,



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THE FISH BOAT

Including SEAFOOD MERCHANDISING

FEBRUARY 1965

THE STATE OF THE FISHERIES

HASTINGS KEITH, M.C.

COMMITTEE ON
MERCHANT MARINE AND
FISHERIES

FOSTER, NOT INHIBIT

As a Member of Congress I know of the urgent need to protect and develop this important segment [commercial fishing] of our national economy and this strategically-necessary food industry. To do this, we obviously must know and make the country aware of the nature and extent of the problems facing our fishermen—as well as the great potential that is theirs.



To this end, THE FISH BOAT will be performing a unique and valuable service to the industry and the Congress.

I feel that I am in a particularly good position to understand the plight of our commercial fishermen. I serve, as you know, on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee and represent in Congress one of the nation's most productive and famous fishing centers, New Bedford and Cape Cod. And, I agree wholeheartedly with your basic premise: The United States *must* revitalize its commercial fisheries. The reasons are many, but to list a few of the most important:

1. The U.S. Commercial Fishing Industry provides jobs for thousands of Americans, directly and indirectly and often in areas suffering from labor surpluses.

2. It contributes substantially to the economies of hundreds of cities and towns.

3. It helps keep our dwindling ship-

building industry, essential to our national security, alive and active.

4. It provides the nation a reserve of ocean-going and coastal vessels quickly adaptable to wartime missions, such as anti-submarine patrols and mine-sweeping.

5. It supplies the nation with a constant reserve of trained seamen.

6. It enhances our knowledge of the seas and of life in the seas.

7. It provides an abundant, rich, health-giving source of inexpensive animal protein.

8. It retains for us our native claim to the valuable natural resources off our shores.

...we have been a leading fishing nation from our earliest days and I feel that we should be able to regain that position, if only to demonstrate to the world that our type of government and our economy can foster, not inhibit, the kind of individualism and free enterprise typified by the American fisherman.

Many of the most burdensome problems facing the fishing industry were either created directly by the Federal Government or perpetuated through government neglect. I am glad to note that the 88th Congress made some significant moves toward correcting this situation. Most significant was the enactment of the United States Fishing Fleet Improvement Act...

... Also important was the passage during the last session of a new research and development matching-funds program. This means \$25,000,000 to the States over a five-year period for fisheries development projects and research, and the benefits to the industry should be substantial.

Another important bill I think (possibly because I co-sponsored it) was S.1988, which, for the first time in our history, provides effective sanctions against foreign fishing in our

territorial waters. Russian, Cuban and Japanese activity close off our shores prompted this legislation, of course. An important part of the new law is its assertion of our rights to "certain" resources of the continental shelf. The commercial value of this provision is probably limited to king crab, but it has a value that goes beyond the immediate gains; it is in the legal recognition of both our right and our obligation as a littoral nation to protect and develop the sea resources adjacent to our shores.

The 89th Congress must face such problems as the question of an extension of our territorial or fishing rights, a more coordinated national oceanography program, the growing conflict between certain aspects of the sport and commercial fisheries, foreign harassment of American fishermen, a mounting flood of cheap-labor imports—the list is a long one. I would like to see something done about the near-prohibitive costs of P and I and hull insurance in certain of our fisheries and about the greater consumption of fish products.

While much needs to be done, I am encouraged by the record of the last Congress and the industry's own determination not to be driven out of business but to face up to its problems. There are no easy answers, but personal experience has shown me that one thing is certain: The American fishermen needs to make himself heard in Washington! To achieve this, there needs to be more communication within industry and more coordinated approach to the problems. THE FISH BOAT will be taking a giant step in this direction with its special industry-wide survey, and I congratulate you for this public service.

Rep. Hastings Keith
Massachusetts

MAY 19 1966

★ news release

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Guinan - 343-4233

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INTERIOR ANNOUNCES COMPLETION OF FIRST VESSEL
UNDER FISHING FLEET IMPROVEMENT ACT

The Department of the Interior's Bureau of Commercial Fisheries today announced completion of the first vessel constructed with assistance of the United States Fishing Fleet Improvement Act. The vessel will be delivered this week to its new owners, Bethel Inc., New Bedford, Mass., and will be used to fish for scallops, groundfish, flounder, and swordfish.

Scheduled to be christened "Victor," the 88-foot vessel was built at a Lake Michigan shipyard and made the trip to New Bedford via Lakes Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario and the St. Lawrence Seaway.

The United States Fishing Fleet Improvement Act authorizes payment of up to fifty percent of the difference in the cost of building a vessel in the United States and in less expensive foreign shipyards. To qualify for a differential payment, a vessel must be of advanced design, capable of fishing in expanded areas, and must meet certain other conditions required by the Act.

Director Donald L. McKernan of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries said that when the Victor is finally accepted by the owners, approximately \$153,000, which represents 43 percent of its \$355,800 cost, will be paid by the Government, the balance by the owners.

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

★ news release

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries

Guinan - 343-4233

For Release May 19, 1966

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Letter to fishermen
with report

FWS 2.11.1

by Rep. Paul Rogers and myself

Enclosed is a copy of a report on a trip I made behind the

Iron Curtain ~~at some months ago~~ to evaluate the Communist effort in merchant marine, fisheries and oceanography. It occurred to me that you might be interested in seeing what our recommendations were as a result of the trip.

Last winter the ~~Ex~~ Chairman of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee ~~asked~~ Rep. Rogers and myself to make this trip to help the Committee in its plans for legislation. Frankly, what we learned was a bit frightening. The Soviets are making rapid progress in all their efforts on, in, and under the seas. They seem to be effectively organized and are placing high priority on putting their research to work for their fishermen. It is their clear intention to master the seas in all respects.

It is my hope that you will lend your support to me and to my efforts ~~is~~ as a member of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee to ~~make~~ prepare this nation to meet the Soviet challenge.

Sincerely,

P.S.

Considerable Interest has been aroused in Congress by the report, and incidentally. We are making progress on several of the bills which ~~include~~ ~~recommend~~ our report recommends. For example, the ~~bill~~ legislation to give this country an exclusive fishery zone out to 12 miles has already passed both Senate and House Committees (check for the latest on this) and stands a good chance of passage in this session.

(each letter should have a copy of the Soviet report which is in 1122 and a note should be attached to each saying ~~note~~ what page the recommendations are on.)

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REPRODUCED FROM THE ORIGINAL RECORDS OF THE ARMY

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6. **CONCLUSIONS**

92D CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
1st Session } No. 92-562

INTERNATIONAL MORATORIUM ON KILLINGS OF WHALES

OCTOBER 12, 1971.—Referred to the House Calendar and
ordered to be printed

Mr. FRASER, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. Con. Res. 387]

The Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom was referred the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 387) requesting the Secretary of State to call for an international moratorium of 10 years on the intentional killing for commercial purposes of all species of whales (cetaceans), having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the resolution do pass.

PURPOSES

To bring about effective action by the whaling nations of the world to arrest the serious depletion of whale stocks, House Concurrent Resolution 387 requests the Secretary of State to call for an international moratorium of 10 years on the intentional killing for commercial purposes of all species of whales (cetaceans).

BACKGROUND

Although the United States itself has done much to stop the killing of whales by U.S. citizens, there remains a great need for more effective international measures to protect the whale both for humanitarian and ecological reasons. Some of the larger species of whales are already virtually extinct, including the largest—the blue whale. The highly mechanized methods of modern whaling have now turned to smaller species of whales resulting in a sharp downward trend in world whale population. The International Whaling Commission has so far proven inadequate in whale conservation, despite efforts by this country and others to protect the whale. The International Whaling Convention, under which the Commission operates, allows member states to ignore agreements which are objectionable to them and the Soviet Union

and Japan—whose annual catch amounts to about 85 percent of the world total—have effectively resisted efforts to set more stringent quotas in the International Whaling Commission. Thus far, the record of the International Whaling Commission indicates an overriding concern for the economic interests of the whaling industries of the major whaling nations.

The United States—through the Departments of Interior and Commerce—took commendable action during the past year to disengage from active participation in the killing of whales. The Department of Interior has placed eight species of large whales on the Endangered Species List, and the Department of Commerce is closing the last American whaling station by the end of this year. The effect of this action will be to remove the United States from the whaling business.

The economic need for whale products has dropped markedly in recent years as acceptable substitutes have been found. Whale products are used in the United States today for the manufacture of such items as pet food, cosmetics and transmission fluid.

The Senate, on June 29, 1971, passed Senate Joint Resolution 115, as amended, by unanimous consent, "requesting the Secretary of State to call for an international moratorium of 10 years on the killing of all species of whales."

COMMITTEE ACTION

The Subcommittee on International Organizations and Movements held a hearing on July 26, 1971, to consider three similar bills in favor of the killing of whales—House Joint Resolution 706 introduced by Representative Broomfield; House Joint Resolution 730 introduced by Representative Halpern and House Concurrent Resolution 375 introduced by Representative Bingham. In an executive session, August 5, the subcommittee unanimously approved an amended text in place of the three original bills: this was introduced as House Concurrent Resolution 387 by its principal author, Representative Bingham with 11 cosponsors (Representative Broomfield, Representative Dellums, Representative Dingell, Representative Fascell, Representative Findley, Representative Fraser, Representative Frelinghuysen, Representative Halpern, Representative Mailliard, Representative Reid of New York, and Representative Rosenthal).

The Committee on Foreign Affairs considered House Concurrent Resolution 387 in executive session on September 30, 1971, and reported it unanimously by a vote of 23 to 0.

In the subcommittee hearing on July 26, the State Department testified that although it sympathized with the motives of the resolutions under consideration, it is opposed to an outright ban on all whaling at this time, preferring to continue efforts in the International Whaling Commission for more stringent quotas. The subcommittee took special note that the State Department witness did indicate that the Department would not oppose a concurrent resolution which requested the Secretary of State to call for a moratorium.

In view of the expressed opposition of the Department of State to a binding joint resolution and the possibility that the President might regard a joint resolution as an infringement on his constitutional

prerogative in foreign affairs, the subcommittee decided in favor of a nonbinding concurrent resolution. House Conference Resolution 387 specifies "intentional killing for commercial purposes." The subcommittee learned that porpoises (which are included in the order of cetaceans) sometimes drown accidentally when they are entangled in the nets of tuna fishermen; hence the addition of the word "intentional" in the language of the resolution. It was also discovered that Eskimos kill a small number of whales for subsistence purposes, hence it was decided that the moratorium should apply only to commercial killing comprising the bulk of the annual worldwide kill. In order to make very clear the intention to protect porpoises and dolphins as well as the large species of whales, the subcommittee added in parenthesis the word "cetaceans"—the order of all whale species, including porpoises and dolphins. These two species are endangered more each year because whalers turn to them as stocks of larger whales diminish, primarily for the purpose of obtaining meat for pet food.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs expects that the Department will regard the concurrent resolution as helpful in strengthening the U.S. position in the International Whaling Commission and that the Department will press for a moratorium.

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Letter to the President

Dear Mr. President

I am writing to you

to express my

gratitude for

the support

you have given

me in the past

few years

and for the

confidence you

have placed in

me

I am sure

that you will

continue to

support me

in the future

and I will

do my best

to serve you

and the people

I am writing to you to express my gratitude for the support you have given me in the past few years and for the confidence you have placed in me. I am sure that you will continue to support me in the future and I will do my best to serve you and the people.

FWS 2.13.1

House Calendar No. 173

92^d CONGRESS
1st SESSION

H. CON. RES. 387

[Report No. 92-562]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 5, 1971

Mr. BINGHAM (for himself, Mr. BROOMFIELD, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. FINDLEY, Mr. FRASER, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. MAILLIARD, Mr. REID of New York, and Mr. ROSENTHAL) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

OCTOBER 12, 1971

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Whereas the blue whale, the largest creature on earth, has been reduced by the whaling industry to a point of near extinction, and

Whereas despite the fact that the International Whaling Commission has placed it in a totally protected category, numbers of these and other endangered species of whales continue to be taken in error by whalers, and

Whereas the severely endangered gray whale has increased its numbers successfully after years of protection, and

Whereas much remains to be learned about these unique creatures through scientific study of their behavior, and

Whereas it is the intent of the Endangered Species Act to prevent conditions that could lead to the extinction of animals, and

Whereas even those species of whale, porpoise, and dolphin (comprising the order of cetaceans) which are not in imminent danger of extinction will become so if present hunting pressures are continued, and

Whereas whales (cetaceans) form a resource which may prove of importance to mankind in the future if their numbers are not decimated now, and

Whereas the United States of America has led the world in placing the baleen and sperm whales on the endangered species list so that products made from these and other endangered species may not be imported, and has also moved to end the last whaling by its nationals: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate*
2 *concurring)*, That the Secretary of State is requested to call
3 for an international moratorium of ten years on the inten-
4 tional killing for commercial purposes of all species of whales
5 (cetaceans).

House Calendar No. 173

92ND CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. CON. RES. 387

[Report No. 92-562]

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Requesting the Secretary of State to call for an international moratorium of ten years on the killing of all species of whale, porpoise, and dolphin (comprising the order of cetaceans).

By Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. BROOKFIELD, Mr. DEL-
LEMS, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. FIND-
LEY, Mr. FRASER, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr.
HARPERN, Mr. MAULIARD, Mr. REID of New
York, and Mr. ROSENTHAL

AUGUST 5, 1971

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

OCTOBER 12, 1971

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be
printed



Great Meadows National Wildlife Refuge is located in Concord, Massachusetts, about 20 miles northwest of Boston. Railroad and bus lines afford transportation to the town of Concord. Commercial taxi service is available from Concord to the refuge. To reach the refuge by automobile, proceed north from the center of town on Route 62 about a mile; then turn left on Monsen Road. The refuge entrance is on the left, a short distance from Route 62.

Although it is relatively small, Great Meadows Refuge is one of the best inland waterfowl areas in the State. With the increasing pressures of industrial expansion and the growth of human population, it becomes more and more important that these natural wildlife areas be protected and utilized to the fullest extent. Management is directed mainly toward the preservation of habitat for migrating and nesting waterfowl. Water levels favorable to waterfowl and wildlife are maintained by a system of man-made dikes.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Refuge Leaflet 36



FW 52.14.2

Physical Features. The refuge is on the flood plain of the historic Concord River. The area of 253 acres includes about 205 acres of fresh marsh and water, and 48 acres of woodland. As with many rivers, at times of heavy rainfall or sudden spring thaws, Concord River seasonally floods over onto its flood plain which includes the refuge. At these times public access over most of the refuge is restricted.

The physical features of the area are rather unique with a variety of habitat including six separate biological zones of flora and fauna. All species of wildlife common to New England are to be found on the refuge, distributed according to habitat needs, from muskrat, mink, and waterbirds in the marsh area, to the songbird, pheasant, grouse, gray squirrel, and cottontail rabbit in the upland habitat. Over 175 species of birds have been recorded on the refuge and a list of these birds is available upon request.

History. The general area is rich in historical and literary associations. The town of Concord was founded in 1635 and now has a population of approximately 10,000. This town was the site of the first armed conflict of the Revolutionary War on April 19, 1775, at the Old North Bridge. A replica of this bridge is now located at its original site just upstream from the refuge. The famous "Concord Hymn" by Ralph Waldo Emerson, ". . . by the rude bridge that arched the flood where embattled farmers stood . . . fired the shot heard round the world. . ." was written to commemorate this event. The Minute Man statue by Daniel Chester French was erected here in 1875 as a memorial to this battle.

Not far from the Old North Bridge is the Old Manse built in 1769, where Emerson lived, and which was later the home of Nathaniel Hawthorne (open to the public; furnishings unchanged since 1846). Henry Thoreau and William Ellery Channing made Concord their home and many of their poems and essays reflect the local surroundings. The Orchard House (open to the public) was the home of Louisa May Alcott, author of "Little Women". In this home her father, A Bronson Alcott, started the Concord Summer School of Philosophy and Literature. Many other homes, taverns, and public buildings are furnished in original colonial style and are open to the public.

The land now in the refuge played a rather passive role in the history of the area. From its meadows farmers formerly cut large quantities of hay by hand. Due to changing economic values and unsuitability of the soils for heavy mechanized equipment, agricultural use of the present refuge site was largely discontinued by 1925. One old river fording is reputedly located through the Concord River at the site of the refuge and it can still be utilized by wading during low river stages.

In 1928 the late Mr. Samuel Hoar acquired part of the present refuge area and began to erect a small dike one-quarter of a mile long for the benefit of waterfowl. This initial effort proved so successful that in 1932 he purchased most of the remaining land which now comprises the refuge. Additional small dikes totaling about three-quarters of a mile in length were constructed.

Additional habitat improvements were begun when the Great Meadows Refuge was received by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service in 1944, as a gift from Mr. Hoar. In 1953 extensive dike renovation began, and an accelerated program of wildlife management improvement will be continued for several years making the area more attractive and productive.

Management. Efforts have been mainly directed toward improving the refuge to support increasing numbers of waterfowl and to prevent further destruction of wildlife habitat. Approximately 8,400 feet of dikes have been constructed or improved to provide 205 acres of excellent fresh-water habitat for waterfowl. Improved water levels have increased the production of waterfowl food plants and have reduced lower quality wood brush and dense stands of cattail and burreed. The blasting of potholes and ditching, done in cooperation with the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Game, have also helped to provide additional high quality waterfowl habitat.

In another cooperative project, the State erected a large number of wood duck nesting boxes on the refuge. As a result, an exceptionally high nesting density of wood ducks is present each summer. Consequently, the refuge has been used extensively by the State for research on wood duck nesting habits.

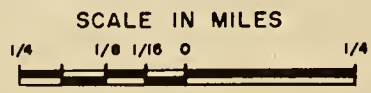
Muskrats aid in controlling dense vegetation types, such as cattail and burreed, and in promoting proper cover-type distribution. Trapping operations are carried on periodically to effect proper balance of muskrat populations and as needed to reduce burrowing in the dikes.

Public Use. Use of the refuge for nature study by ornithologists, botanists, biologists, supervised youth groups such as high school science classes, Scouts, and college groups is encouraged. Excellent opportunities to observe wildlife and nature are afforded by walking along the refuge dikes. It is planned to construct "nature trails" through various portions of the upland and along the banks of the Concord River. These trails will provide greater opportunity to observe woodland and river wildlife species. There are no picnic or camping areas on the refuge. The abundant wildlife and unspoiled surroundings of the refuge are a public trust. Please help to keep it this way--respect refuge regulations and prevent fires.

The Great Meadows Refuge is under the supervision of the Parker River Refuge. Arrangements for permit to enter the refuge may be made with the Refuge Manager, Parker River National Wildlife Refuge, P. O. Box 190, Newburyport, Massachusetts. (Telephone Homestead 5-0961)

FWS 2.14.4

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
GREAT MEADOWS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
MIDDLESEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS



FWS 2.16.1

FWS 2.15.1



PARKER RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE



Parker River National Wildlife Refuge is in New England, in the towns of Newbury, Rowley, and Ipswich, Massachusetts. It is about 35 miles north of Boston, 70 miles south of Portland, and 6 miles from Newburyport. The refuge proper includes the southern two-thirds of Plum Island, while the refuge office is located on the northern tip. The Boston and Main Railroad and several bus lines afford transportation to the nearby city of Newburyport. Year-round commercial taxi and summer bus services are available from Newburyport.

The refuge possesses in Plum Island one of the few seminatural sand dune areas left in northeastern America. The picturesque, desolate beauty of the sand dunes and 6 miles of sand beach facing the open Atlantic Ocean are unparalleled in the northeast. Small glacial deposits of rock and clay also occur in the form of knolls on Plum Island, and the adjacent saltmarsh.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Refuge Leaflet 39



Normal tides of up to 11 feet inundate the salt marshes during two periods of each month; hence, vegetation and wildlife habits differ considerably from somewhat similar areas which have lower tidal fluctuations. Several areas of salt marsh have been diked off to exclude salt tides and are now producing greatly improved waterfowl habitat and foods.

Parker River National Wildlife Refuge was established in 1944 for the protection, study, and perpetuation of all species of wildlife on the area. With the increasing pressure on valuable wildlife habitat due to the expansion of industry and growth of the human population it becomes more and more important that such areas be protected and utilized to the fullest extent. Parker River is one of the 247 Federal refuges, totaling more than nine million acres throughout the United States, set aside for the protection of wildlife. On Parker River, efforts are pointed largely toward management for waterfowl, the perpetuation of habitat, and sanctuary for waterfowl and shorebirds indigenous to the Atlantic coast.

History. The Massachusetts Audubon Society maintained a sanctuary on a part of what is now the Parker River National Wildlife Refuge between 1930 and 1944. Following refuge establishment, conditions of early land abuse had begun to heal slightly. At present, most of the landward side of the sand dunes has been stabilized by the control of fires, and the planting of vegetation. Erosion projects have partially controlled ocean-front storm damage, and the sand dunes themselves are slowly becoming semistabilized by natural vegetation, such as beach plums and dune grass.

Habitat. The physical features of the area are unique and possess a wide variety of habitat. Included are six different zones including the ocean, ocean beach, dunes, thickets, salt meadows, and tidal flats and waters. Each has its distinctive forms of plant and animal life.

Management. Over two miles of dikes have been constructed to provide 270 acres of fresh marsh and water areas, which when planted to various aquatic plants are used by the majority of the waterfowl for feeding, resting, and breeding. Refuge personnel have cleared or improved over 200 acres which are now farmed for the production of waterfowl foods. During periods of high seasonal use, thousands of waterfowl feed in upland grain fields left unharvested for their use. Numerous small fresh-water ponds have been constructed and are well utilized by ducks and geese.

Due to various factors, but chiefly the high range of tides which flood the salt marshes twice each month, this refuge does not support a large breeding population of waterfowl. However, an increase in black duck, mallard, green-winged teal, blue-winged teal, and Canada goose nesting has taken place.

Since the establishment of the refuge in 1944, peak duck populations have risen from 2,100 to over 25,000 in the fall of 1957. Goose populations have risen from a peak of 200 in 1944 to nearly 4,000 recently. It is anticipated that this refuge will continue in its trend of ever-increasing importance to the waterfowl of the Atlantic flyway.

Many tons of saltmarsh hay are sold at a nominal fee to local farmers who bale and market it for mulch and insulation. These mowed saltmarsh areas are favorite feeding and resting sites for the multitudes of shorebirds which utilize the refuge.

Public use is controlled in order to minimize wildlife disturbance and the possibility of destructive fires. Likewise, sand dune stabilization and reforestation work are carried on to preserve and improve the present wildlife habitat.

Recreation. Parker River Refuge is visited by large numbers of people interested in nature study and general recreation. In 1957 over 176,000 visitor-days were recorded. A free Public Recreation Area, consisting of parking facilities and ready access to a beautiful sandy ocean beach, is available daily from 10:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. Picnicking, swimming, camping, outings, and cookouts are enjoyed by many people in this public recreation area. Access beyond this area, however, is restricted. Permits are issued for access to restricted parts of the refuge for the purposes of nature study, photography, painting, access to clamming and fishing, and for the picking of beach plums and cranberries.

The digging of clams on refuge lands by commercial diggers and by persons digging for their own use is permitted. A refuge permit and town license are required, however, before shellfish can be taken for any purpose. Each fall, permits are issued for the picking of beach plums and cranberries. Beach plums, the jelly of which is well known as a New England delicacy, are usually plentiful and rich in pectin. Unparalleled opportunities for photographing and painting are afforded on the refuge.

The refuge portion of Plum Island remains one of the few unspoiled areas along the Atlantic coast. Please help to keep it this way--respect refuge regulations and prevent fires! Requests for permits or other inquiries should be directed to the Refuge Manager, Parker River National Wildlife Refuge, P. O. Box 190, Newburyport, Massachusetts, or telephone, H0mestead 5-0961.

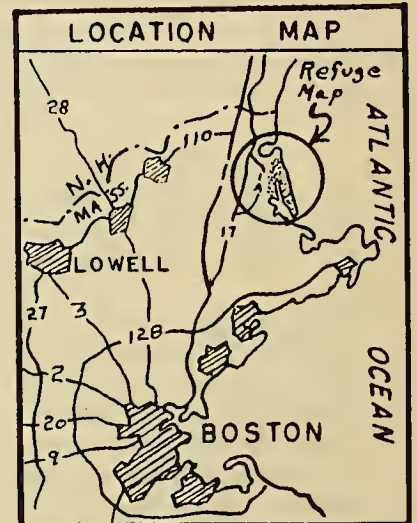
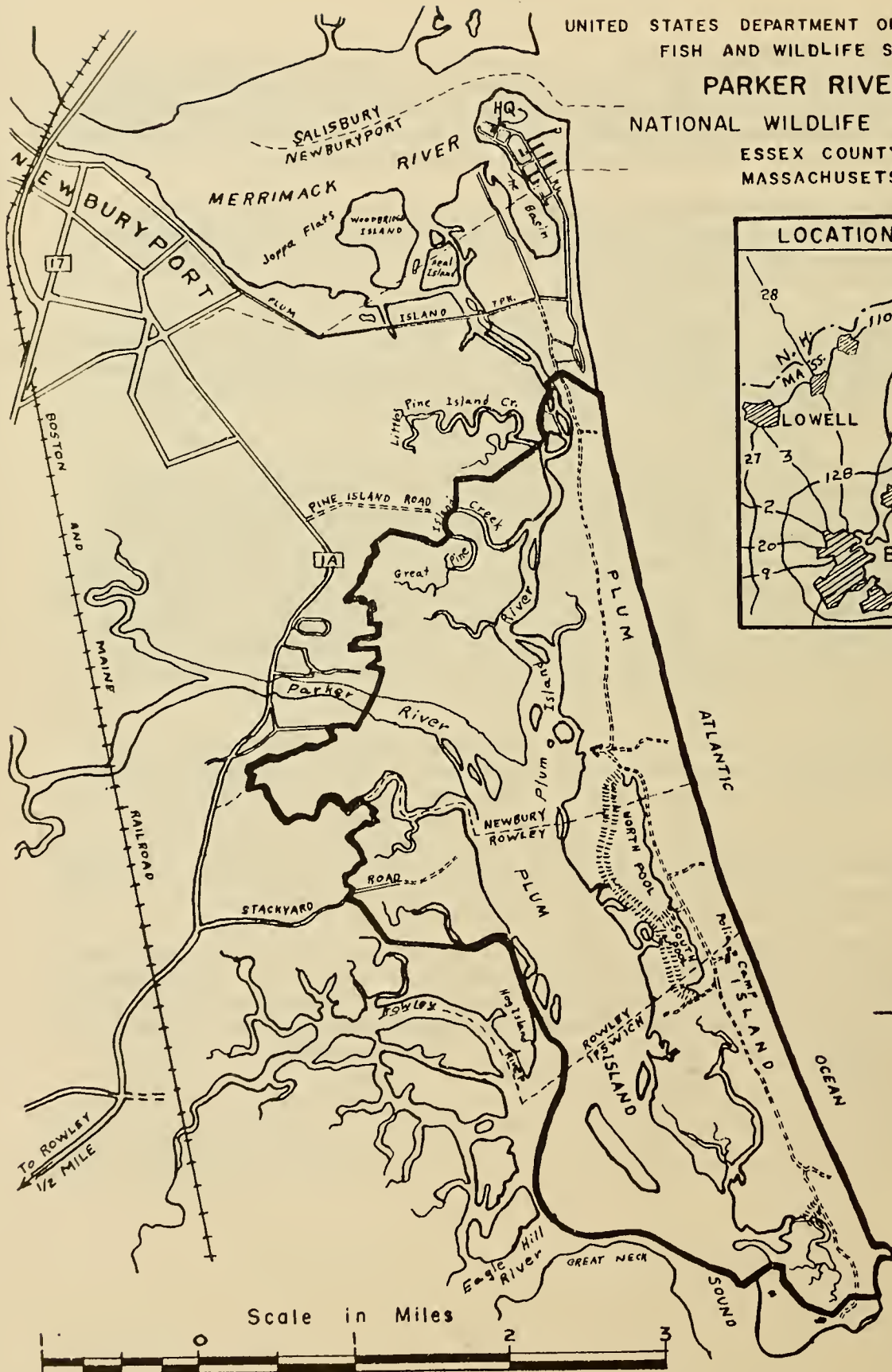
FWS 2.15.4

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

PARKER RIVER

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

ESSEX COUNTY
MASSACHUSETTS





DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

FWJ 2.16.1

INTERNATIONAL REGULATION OF WHALING:
INTERNATIONAL WHALING COMMISSION

The International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling was signed at Washington in 1946. This Convention was the successor to several previous international agreements on the subject going back to the early 1930's. The 1946 Convention has as its principal objective the proper and effective conservation and development of world whale stocks.

The Convention established an International Whaling Commission, composed of a representative from each of the Contracting Governments, in order to provide for a continuing review of the condition of the whale stocks and for such additions to or modifications of the agreed conservation measures as might appear desirable. The Commission meets at least once a year for this purpose. The Commission has available to it and has used various means of regulation of commercial whaling, including the fixing of open and closed seasons, open and closed areas, protected and unprotected species, size limits for each species, and limits on the catch of whales to be taken in any one season. Measures recommended by the Commission, in the absence of objections from the Contracting Governments, become binding on those Governments and are enforced by them on their own nationals and vessels. In addition to the United States, the present membership of the Commission includes Argentina, Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Panama, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, and South Africa.

The regulations adopted as an integral part of the 1946 Convention included a prohibition on the commercial taking of gray whales and right (including bowhead) whales. By subsequent Commission action the taking of blue whales and humpback whales has been prohibited for a number of years. Thus the only species of major commercial importance which may now be taken commercially under Commission regulations are sperm whales and finback and sei whales. The Commission

has established a combined catch quota for finback and sei whales in the Antarctic region, a quota for sperm whales in one area of the Southern Hemisphere, and specific quotas for all three species in the North Pacific Ocean. (The Antarctic and North Pacific are the principal remaining areas of concentrations of whales.)

The provisions of the Convention require that the regulatory measures proposed by the Commission shall, among other things, be based on scientific findings and shall take into consideration the interests of the consumers of whale products and the whaling industry. For scientific guidance as to the condition of the stocks of whales, the Commission has available and takes into account the advice of its Scientific Committee. The prohibition some years ago of the capture of blue whales and humpback whales was based on the finding of that Committee that these two species were in need of total protection. However, the Committee -- composed of representatives from eight countries, only two of which have major whaling industries -- has not as yet suggested that sperm or finback and sei whales are in similar need of total protection.

In summary terms, based on the Committee's present estimates, the condition of the major stocks of these three species appears to be as follows:

1. The finback whales in both the Antarctic and North Pacific have been moderately over-exploited and the populations are below the levels of maximum sustainable catch. The reduced quota for the Antarctic for the 1971/72 season is not likely to permit any recovery of the finback population in that area, but neither is it likely to further reduce the stock by very much. A further reduction in the Antarctic quota is anticipated next year. In the North Pacific the 20 per cent reduction in quota agreed upon by the Commission for 1972 will bring the catch to a level close to the lower limit of the range of estimates of sustainable catch and the further reduction of quota by another 20 per cent in the following year, also agreed to by the Commission, should clearly begin the process of recovery in that area.

2. The sei whale stocks in both the Antarctic and North Pacific are in good condition and are at or above the levels of abundance that will provide maximum sustainable catches. The catch quotas for 1971/72 in the Antarctic and for 1972 in the North Pacific (plus the commitment to a further reduction for 1973) should maintain the stocks at satisfactory levels.
3. While less is known about the condition of the stocks of sperm whales, this species on the whole does not appear to be in any danger, although a reduction of the catch of male sperm whales will probably be required to maintain a satisfactory level.

The United States has in recent years been a minor factor in world whaling, its participation having been limited to one land-based enterprise in the San Francisco Bay area. Moreover, it has been announced that no further licenses to kill whales commercially will be issued by the United States Government after 1971, and the United States will consequently no longer be a whaling nation. Nevertheless, the United States has assumed a role of leadership in the Commission. The United States Commissioner is Chairman of the Commission, and the present chairman of the Scientific Committee is an American scientist.

It is generally agreed that the International Whaling Commission, because of various pressures, was not able to carry out its responsibilities effectively during the earlier years of the Commission's history. However, beginning in the early 1960's a concerted effort was made to create the conditions under which the Commission could establish effective conservation controls over whaling. In this effort the United States played a prominent part in seeking to reduce the catch quotas to levels consonant with the best scientific estimates of sustainable yield, with a margin for some rebuilding of the stocks where needed. While problems still remain, the Whaling Commission has demonstrated by its actions in recent years that it is now willing and able to make recommendations that are responsive to the available scientific evidence. The Commission should be encouraged to continue this improvement and to deal forthrightly with its remaining unsolved problems.

Page 23. 11

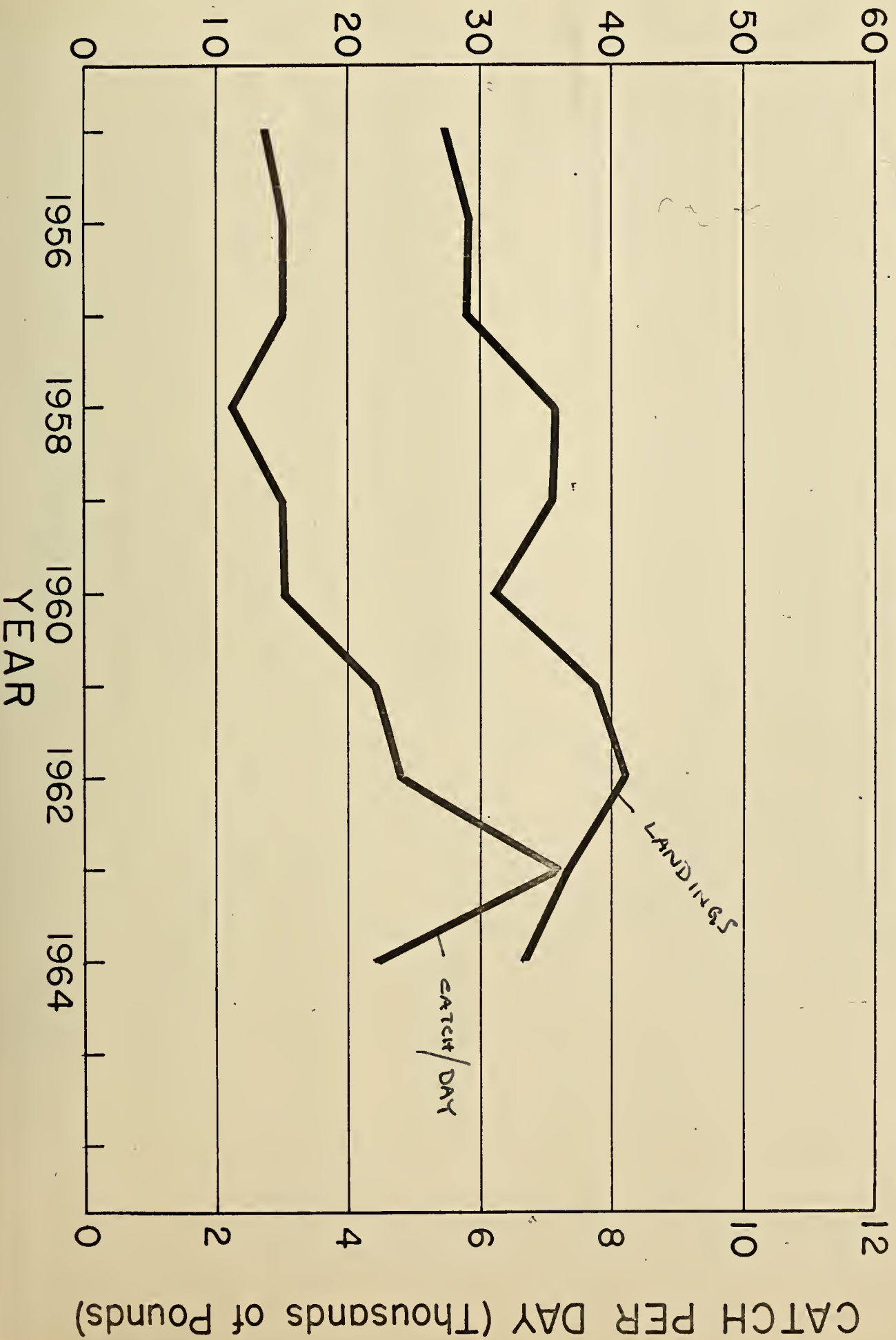
CATCH PER DAY (Thousands of Pounds)

LANDINGS (Millions of Pounds)

TRENDS IN GEORGES BANK FUS 2.17.2
HAMPICK FISHERY

TRENDS IN SUB AREA 5 COD FISHERY

FUS 2.17.1



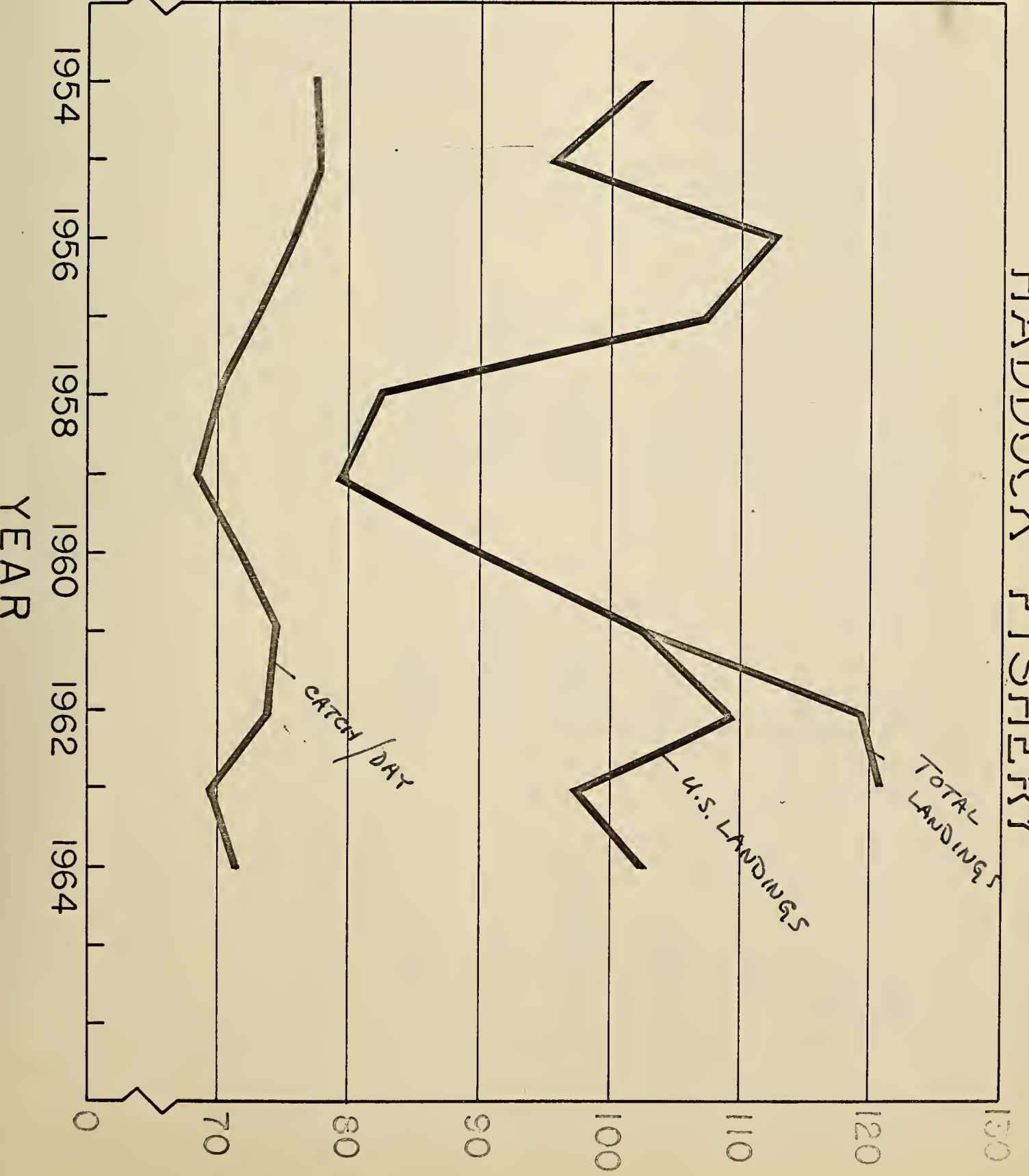


TRENDS IN GEORGES BANK HADDOCK FISHERY FWS 8.17.2

CATCH PER DAY (Thousands of Pounds)

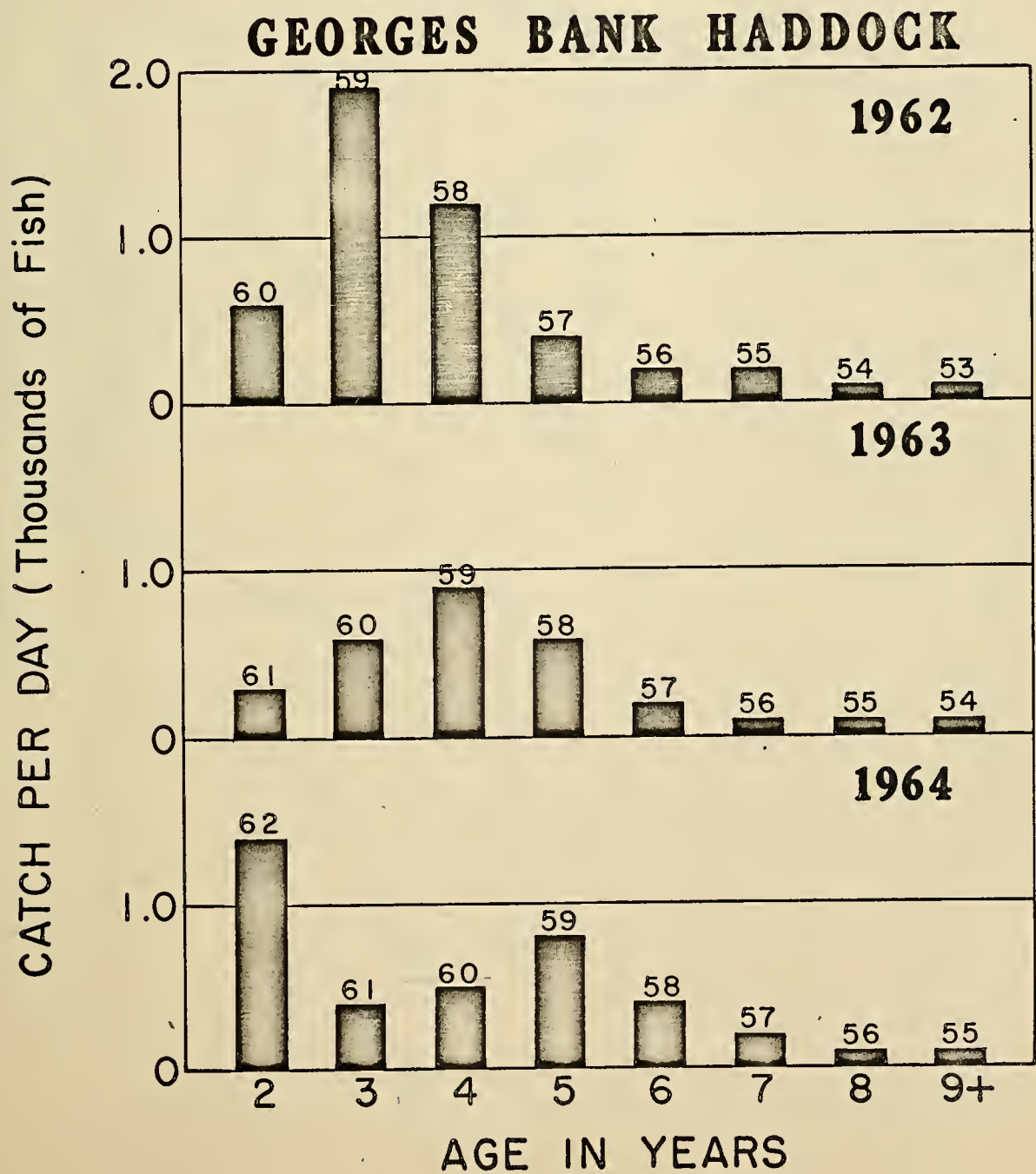


U.S. LANDINGS (Millions of Pounds)



TOTAL LANDINGS (Millions of Pounds)

MEAN CATCH PER UNIT EFFORT

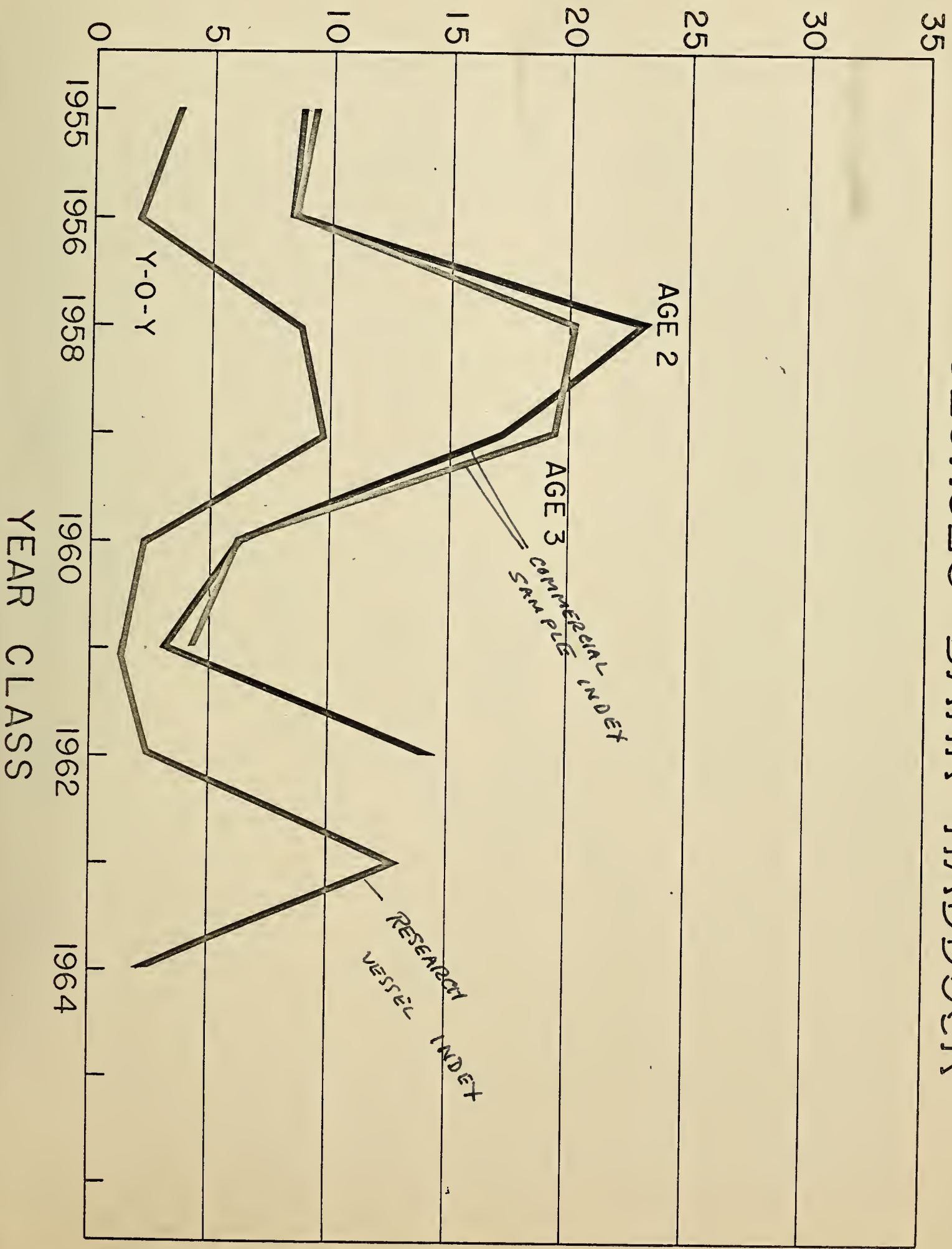


FW52.173

GEORGES BANK HADDOCK

WUS d.17.4

MEAN CATCH PER UNIT EFFORT



TRENDS IN BROWNS BANK *FW 52.17.5*

HADDOCK FISHERY

CATCH PER DAY (Thousands of Pounds)

0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28

U.S. LANDINGS (Millions of Pounds)

0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35

1956 1958 1960 1962 1964

YEAR

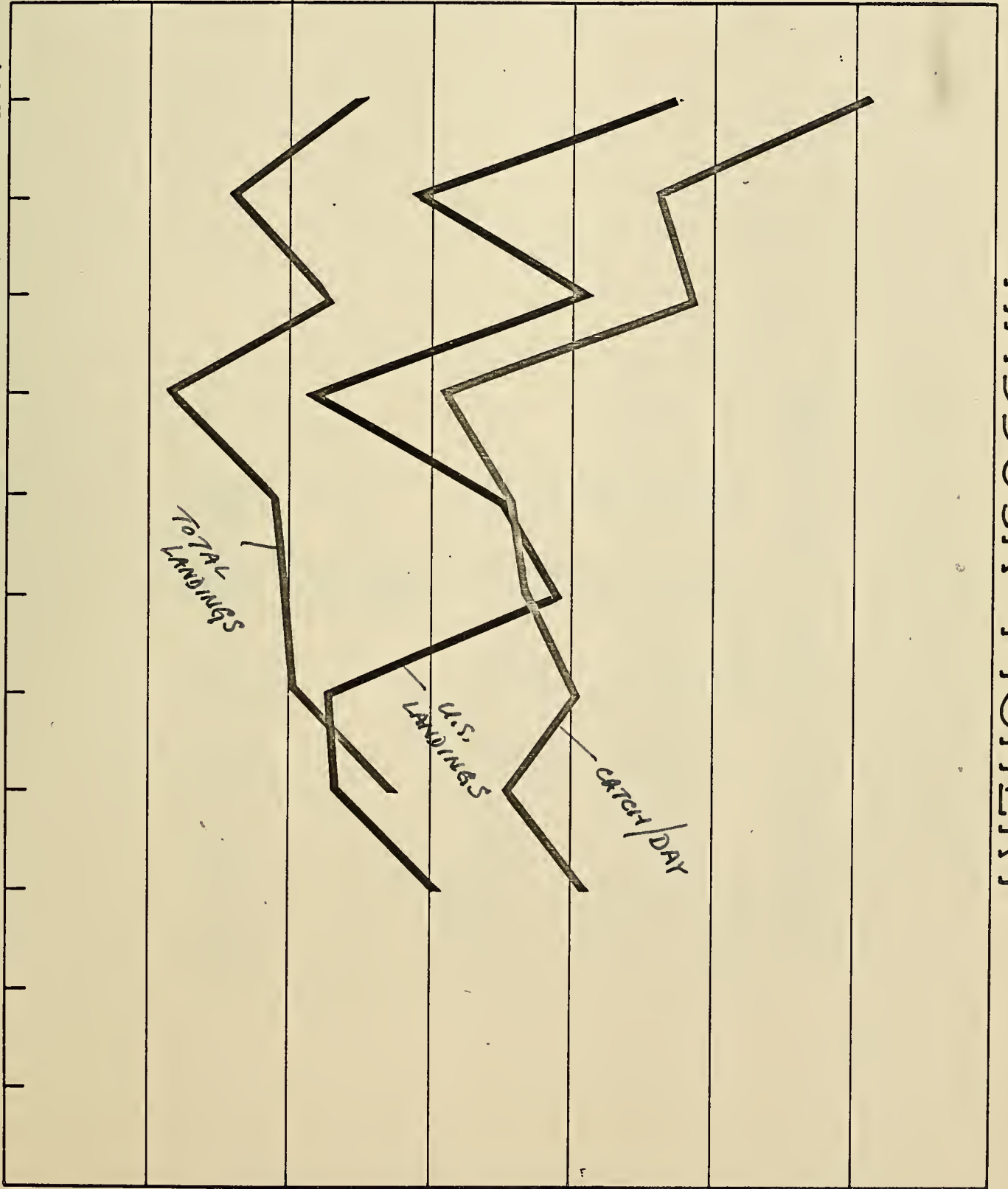
TOTAL LANDINGS (Millions of Pounds)

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70

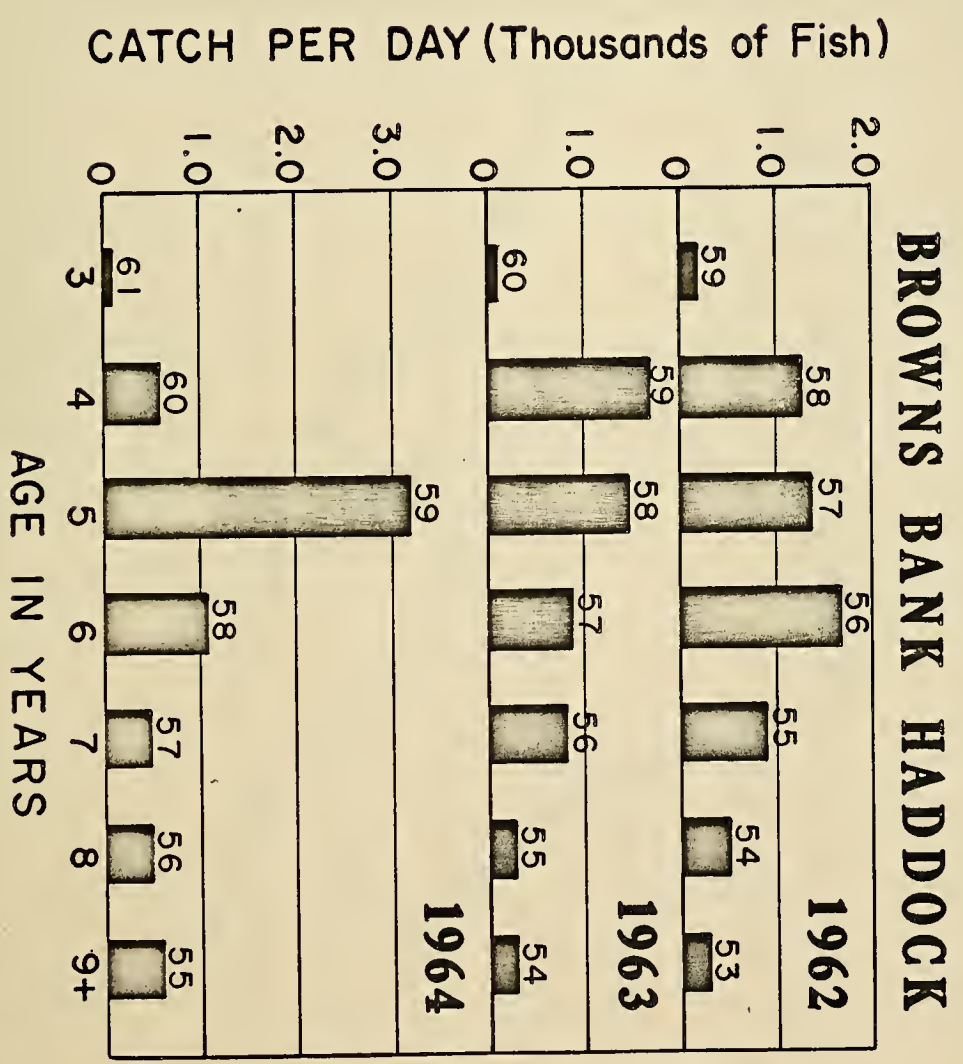
TOTAL
LANDINGS

U.S.
LANDINGS

CATCH/DAY



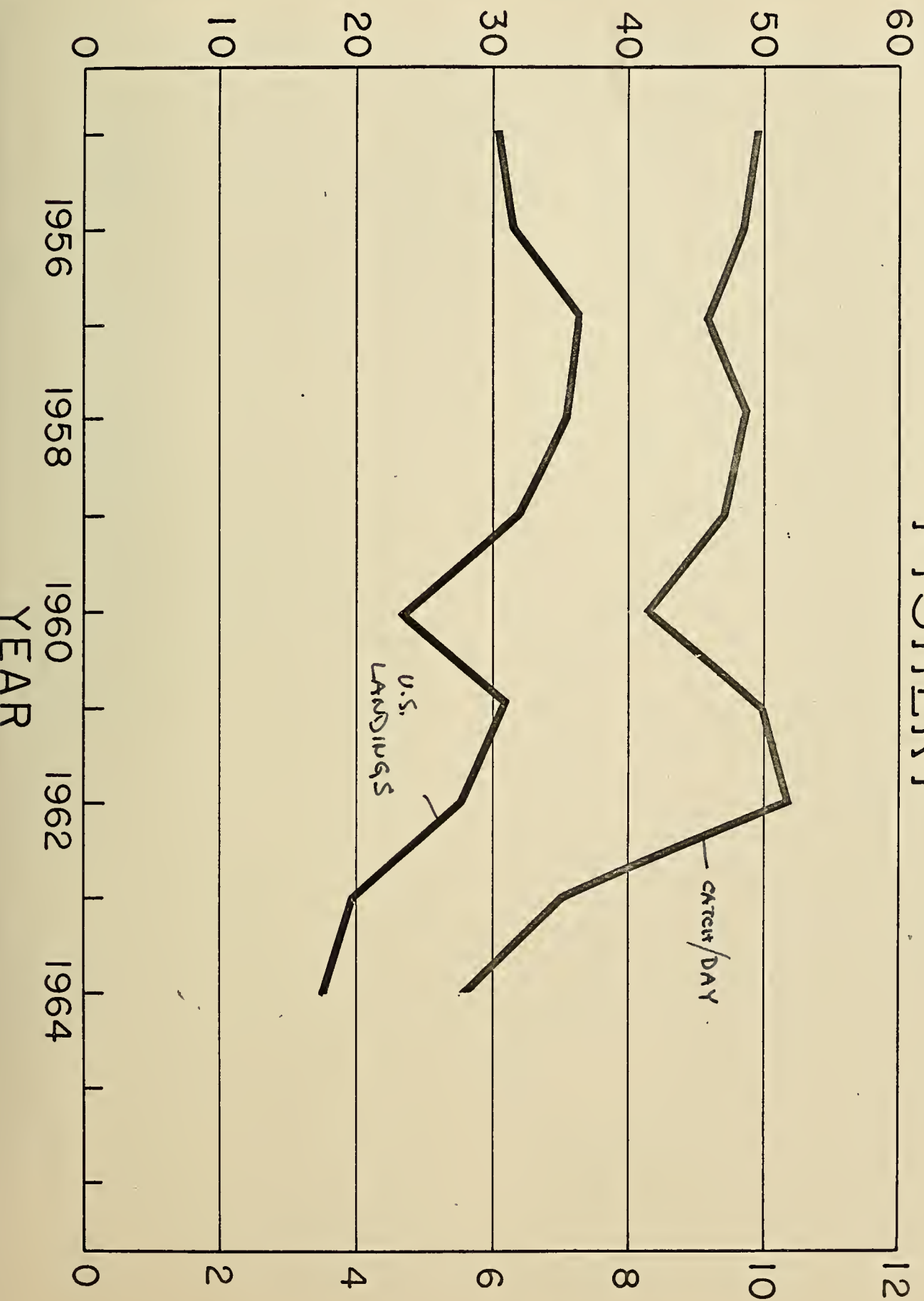
FW 5 A. 17.6



TRENDS IN SILVER HAKE FISHERY
 2.17.12
 7
 2.17.12

TRENDS IN GULF OF MAINE REDFISH FISHERY

LANDINGS (Millions of Pounds)

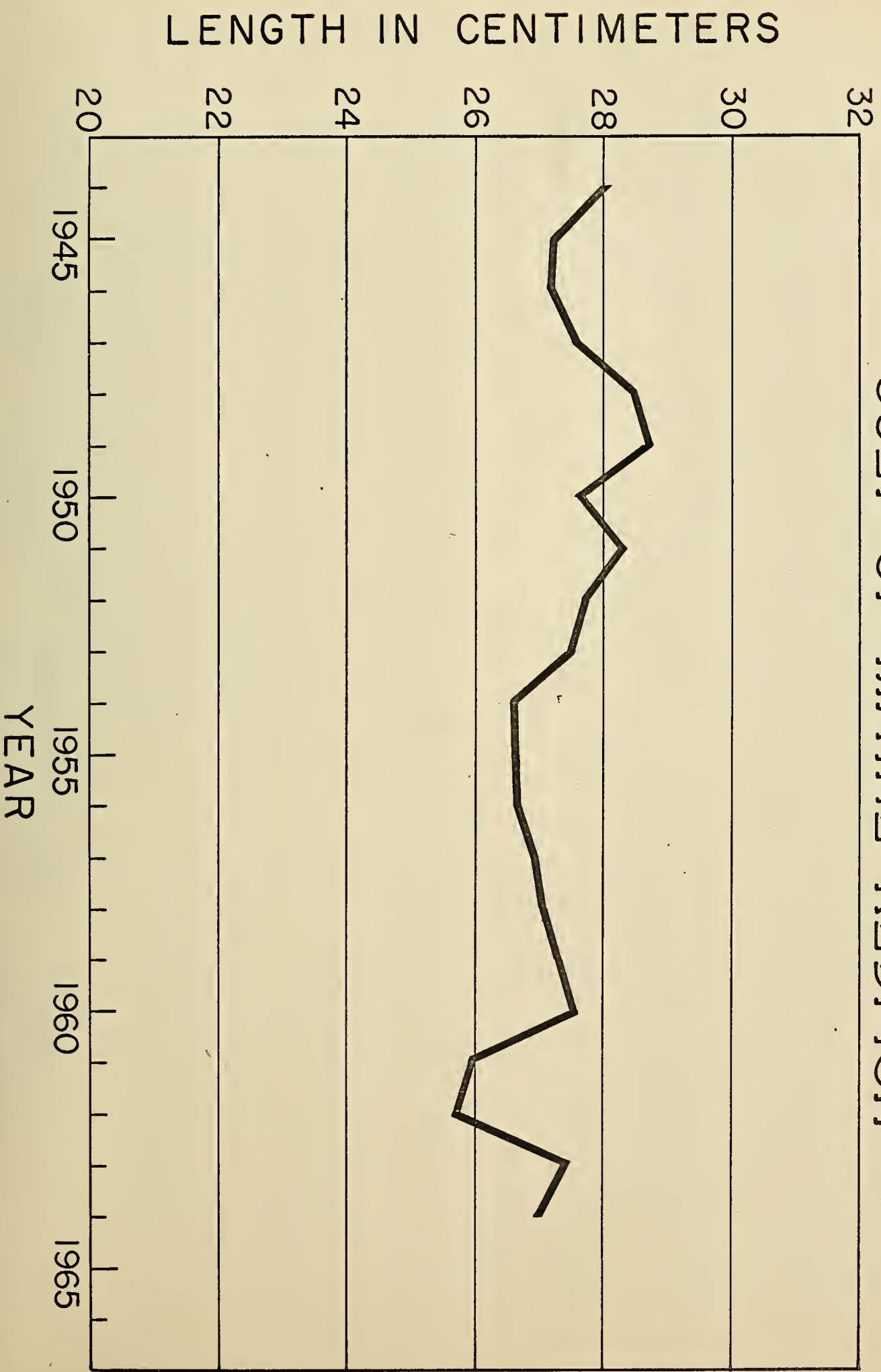


CATCH PER DAY (Thousands of Pounds)

TONS IN SILVER HAKE FISHERY
2.17.12

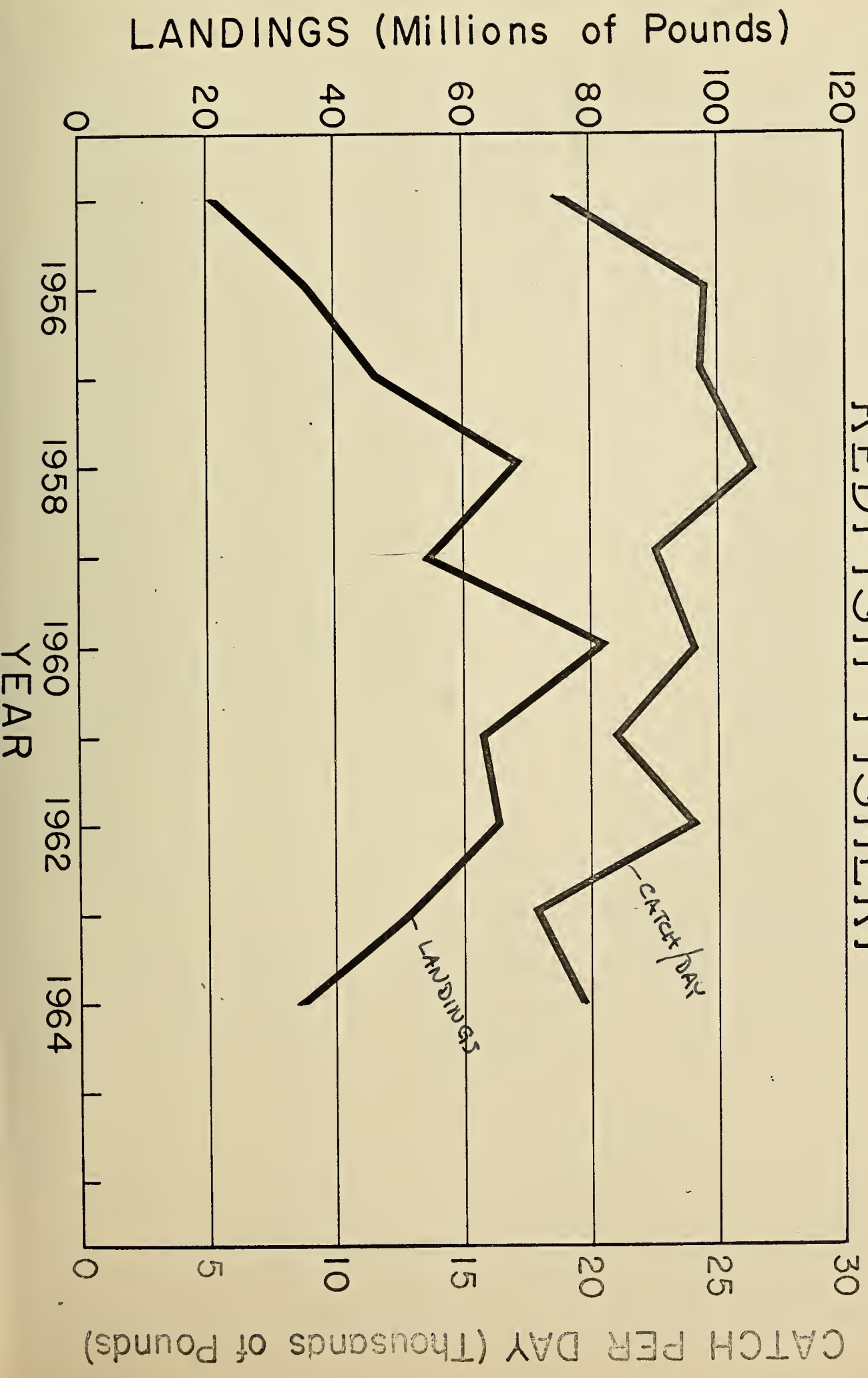
FWS 2.17.8

GULF OF MAINE REDFISH



TRENDS IN SILVER HAKE FISHERY 2.17.12

TRENDS IN NOVA SCOTIAN BANKS REDFISH FISHERY

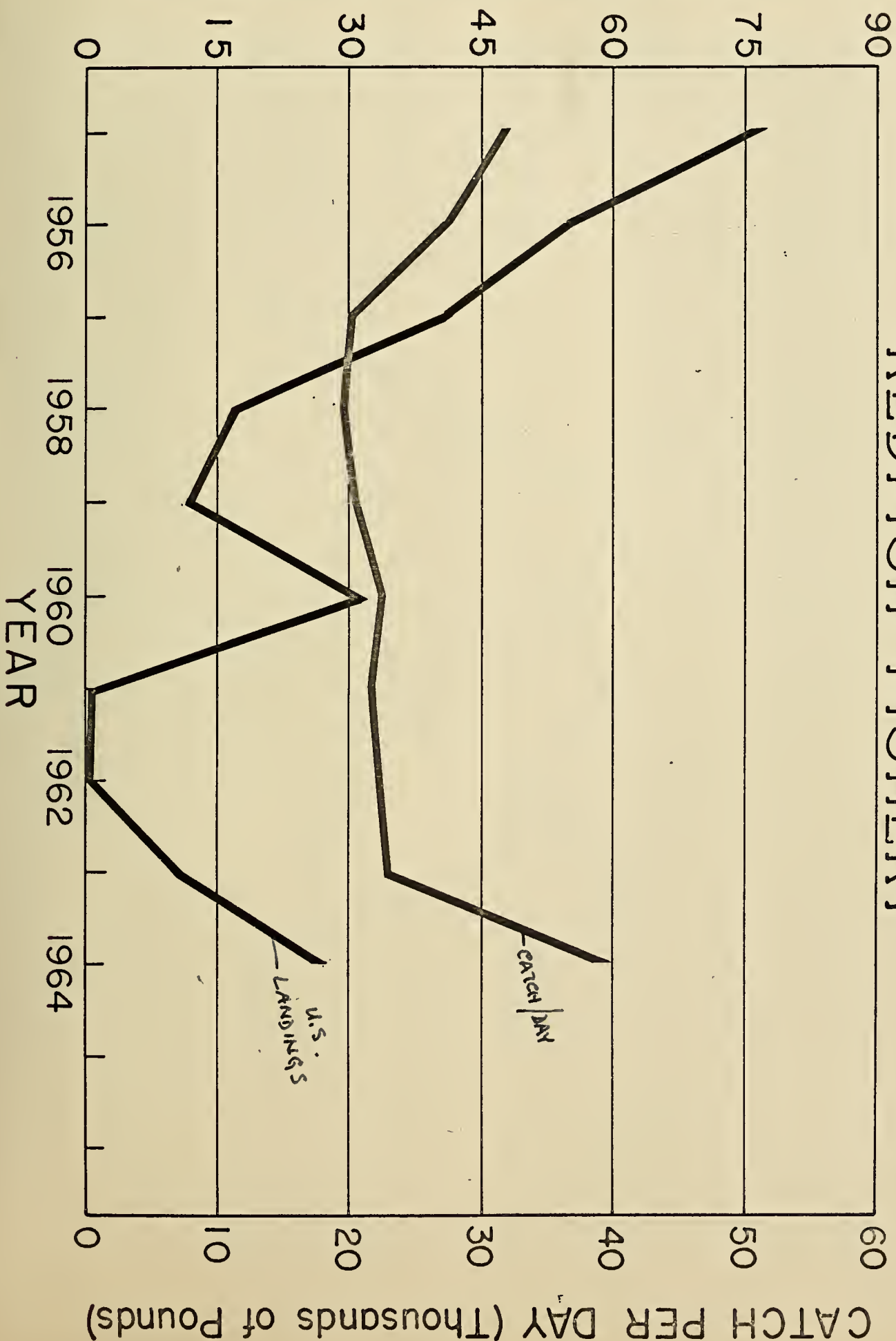


UNITED STATES SILVER HAKE FISHERY

TRENDS IN GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE REDFISH FISHERY

CATCH PER DAY (Thousands of Pounds)

LANDINGS (Millions of Pounds)

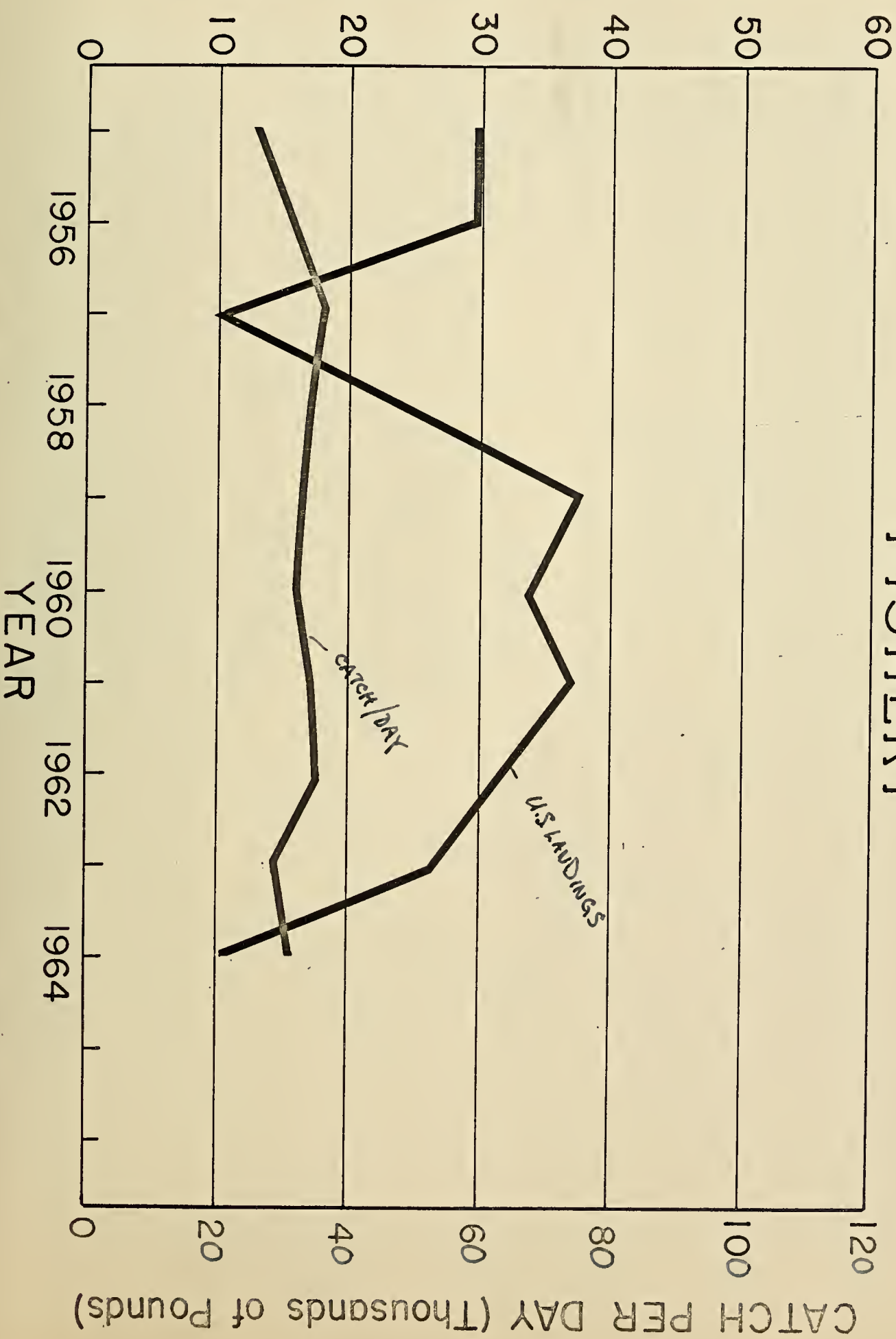


TRENDS IN SILVER HAKE FISHERY 2.17.12

TRENDS IN GRAND BANKS REDFISH FISHERY 2.17.11

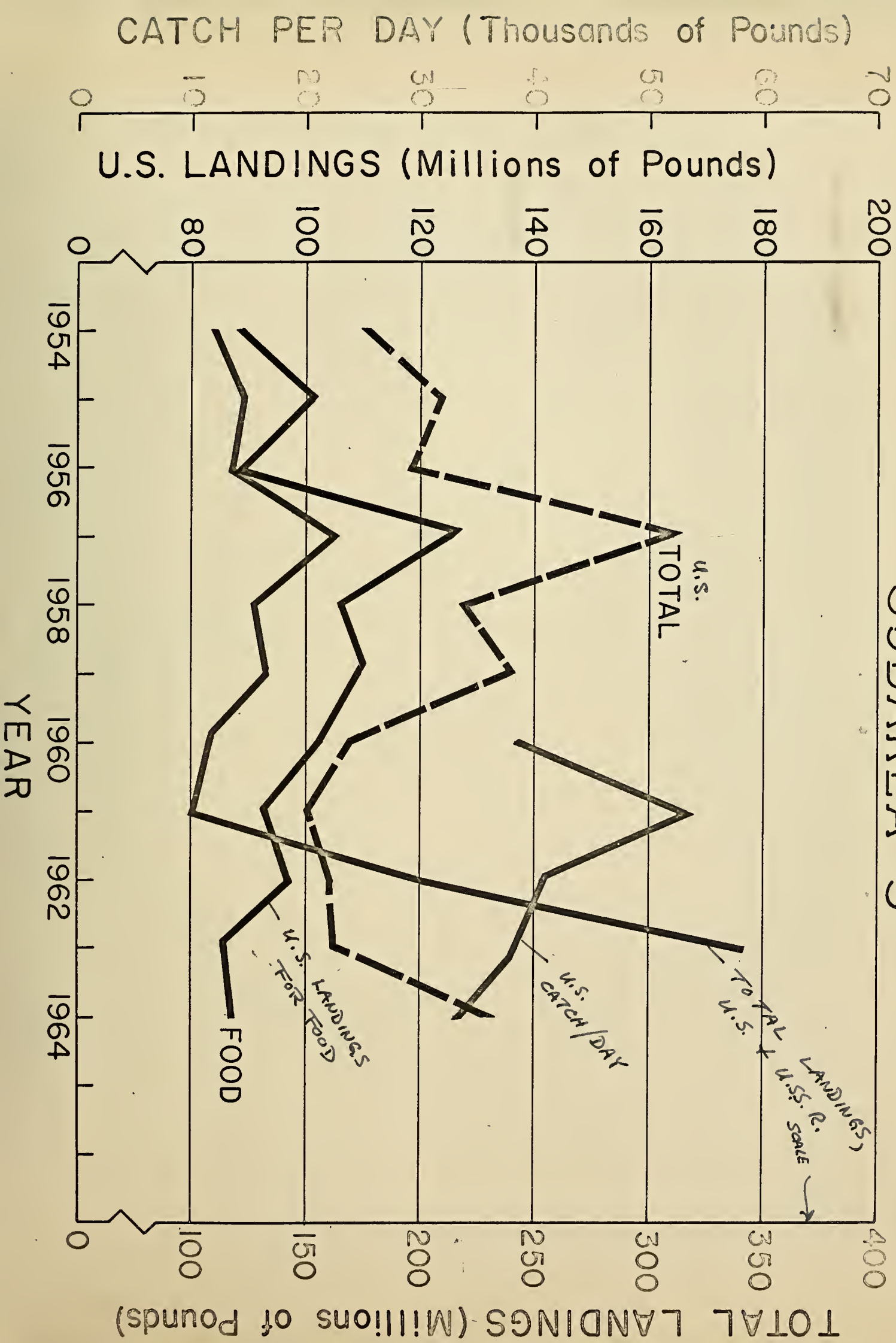
CATCH PER DAY (Thousands of Pounds)

LANDINGS (Millions of Pounds)



TRENDS IN SILVER HAKE FISHERY

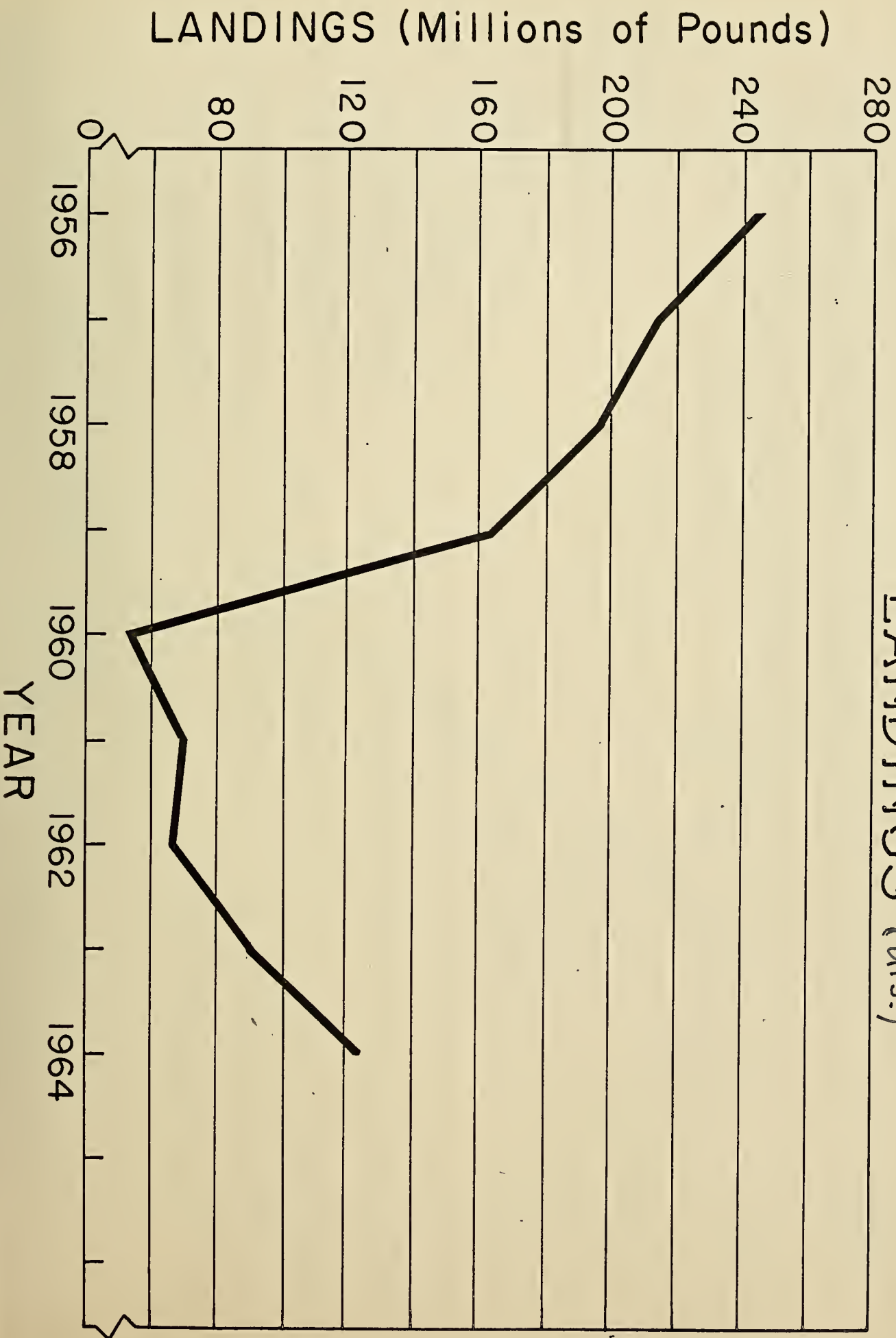
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TRENDS IN U.S. YELLOWTAIL FISHERY

2.17.14

SUB AREA 3 INDUSTRIAL FISHERY ^{2.17.13}

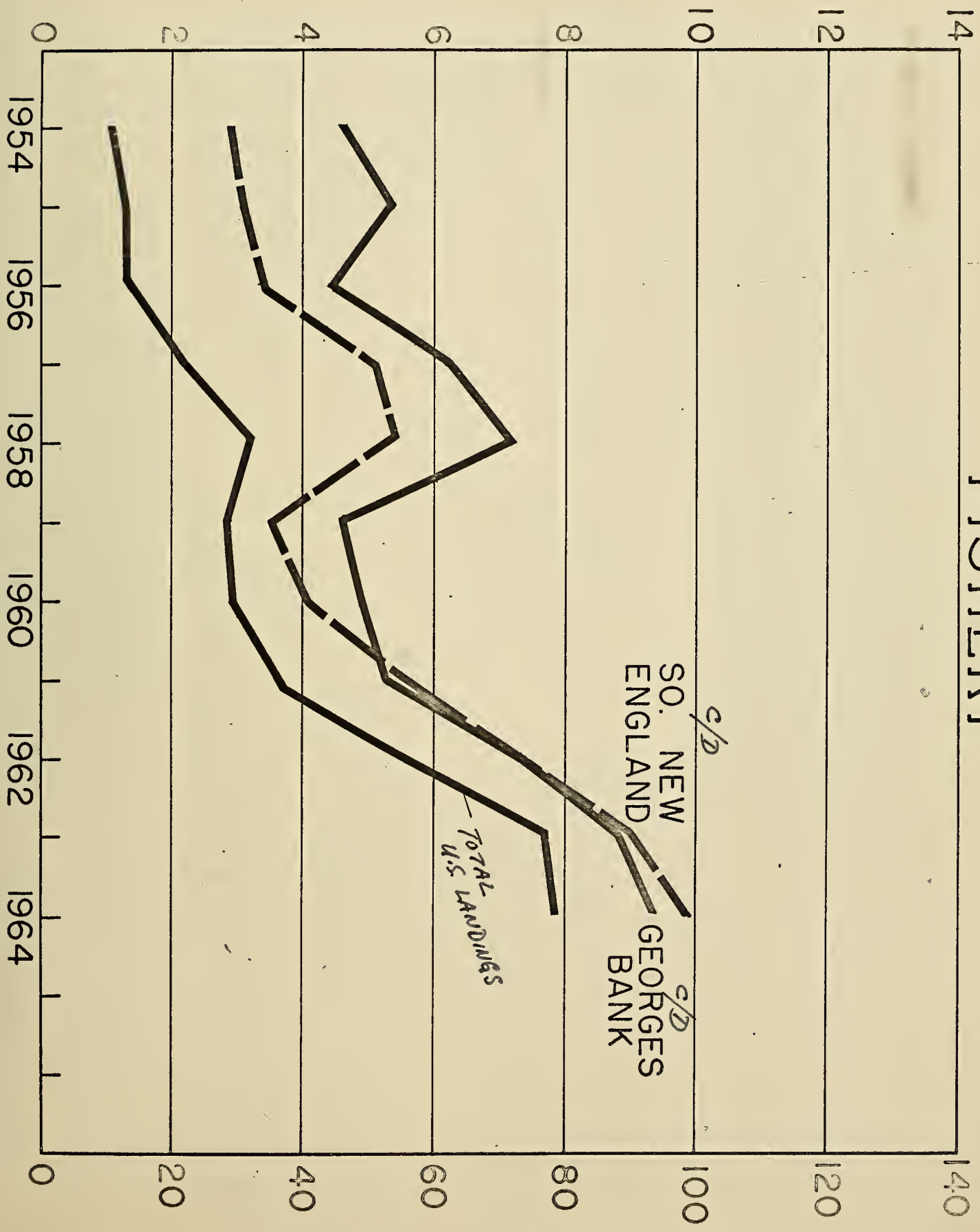


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TRENDS IN U.S. YELLOWTAIL FISHERY

CATCH PER DAY (Thousands of Pounds)

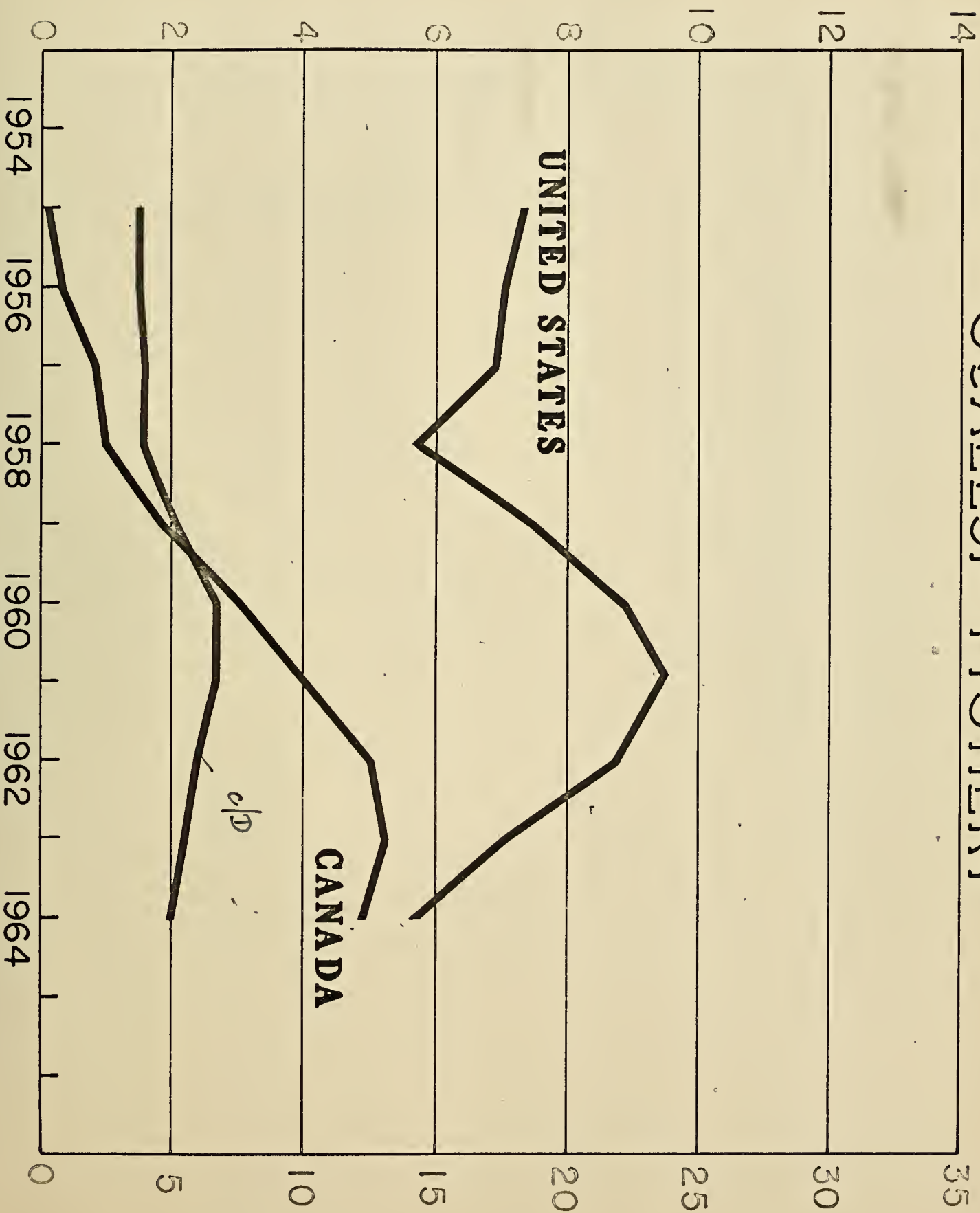
TOTAL LANDINGS (Millions of Pounds)



TRENDS IN GEORGES BANK SEA SCALLOP FISHERY

2.17.15

CATCH PER DAY (Thousands of Pounds)

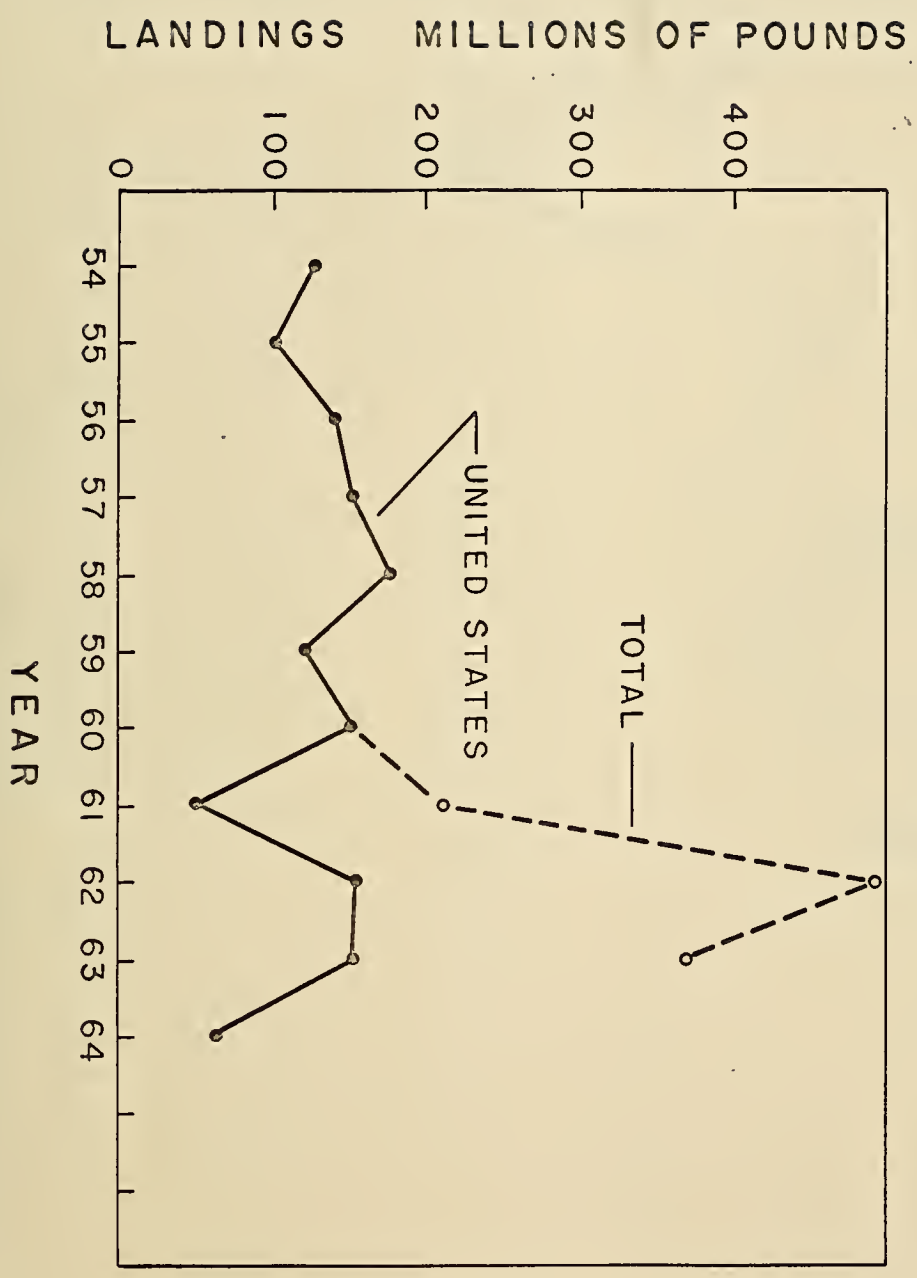


TOTAL LANDINGS (Millions of Pounds)

YEAR

2.17.14

HERRING LANDINGS - SUBAREA 5

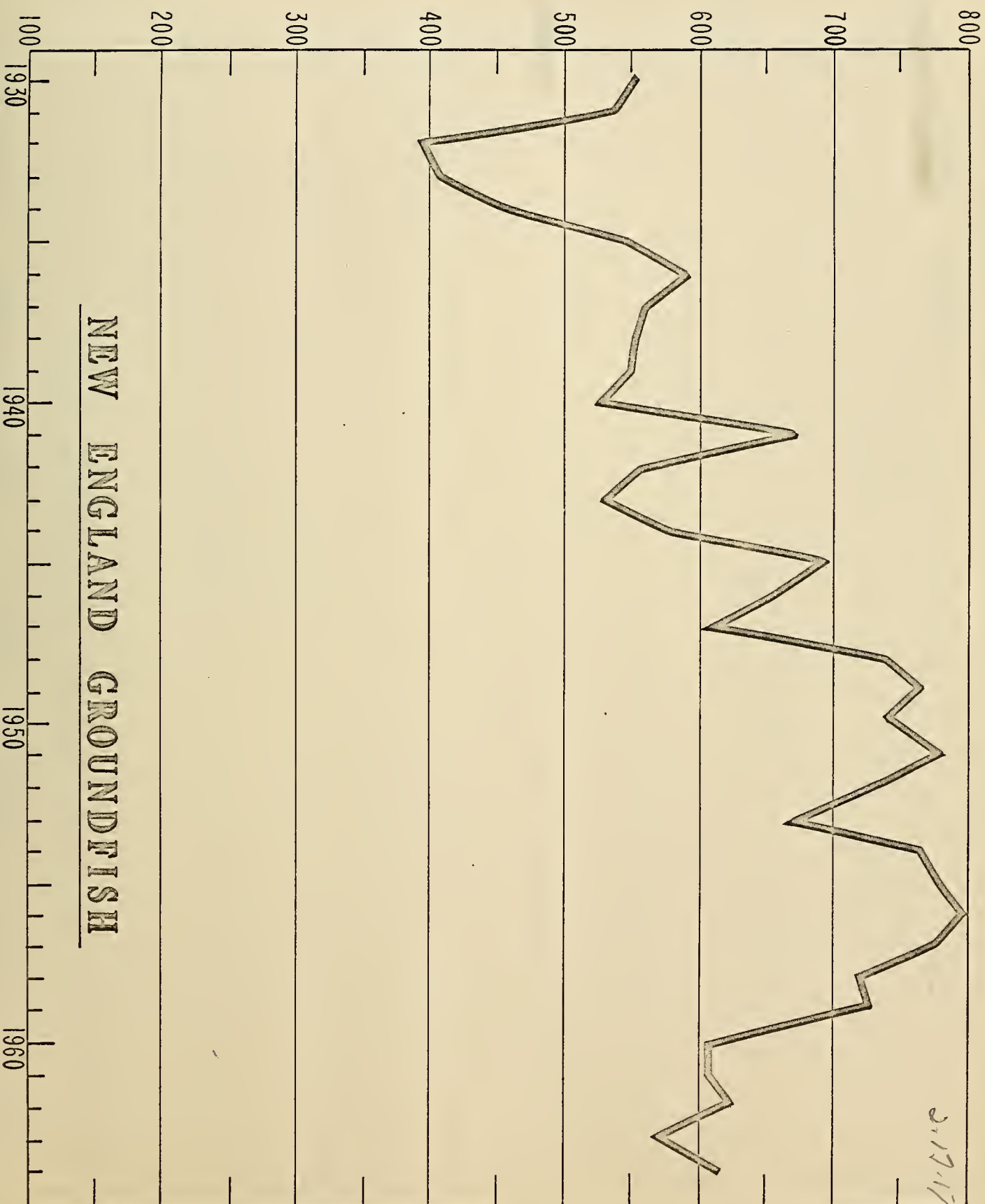


TOTAL FINFISH LANDINGS

2.17.12

2.17.17

LANDINGS (MILLIONS OF POUNDS)

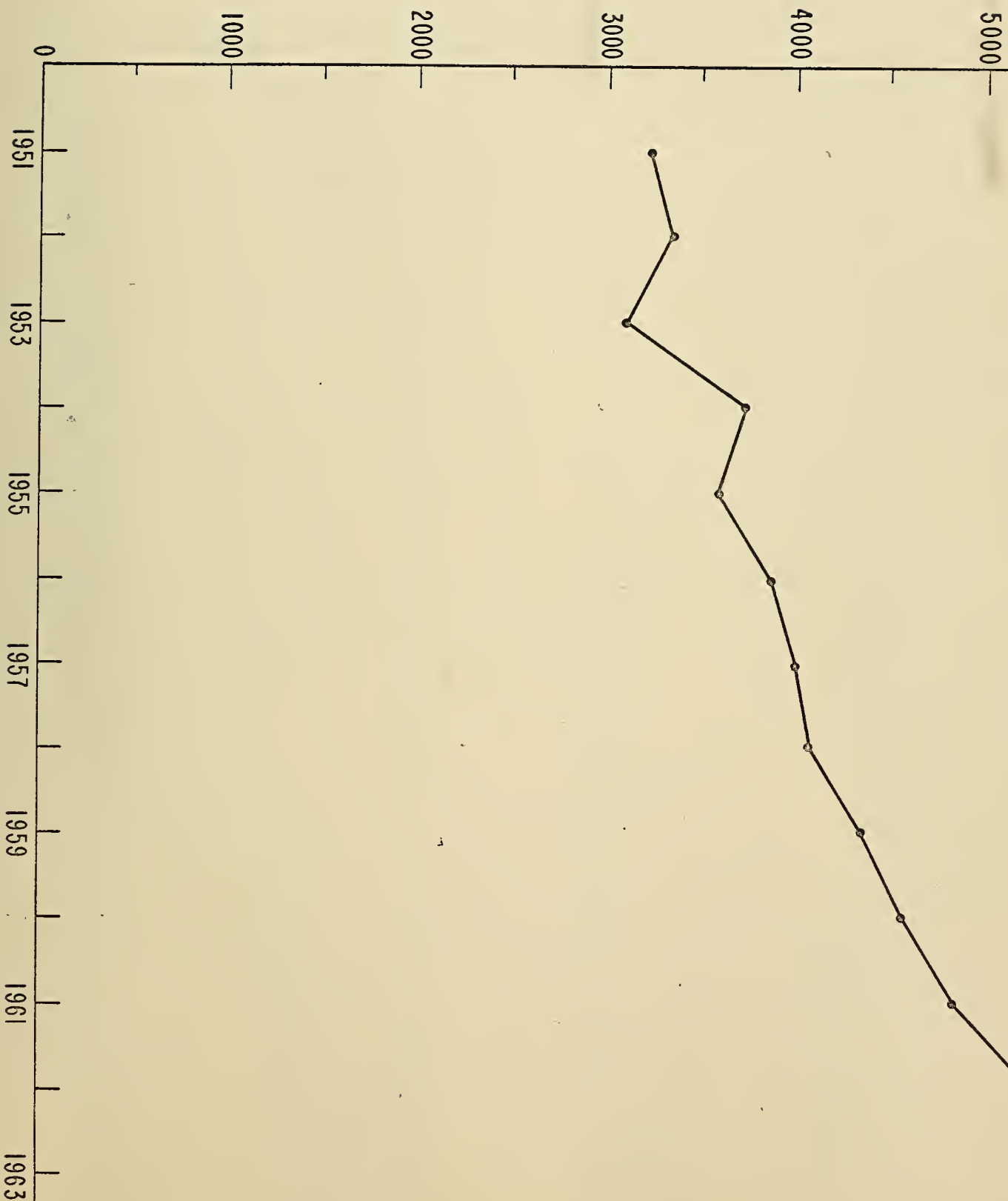


NEW ENGLAND GROUND FISH

YEAR

LANDINGS (MILLIONS OF POUNDS)

TOTAL FINFISH
ALL COUNTRIES
ICNAF AREA



2.17.12

LANDINGS FROM ICNAF AREA (MILLIONS OF POUNDS)

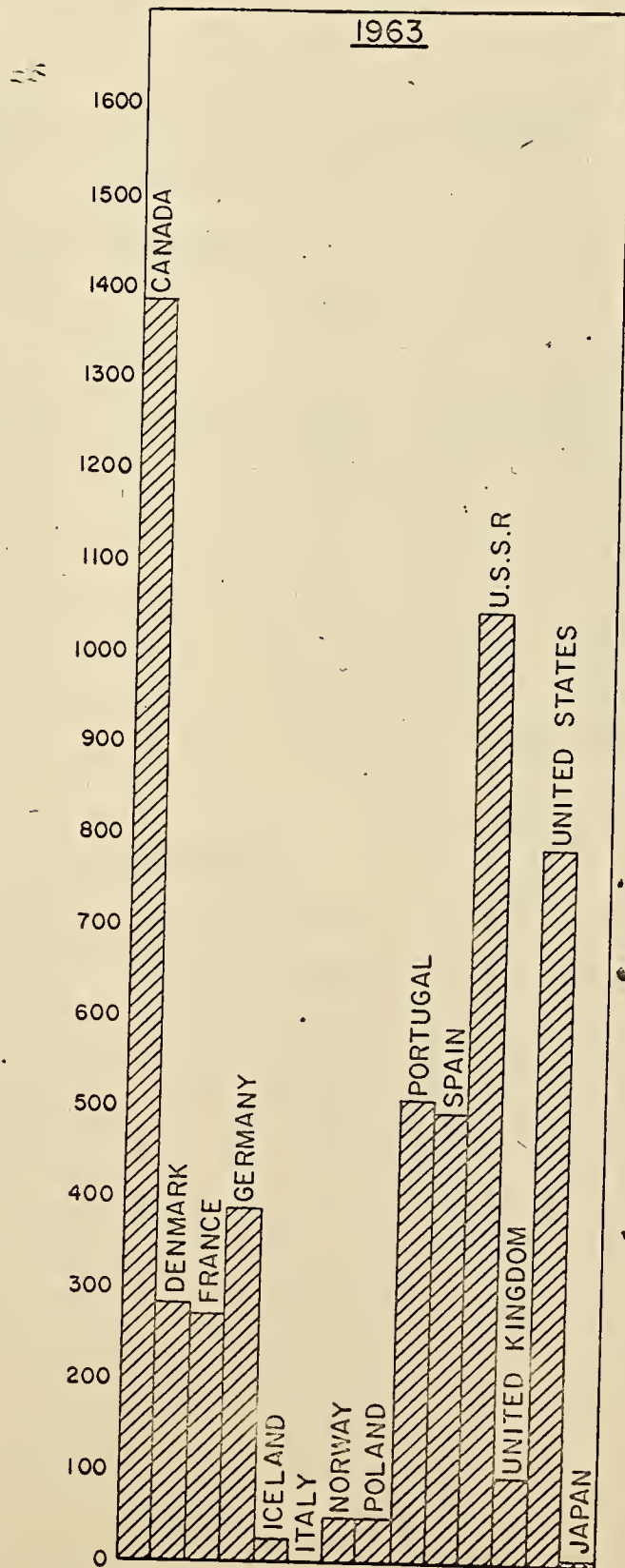
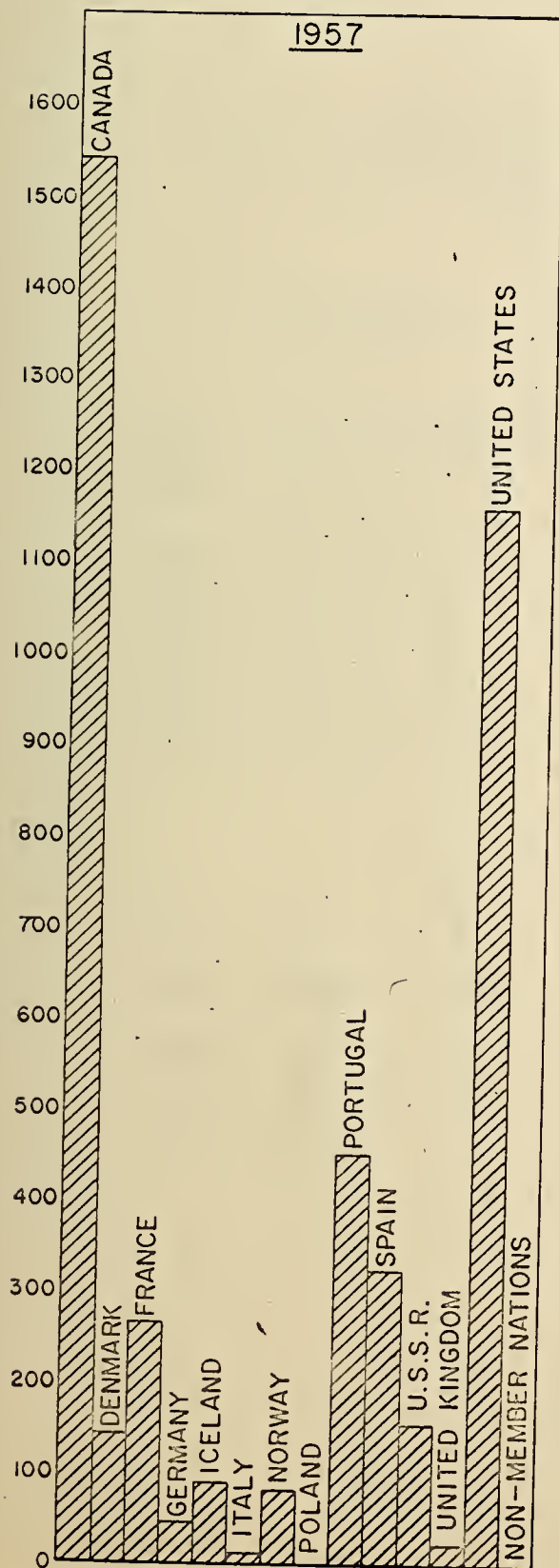


Table 1. --Sea scallop landings, effort, and abundance indexes.

millions
(Landings in thousands of pounds.)

a. For last five years.

United States		Canada		Total			
Year	Days fished	Landings	Days fished	Landings	Days fished	Landings	Pounds per/day
1964	6656	13.5	6723	13.0	13379	26.5	1981
1963	7718	17.6	5905	13.1	13623	30.7	2253
1962	9070	21.9	4642	12.5	13712	34.4	2509
1961	8671	23.6	3146	10.1	11818	33.7	2851
1960	8039	21.9	2282	7.5	10311	29.4	2851

b. Five-year averages

60-64	8031	19.7	4540	11.2	12571	30.9	2458
55-59	10339	17.2	1047	2.0	11386	19.2	1686
50-54	8384	13.6	140	0.2	8524	13.8	1619
45-49	5933	9.0	NA	0.0	5933	9.0	1517

2.17.20

Table 2. --Size of sea scallop fleets fishing Georges Bank

Year	Number of Vessels		
	United States	Canada	Total
1964	45	55	100
1963	51	49	100
1962	62	40	102
1961	63	28	91
1960	63	20	83
1959	64	15	79
1958	65	10	75
1957	74	4	78
1956	74	3	77

2-17-21

Table 3. --Abundance indices based on research vessel survey data.

(Number of scallops larger than 70 mm. per 10,000 square feet.)

Year	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Index	112	92	98	46	40

In New Delhi, an Indian Foreign Office spokesman yesterday reported the detection of Chinese troop movements and said they were apparently designed "to show political solidarity with Pakistan."

However, an Indian defense ministry spokesman said later that intelligence assessments of the report were incomplete and that it was too early to tell whether the information was "a plant or a fact."

In Moscow, D. P. Dahr, senior Indian foreign policy planner, met for 3½ hours with Deputy Foreign Minister Nikolai Firyubin to discuss the war.

According to Indian sources, the two men discussed events leading up to the conflict, the progress of military operations and international reaction to the war.

In Peking, Pakistani diplomatic sources said they were continuing their contracts with Chinese officials. Western diplomats believe that while China is watching war developments with concern, it is being extremely careful about committing itself to giving more than the military and other aid that Pakistan is at present receiving from Peking.

MORATORIUM ON WHALING

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 14, 1971

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, Secretary of Interior Rogers C. B. Morton, in a statement released by his office on December 12, 1971, called for a moratorium on whaling.

So that my colleagues will have an opportunity to be aware of the Secretary's views on this matter, I insert the text of the statement at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

SECRETARY MORTON CALLS FOR MORATORIUM ON WHALING

"We must accelerate the worldwide fight to preserve the great whales," Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton said today while commenting on the fact that after 200 years the United States has now stopped all commercial exploitation of whales.

The Department of the Interior's ban on the importation of whale products, including oil, meat, teeth and ambergris, went into final effect last week. Even the import of foreign cars containing whale oil additive in their transmissions will be affected. In line with Interior's stand, the Department of Commerce will issue no licenses after December 31 to U.S. commercial fishermen to take whales on the Endangered Species list.

"The whales are an international resource belonging to the many and must not be exterminated for the few," he said. "This Administration, acting on principle and despite the unfortunate economic hardship it has brought to some firms, has set an example that hopefully other nations will follow."

"We have done everything we can unilaterally. We must now concentrate our efforts on getting the International Whaling Commission to enforce their own regulations and to set realistic catch quotas by individual species and area in order to allow a maximum rebuilding of all whale populations."

At its annual meeting last June, the Commission had agreed unanimously that all member nations should implement the international observer scheme for the 1971-72 whaling season. "I was keenly disappointed that the Soviet and Japanese whaling fleets sailed for the Antarctic in October with no international observers on board," Morton said. "It is clear that time is running out for the whales."

"If the Commission cannot move quickly and surely to meet its international obligations, a moratorium on all whaling is the only solution. Both houses of Congress have passed a resolution calling for a 10-year moratorium and we support it," Morton said.

"As long as man views these magnificent creatures as solely an economic product, we are in grave danger of destroying the complex web of life of which man is an inextricable part."

"In this environmental decade, it would be barbarous to stand idly by while the last of earth's largest and—next to man—most intelligent creatures are reduced to pet food, face creams and lubricating oils," said Morton. "All whale products have synthetic substitutes and are no longer essential to man's well-being. Yet the rate of killing in recent years has already driven some species to the brink of extinction and now threatens those few remaining species whose populations are still large enough to be commercially exploitable."

It was in an effort to halt this slaughter that Interior last December placed all eight species of great whales on its list of endangered foreign wildlife. This move cut off a U.S. market which had consumed more than 20 percent of the world's whale products.

However, a "hardship clause" in the Endangered Species Conservation Act of 1969 allowed 12 months in which firms that import and use such products could fulfill existing contracts. All special permits issued for this purpose during the past year by Interior's Fish and Wildlife Service expired on midnight of December 1, 1971. The last import permits for whale oil was issued in August and the last for meat products in December 1970.

In September this year the Fish and Wildlife Service denied a request by a major importer for an additional 3,000 long tons of sperm whale oil. Officials said they felt that granting such a request, well above the firm's previous importation levels, could only result in more endangered whales being killed.

"Another valid reason to stop whaling," Morton said, "is the recent discovery by the Food and Drug Administration of 'excess mercury in whale meat.' More than a million pounds of contaminated meat destined for pet food have been seized.

Morton concluded, "Now that the U.S. no longer has any commercial interest in whales, either as harvester or as consumer, we are in a position to provide leadership in the worldwide drive to preserve the whale as a vital part of the marine ecosystem."

END-OF-SESSION MISPRINTS

HON. NEAL SMITH

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 14, 1971

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, in the December 13 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, at page H12399, a paragraph in my end-of-session report dealing with taxation and revenue contained some misprints. It should read as follows:

Public Law 92- , the Revenue Act of 1971, is designed to improve the Nation's economy by providing tax reductions for individuals and tax incentives for business. The law increases the personal exemption for Federal income tax purposes, liberalizes deductions for child care expenses, repeals the excise tax on cars and light-duty trucks, provides for a 7 percent investment tax credit to encourage purchases of new machinery, establishes a tax credit for employers who hire persons on a long-term basis through the work incentive program and provides a tax-deferral incentive for U.S. firms to increase their exports.

THE ADL AND ITS STRANGE ENTERPRISES; TAX-SUPPORTED AND TAX-EXEMPT

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 14, 1971

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, I previously called the attention of this body to the sinister activities of a little-publicized, private spy organization, the Anti-Defamation League.

Since my speech of last Monday, I have had several inquiries from people indicating that they had never heard of the ADL and who found it difficult to believe that an organization of such magnitude could be assembled in this country, let alone be concealed so successfully from the public.

I was also reminded by another caller that the ADL was so influential in "proper" circles that, despite or perhaps because of the ADL's being a private gestapo, it was even able to be the recipient of Federal funds under the LEAA—Law Enforcement Assistant Act—to teach human relations to police forces. One such instance goes back as far as 1966 when the Anti-Defamation League, with three different addresses—varying from 315 Lexington Avenue, New York City, to 535 Gravier Street, Suite 806, New Orleans, to 41 Exchange Place SE., Atlanta, Ga.—were paid \$7,434.17 for books, speakers, and project consultant's fee for teaching human relations to the New Orleans Police Department.

Of course, the ADL, having an image, where known, of brotherhood, human rights, and supposedly an announced purpose "to seek justice and fair treatment to all citizens alike" might appear to the liberals as an appropriate organization, if any is needed, to teach the police tolerant law enforcement. After all, many might question what harm could befall a community by having a quasi-religious organization, even if it is in the gestapo business, as teachers of our police.

To those in the business of spying, selling influence, and promoting professional pressure, the answer should suggest itself. There is a lot of blackmail data to be obtained around a police department headquarters, including the knowledge of what officers can be influenced with bribes and special favors.

The events as outlined, according to the New Orleans Times Picayune newspaper and a news report by Richard Cotten's Conservative Viewpoint, occurred in 1966. Payment vouchers of the city of New Orleans substantiate a partial payment of \$400 as a project consultant's fee to a Mr. A. I. Botnick of the Anti-Defamation League of New Orleans.

The next time the public hears of the same Mr. A. I. Botnick, director of the ADL's regional office in New Orleans, is in a news story by one Jack Nelson that broke in the Los Angeles Times. The news account revealed that the ADL in New Orleans had raised \$36,000 to ambush and execute two alleged members of the Ku Klux Klan in Meridian, Miss., in June 1968. Reportedly used in the planned execution were FBI and police

pendence that I had placed over the years on fringe benefits, health and hospital insurance, group life insurance, and the pension plan. These were terminated along with my employment. The costs of converting the health and life insurance to individual policies were so high as to be prohibitive. With over ten years of employment, I had vested rights in my pension including company contributions. However the amount that I will now receive compared with that I would have been entitled to if I had been permitted to work until retirement age is less than half.

In the sixteen months of unemployment I have used up my severance pay, unemployment benefits, and am now using savings that were to have provided for retirement years.

I am naturally interested in re-establishing a source of income. To that end I have sent out over two hundred resumes, registered with numerous employment agencies, and answered more advertisements than I can remember. The result of all this activity has been one interview, and a cold feeling that, while many companies may be looking for someone with my background and experience, they require that he be 35 years old, no older.

In the Boston area, with an estimated 12,000 technical professional people out of work, there have been organized a number of self-help groups, meeting regularly to seek, individually and collectively, solutions to the nightmarish situation that government policy has inflicted upon the area. During the 16 months that I have been unemployed, I have visited many of these groups. I have been impressed with the fact that the majority of those attending these meetings, are, like myself, in the category of the gray-haired engineer. Among my unemployed colleagues who have passed the half-century mark, I know of only one who has found a job and very few who have even been extended the courtesy of an interview. Younger engineers join our groups; however they seem to find work within a few months, while a majority of the older people have been looking for over a year.

Two professional societies have joined to provide assistance to the unemployed in writing resumes and conducting interviews. One of the points made in these courses is, "do not reveal your age, you may be able to get an interview." This is subterfuge! Why is it necessary? I think the answer is obvious.

In the courses conducted this past spring in the Boston area, 45% of the attendees were over the age of 45, while only 20% were under 35. If one were to examine the age grouping of project teams which are working on the few projects still being funded, I believe the ratios would be reversed.

Age discrimination is a serious problem which is not unique to the unemployed technical professional. Arthur Miller in his play "Death of a Salesman", written over twenty years ago, tells of Willy Loman, who after 28 years on the road for his company, asks for a transfer to a desk job. Instead he is fired. After fruitless search at the age 58 for new work, Willy commits suicide by crashing his car so that his family will have the proceeds of his life insurance.

The writing off of the older generation is a sickness typical of our times.

The older individual, whatever his occupation, must be guaranteed the right to his means of livelihood. Incentives must be found to induce the employers to hire and to hold on to their senior people. If incentives do not work, then penalties must be used.

A cruel 19th century economic theory which holds that the cost of living can be controlled by putting people out of work, applied in the past two years to this modern complex world has caused personal tragedy

to many people. It is time to renounce the use of unemployment as an economic control, or let him who espouses it be the first to lose his job.

Thank you.

U.N. PEACEKEEPING: ONLY TO ADVANCE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNISM

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 14, 1971

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, again and again we see evidence appearing indicating the futility of the United Nations as a peacekeeping organization.

The United Nations Organization is not now, and never has been, an organization capable of keeping peace. The only evident facts of history indicate otherwise—both Korea and Vietnam were and are U.N. wars.

The solution, Mr. Speaker, is not a reduction of U.S. contributions to this international sinkhole—it is absolute and total withdrawal from this Communist-dominated organization. Three times the U.S. Government has offered resolutions calling for a cease-fire in the India-Pakistan conflict; three times this resolution has been vetoed by Soviet Russia.

Certainly the implication is clear. Now that Red China occupies a seat on the Security Council, we can expect that one or the other of the two Communist powers will veto U.S. resolutions—unless we ourselves submit to their control and offer resolutions in keeping with their avowed drive for Communist world domination.

No, Mr. Speaker, the answer is not a reduction in U.S. appropriations to the U.N. It is total and complete withdrawal from the U.N. and its related agencies.

I say again to our colleagues, this can be accomplished by signing discharge petition No. 10, which I have at the Speaker's desk, calling H.R. 2632 from the consideration of the House Committee on the Judiciary and forcing a floor vote on continued U.S. membership in this international Communist debating society.

I include related news articles dealing with the third Russian veto of a U.S. resolution calling for peace in India at this point:

I particularly call our colleagues' attention to the second article that indicates that the British—acting like Nero who fiddled while Rome burned—continue to sell arms to India. Some U.N. members seemingly find the Soviet veto profitable.

SOVIETS AGAIN VETO U.N. DEMAND FOR INDO-PAKISTAN CEASE-FIRE

(By Anthony Astrachan)

UNITED NATIONS, December 13.—The Soviet Union again vetoed a U.S. resolution tonight calling for a cease-fire and troop withdrawal in the war between India and Pakistan.

It was the third Soviet veto in nine days in the Security Council. The resolution was almost identical to one passed in the General

Assembly Dec. 7, but regreted India's failure to comply with the assembly resolution. The same resolution was vetoed in the council Dec. 5.

The United States had called the council into urgent session yesterday to demand Indian compliance with the assembly resolution. It appeared then that the resolution was heading for a Soviet veto, but U.S. Ambassador George Bush denied that he was seeking a veto for propaganda purposes.

[In the Azores, where President Nixon was conferring with French President Georges Pompidou, White House press secretary Ronald L. Zelgier said: "The United States cannot but regret the failure of the Soviet Union to join the vast majority of the membership of the United Nations to call for an immediate cease-fire and withdrawal of forces from foreign territories."]

The United States revised its resolution at the request of Japan before the vote, deleting a clause that called on India to comply with the U.N. resolution before asking both countries to cease hostilities. The veto was still forthcoming.

The vote on the U.S. draft was 11 to 2 with two abstentions. Britain and France have abstained on all resolutions so far to end the conflict.

Italy and Japan then introduced a new resolution that called on "all parties concerned" to take measures to bring about an immediate cessation of hostilities. This appeared to be a concession to India's insistence that there could be no cease-fire unless the secessionist Bangla Desh government was a party to it. Previous resolutions have mentioned only India and Pakistan.

The new resolution also calls for an immediate opening of negotiations and appoints a committee of three Security Council members to assist India and Pakistan in bringing peace to the area.

Pakistani Foreign Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was also active behind the scenes, promising free elections in East Pakistan if the United Nations would act to keep his country from being dismembered.

Soviet and Indian diplomats expressed the view that the offer came too late Pakistan disregarded the results of a free election a year ago in which East Pakistan elected 167 representatives out of 169 on an autonomy platform. Many of these representatives have identified themselves with Bangla Desh, which India has recognized as a state.

In the council meeting, Soviet ambassador Yakov Malik raised the question of a hearing for a Bangla Desh representative. Foreign Minister Solomon A. J. Pratt of Sierra Leone, serving as council president, interpreted the rules as meaning that the council could not hear representatives of a state not recognized by the world community. He did say that the council could hear an individual qualified to speak on the matters before it.

Malik then suggested that Justice Abu Sayeed Chowdhury be heard as an individual. He is the chief Bangla Desh representative in New York.

China and Argentina objected and Pratt said he would have to put the matter to a vote. Malik then said he had never proposed pressing the matter to a vote and withdrew the request to hear Chowdhury.

BRITAIN TO CONTINUE ARMS SALES TO INDIA

Britain announced yesterday it will fulfill its military contracts to India despite the war but made it clear that all military supplies will be subject to close supervision.

Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home told the House of Commons that any Pakistani orders for military supplies in Britain would be given the same consideration but he noted that Britain for some years has not been a regular arms supplier to Pakistan.

12-mile Limit

Mr, KEITH. Mr. Speaker, I wish to express my support for the bill to extend ~~xxx~~ out to 12 miles the area over which we exercise ~~extxxx~~ exclusive rights for fishing. The effect of this legislation would be to protect an important segment of our fishing industry from further foreign encroachment. The industry is made up in great part of small fishermen who work close to shore. In fact 65% of our yearly catch comes from within 12 miles of our shores.

Foreign fishing fleets - in particular the Soviets with their modern ocean-going fleet of trawlers and factory ships are ~~xxx~~ moving in closer and closer to these fertile fishing grounds. In fact a recent report from the Bureau of ~~xxx~~ Commercial Fisheries indicates that in early July 150 Soviet vessels were fishing Georges Bank a short distance from Cape Cod. The very least that we can do to protect our small fishermen at this point is to extend our fishing limits to 12 miles. Almost all our competitors from the fish off our coasts protect their own fishermen at home with at least a ~~xx~~ 12-mile fishery limit. In fact ~~66~~ of the ~~91~~ coastal nations of the world claim ~~right beyond the mere 3 mile~~ ~~of their coasts, and we are part of~~ ~~territorial limit which we ex claim.~~ *jurisdiction at least 12 miles* *at least 12 miles exclusive fishery jurisdiction*

Though I do not favor unilateral action which could endanger important international obligations, I can readily support this bill which is ~~thoroughly~~ *generally* acceptable on in international terms. It follows the principle informally ~~xxx~~ established at the Geneva Convention in ~~in separating fishing and territorial rights~~

to protect our fishery

1/10/1911

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of the President of the United States, and the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of the Vice President of the United States, for the year 1911.

President: Woodrow Wilson

Vice President: Thomas R. Marshall

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of the President of the United States, and the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of the Vice President of the United States, for the year 1911.

President: Woodrow Wilson

Vice President: Thomas R. Marshall

11/10/1911

11/10/1911

of these things and we are not of

Enactment of HR 9531 is of critical importance to my district,
as I am sure it is to many other coastal districts around the Naite--
nation. It ~~will~~ will mean that new conservation measures are possible
to protect our fishery which provides the income to ~~some~~ many people.

CONFIDENTIAL

...the Commission's findings, listing them as follows:

It should be noted that the Commission's findings are as follows:

At the same time, the Commission has also found that:

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...the Commission has also found that:

In the City of New Bedford, in my district, 25% of the total income is derived from fishing. The backbone of this industry is formed by the small fishermen who this bill is designed to protect. I originally filed legislation which gave our fishermen the exclusive right to the shellfish on the Continental shelf. The ~~villbsev-~~ bill before us to day is a natural and reasonable corollary of that legislation.

~~Moreover it is the very least we can do for our~~ ^{reporting} ~~fishermen have serious competition from abroad.~~ ^{existing industry has} ~~too long neglected~~ ^{been} ~~fishing industry.~~ ~~and~~ ^{to enact this bill} ~~we owe it to them~~

COPY

NORMAN F. LENT
5TH DISTRICT, NEW YORK

RALPH J. EDELL, JR.
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

ADDRESS CORRESPONDENCE TO:
WASHINGTON OFFICE:
1230 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BLDG.
TELEPHONE: AREA 202-225-7896

No Co-sponsor

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

Washington, D.C. 20515

November 3, 1971

DISTRICT OFFICE
COUNTY FEDERAL SAVINGS AND
LOAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING
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COMMITTEE:
BANKING AND CURRENCY
SUBCOMMITTEES:
INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
INTERNATIONAL TRADE
BANK SUPERVISION

NOV 3 1971

Dear Colleague:

For some time now, those of us representing coastal Districts along the Atlantic Coast have been disturbed about the Department of Interior's plan to sell oil leases offshore in the Atlantic.

Up until this time, however, the plan to open up the heretofore untapped Atlantic to oil drilling has come under little public scrutiny except to those of us who might be forced to live with this prospect.

Tuesday evening's WASHINGTON STAR finally thrust the question of whether or not we will soon have oil drilling in the Atlantic before many of you with a detailed, front-page article. I am enclosing that article herein.

I firmly believe that before we proceed helter-skelter in exploiting a virgin area bordering on the most populous areas in America with so many people depending heavily on the Atlantic shoreline for their recreation and its resulting commerce, we in Congress should take a very close look at whether or not oil drilling off the East Coast should be permitted.

Yesterday, 60 House Members representing every coastal State from Maine to Florida joined me in sending a letter to Secretary Morton asking him to personally hold in abeyance the plans for oil drilling in the Atlantic until more foolproof spill cleanup procedures and other safeguards are developed. Realistically, however, the Interior Department seldom turns down the opportunity to sell oil leases, despite the environmental hazards which may exist.

On October 6, I introduced the National Marine Mineral Resources Trust Act of 1971 (H.R. 11135). This is a sensible measure which realistically regulates future development of offshore resources so that environmental considerations are weighed in balance with mineral exploitation of the seas. The major provisions are attached here.

I plan to re-introduce this measure next Tuesday and would like to include you as a co-sponsor. If you would like to join me in this effort, please have your staff contact Susan Kloos of my office at x57899.

Norman F. Lent

NORMAN F. LENT
Member of Congress

Contact

Offshore Oil Drilling Planned Near Ocean City, Cape Cod

By ROBERTA HORNIG
Star Staff Writer

The Interior Department is preparing to lease areas off the New Jersey-Maryland shore and off Cape Cod for the first exploratory drilling for oil off the East Coast.

Interior has pinpointed the two areas as having the "greatest potential" for oil and gas development in the East. It is expected soon to announce a timetable for public hearings, now tentatively scheduled for early next year.

The priority area for leasing, Interior sources say, is the "Baltimore Canyon," which is about 150 miles long and 40 to 60 miles wide. It roughly parallels the coastline between the southern tip of Assateague Island and Atlantic City, N.J., passing Ocean City and other Maryland beaches on the way.

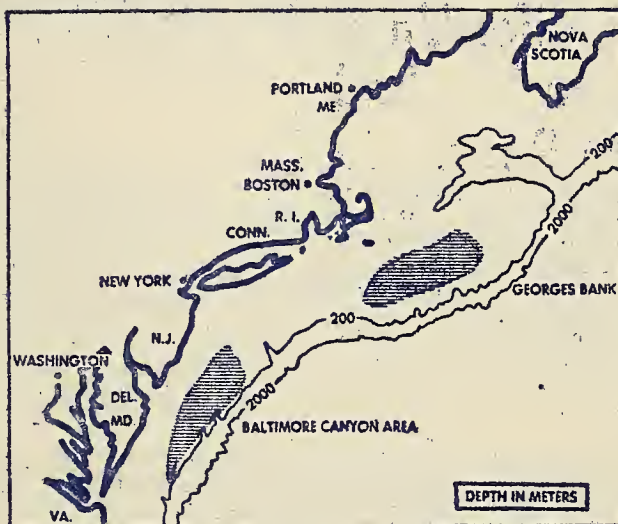
30 Miles Off Nantucket

The second is "Georges Bank," a formation that begins southeast of Cape Cod, within 30 miles of Long Island and Nantucket Island, Mass., and travels to U.S.-Canadian boundary waters off the New England coast. The Canadian government, Interior says, already allows drilling in its portion of the waters.

While the Department is assuring maximum environmental protection, the leasing plan is certain to stir a controversy.

Besides conservationists, resort owners and fishermen who fear damaging spills, the federal government is likely to be challenged by the Atlantic coastal states on the issue of ownership of the offshore lands.

The Supreme Court has agreed to hear a lawsuit filed by the United States against 13 Atlantic Coast states which claim



—Star Artist Walter Cabbage

Gray areas pinpoint oil drilling sites.

ownership of lands beyond the three-mile territorial limit.

Interior Undersecretary William T. Pecora said yesterday, "We are carrying out specific instructions from President Nixon, who in his energy message to Congress in June stated that offshore drilling has to be in keeping with maximum environmental protection."

He said no lease sales will be contemplated until public hearings are held and an environmental impact statement is

turned over to the President's Council on Environmental Quality.

In his energy message, Nixon cited the danger of declining fuel reserves and asked Interior Secretary Rogers C. B. Morton to come up with a five-year program for offshore drilling.

Morton announced a schedule within two weeks, but tagged Atlantic lease sales only as "prior to 1976."

Interior sources report that letters seeking the support of

governors of the affected states have been drafted, and materials for a draft environmental impact statement are being compiled by the department.

The sources said Baltimore Canyon is likely to be offered first, because no specific boundary has ever been agreed to between the United States and Canada in the Georges Bank area. That area also is a prime fishing area.

The sources added that officials of oil companies and public utilities in the Northeast already have been canvassed to determine if they are interested in the leasing program. Responses were favorable, they said.

The two offshore Atlantic areas were pinpointed after seismic exploration — instrument reading of potential oil and gas reserves — was conducted by the U.S. Geological Survey, an arm of Interior, and oil companies.

Interior geologists expect oil finds in the Atlantic to be comparable in size to those in the Gulf of Mexico.

Drilling has been given impetus by Mobil Oil Canada's discovery of 17 productive oil zones on Sable Island, about 175 miles off the Nova Scotia coast. The geological formations in both the areas Interior wants to lease are similar to the one off the Canadian shore, sources said.

Leasing would be carried out under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, which provides for U.S. jurisdiction over submerged lands of the shelf and authorizes the Interior secretary to oversee the leasing.

Similar lease sales are contemplated for an area of the Gulf of Alaska beginning three miles off the Cordova area and running parallel to the shore for about 200 miles.

The federal government abruptly halted leasing off-shore land after the giant oil spill off Santa Barbara, Calif., in 1969.

NATIONAL MARINE MINERAL RESOURCES TRUST ACT OF 1971 (H.R. 11135)

Provides that:

1. The offshore areas of the United States which have not yet been leased for exploitation of oil, gas, and sulfur resources on the date of the enactment of this act shall be designated as the NATIONAL MARINE MINERAL RESOURCES TRUST, and shall not be leased until the Secretary of Interior, with the concurrence of the Council on Environmental Quality, determines that there is a national requirement for these resources which cannot be satisfied by any other practicable means, consistent with the requirements of national security.

Marine
Sanc. 2. Ecologically sensitive areas will be permanently preserved and *until*
~~that there are sufficient technological means to prevent damage to the~~
marine environment when exploitation is undertaken.

3. Establishes within the Department of Interior an Advisory Committee on Marine Environment made up of non-governmental experts in the field who will advise the Secretary in the management and protection of the marine environment. The ACME will also issue frequent reports on the effectiveness of the Secretary's management plans to the Council on Environmental Quality.

4. The Secretary of Interior must develop comprehensive offshore management plans and publicly report all of his findings to the Council on Environmental Quality and the ACME. Before considering the exploitation of any offshore areas, the Secretary must hold public hearings to seek the views of all interested parties (including the governments of affected coastal states) and submit these findings to the CEQ and the ACME for concurrence before any exploitation is undertaken.

1. The first step is to identify the problem.



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

February 15, 1972

Dear Senator Bulger:

Secretary Morton, before he left for the West, asked me to reply to your letter inviting either of us to attend hearings scheduled for February 18 in Boston.

You will recall that in response to questions posed in your first letter of November 19 we dispatched to you a large package of substantive information. Although this information was not acknowledged, I would hope that it has been entered into the record of your hearings. On January 21, Associate Solicitor David Lindgren attended those hearings fully prepared to discuss, as you had specifically requested, all aspects of Department of the Interior offshore oil and gas operations, including our procedures and regulations; public and State participation in the decision-making process; the decision-making process itself; the relationship between offshore development and other energy sources; and the legal situation as viewed by the Department. Your questioning clearly deviated from your stated objectives.

Governor Sargent and other members of his staff have been provided a large amount of technical information prior to and during the work session held on January 11 between Secretary Morton and the Atlantic Coast Governors. At that time, Governor Sargent offered specific suggestions as to how the States could assist in developing an information gathering program. He since has asked us several questions on behalf of the New England Governors' Conference, and we are gathering data in order to respond to them. We expect the Governor's recommended program to follow shortly thereafter. In addition, there have been conferences and correspondence between Department officials and representatives of the Massachusetts Attorney General's office.

All of this establishes the fact that an excellent cooperative relationship does exist between this Department and the Atlantic Coast States, including Massachusetts. Your statement that we have not cooperated with the officials of Massachusetts or provided relevant information is not consistent with the facts.

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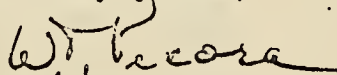
In your letter of February 7 you asked our opinion on views of certain individuals who had appeared as witnesses before your Commission. If you will send us a full transcript of the testimony we would be pleased to respond as best we can.

We believe, therefore, that meeting with your Commission at this time is inappropriate and premature. An alternative might be considered. Your Commission may wish to come to Washington on completion of your hearings to be briefed by staff technical and scientific specialists at an informal, working session, of which a full record could be made. Such a meeting would generate a great deal of hard, factual information for your Commission that would not result from your suggestion that a generalist appear before a formal hearing of the Commission to address a number of separate subjects.

Knowledge gained over the past decade on the geologic configuration of the Gulf of Massachusetts or along the Cape Cod offshore area leads us to believe that oil and gas potential does not exist there and that test drilling is not warranted in those places. The geological configuration of the shelf in the area of Georges Bank some 100 miles from shore, however, does suggest that deep test drilling is warranted there; but in the absence of sufficient environmental information at this time the Department has deferred any interest in this area. Oil drilling along the coast of New England is, in my opinion, a fantasy willfully generated by some individuals who are either suffering from or who are attempting to generate "petrophobia" for reasons different than publicly stated. This is a disservice to the public.

The Congress of the United States has placed upon the Department of the Interior the obligation for continual assessment of the nation's domestic resource base. We shall continue to share all the information we have with the public, as has always been our practice. Assessment necessary for future decisions must be a continual process in the national interest. We hope your Commission shares these views.

Sincerely yours,



W. T. Pecora
Under Secretary

Hon. William M. Bulger
Massachusetts Senate
Boston, Massachusetts 02133

Sen. Bulger asks for halt in US oil testing off Cape

Off Cape
OIL

FW 52.222

By James Ayres
Globe Staff

Sen. William M. Bulger (D-South Boston) yesterday urged Massachusetts Atty. Gen. Robert Quinn to seek an injunction preventing the US Dept. of Interior from exploring for offshore oil this summer on Georges Bank near Cape Cod.

Bulger said the Interior's Geological Survey should be prevented from testing for oil until it files an environmental impact statement as required by the 1970 Environmental Protection Act.

"It is my strong belief that such activity may well cause serious damage to this valuable fishing area, as well as expose the marine resources and coastline of Massachusetts to serious risk," Bulger said.

Bulger, chairman of the state's Commission on Marine Boundaries and Resources, which has been holding hearings on offshore oil drilling, urged Quinn to seek a halt to the Interior's project in the Federal courts if equipments for an impact statement are not being met.

A similar injunction against the Atomic Energy Commission's nuclear test at Amchitka Island allowed environmentalists a forum to express their objections to the underground explosion.

Russell Wayland, director of the US Geological Survey's division of conservation services, said in a telephone interview yesterday that no environmental impact statements will be made on the Survey's exploratory work on the Atlantic continental shelf.

He said the Federal government has been exploring the shelf for the past decade to determine the presence of sand and gravel, as well as for oil and gas, using non-explosive seismic techniques.

Wayland explained that these methods employ vibrating devices and holes drilled in the ocean floor which receive vibrations from layers

of rocks down to one mile where oil reservoirs of commercial value are found.

Wayland said that the testing holes will not be drilled more than 300 feet below the surface of the ocean floor, well above the depths of oil deposits.

Roger Tippy, Massachusetts assistant attorney general, when asked what he plans to do with Bulger's request in view of Wayland's response, said the Geological Survey's method still "leaves us with punching holes in the ocean floor."

Tippy declared that Federal agencies such as the Geological Survey cannot proceed to act as they did before the passage of the Environmental Protection Act in 1970, pointing out that Federal courts have upheld this view, most notably in a court order directing the Atomic Energy Commission to review the impact of a proposed nuclear power plant at Calverts Cliff, Maryland.

He said he would continue to investigate the state's authority to have the Geological Survey file environmental impact statements on its probe of Georges Bank.

Bulger yesterday also said at a meeting of the Better Home Heat Council, an oil dealers trade association, that "Interior and the oil giants have launched a massive public relations campaign designed to lull New England into welcoming offshore oil development."

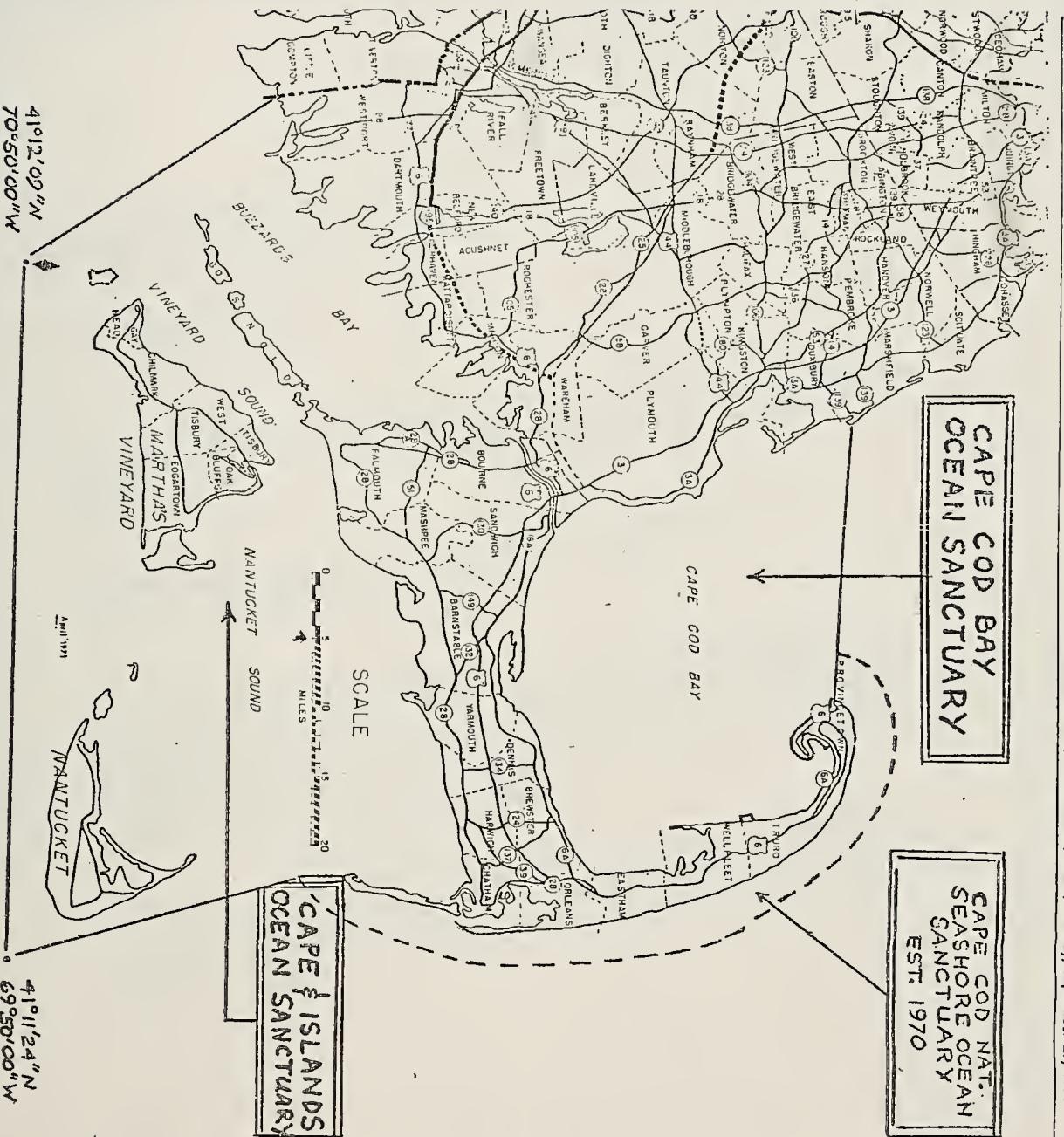
Bulger charged that his committee has "met with arrogance, silence and suspicion" when Interior officials were asked if abolishing the oil import quota system would make offshore oil development unnecessary.

Commenting on Interior's desire to open up Georges Bank and the rest of the Atlantic continental shelf for oil development, Bulger said that if the "Nixon Administration has political debts to pay off, I resent them mortgaging the future of Massachusetts to cover them."

FEB 15 1972

FW 52.23.1

* *



Area ocean sanctuaries set

Ocean marine sanctuaries off South-eastern Massachusetts were established when Gov. Francis W. Sargent signed a consolidation of two bills last week.

Sponsored by Sen. John F. Aymer, R-Barnstable, the two far-reaching provisions formed sanctuaries in Buzzards Bay, Nantucket and Vineyard Sounds and Cape Cod Bay.

The Cape Cod Bay Ocean Sanctuary and the Cape and Islands Ocean Sanctuary, will afford broad environmental protection in tandem with the Cape Cod National Seashore sanctuary enacted in 1970, Aymer said.

The ocean areas involved are placed under the care and control of the Department of Natural Resources and are protected from any exploitation, development or activity that would seriously alter, or otherwise endanger, the ecology or the appearance of the seabed, subsoil or the adjacent shores.

Aymer said at the ceremony marking the signing of the bill that "its passage was a bold and vigorous step forward insuring that these vital natural resources around us are kept inviolate for those who will follow us to these places: residents, visitors, fishermen and outdoor enthusiasts alike."

"I consider the natural attributes represented in the clean ocean water surrounding Southeastern Massachusetts as an economic asset. This measure will be of long-term benefit to bathers, boating enthusiasts, commercial and sports fishermen, not to mention the many

millions who look to the ocean for recreational and esthetic enjoyment.

"I am extremely pleased that the Committee on Natural Resources and Agriculture, and the general court saw the virtues in the bill that I intended, and lent their collective support to the passage of the bill."

The new law prohibits building any structure on the seabed, the removal of sand, gravel or other minerals, gases or oils, commercial advertising, dumping any commercial or industrial wastes, or the incineration of solid waste materials or refuse on, or in, vessels moored or aloft within the boundaries of the sanctuaries.

The measure does not interfere with harvesting fish and shellfish in all forms, carried on in accordance with sound conservation practices. Nor is the extraction of sand and gravel for the purposes of shore protection or beach restoration restricted, provided approval is received by the Department of Natural Resources, Aymer said.

The legislation assigns jurisdiction in equity to compel compliance with the attorney general, who is authorized to enforce its provisions.

Aymer, in lauding those responsible for the bill's passage, expressed his gratitude to his volunteer staff researcher, Mrs. Sharon B. Miller of Tufts University and a resident of Sandwich, to numerous civic, environmental, and sportsmen's organizations, and to South-eastern Massachusetts legislators who supported the bill.

SANCTUARIES FORMED — A bill establishing the Cape Cod Bay Ocean Sanctuary and the Cape and Islands Ocean Sanctuary has been signed into law by Gov. Sargent. Outlined on the map, the ocean sanctuaries will now afford South-

eastern Massachusetts board environmental protection in tandem with the Cape Cod National Seashore sanctuary enacted in 1970.

FW 5 2.24.1

Memo for the file
CC: HK

18 December 1964

Milner Schaefer, with whom HK discussed territorial limits, etc., in California, called the office today.

We talked about the problems of an extension of fishing jurisdiction at some length...

He reported that NASCO, the National Academy of Sciences Committee on Oceanography, has undertaken a detailed study of the whole question - territorial rights, rights in adjacent seas, fishing jurisdiction, economic ramifications, etc.

He feels that this is the best immediate approach, and that the problem is too complicated to legislate at this point - at least without the benefit of such a study.

JS

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PROPOSAL TO CREATE NEW OCEANOGRAPHY
AGENCY.....

This new session will x prompt introduction of various measures designed to create what has been called a "wet NASA" for the coordination, control and encouragement of our national oceanography efforts.

Bob Wilson in the last session introduced a bill calling for a separate agency.

other bills would create a National Oceanography Council (Sen. Magnuson)

HK has sponsored in two Congresses bills to prompt a greater degree of coordination without encumbering this largely creative research effort in the machinery of a new bureaucracy....

In the 87th Congress this legislation was passed by both Houses but pocket vetoed by President Kennedy for reasons still not quite clear. (even though most agencies of government opposed the bill, or felt it was unnecessary)

This legislation, which in its most recent form, was known as HR 6997, and was an amended version of the Keith bill (HR 895 and others), was approved by the agencies of government concerned and was passed by the House under suspension on Aug. 5, 1963....

IT PROVIDED FOR ... "a comprehensive, longrange, and coordinated national program in oceanography, etc." would centered the program within the office of Science and Technology, and would have required certain reports by the Executive to Congress.

x *****SITUATION*****the Wet-NASA or Innerspace Agency idea is not greeted with enthusiasm by existing agencies of government concerned with various aspects of oceanography (such as Navy, Coast and Geodetic, etc.) and is pretty general feared and opposed by private institutions, such as Woods Hole and Scripps.

Industries getting into marine research and development

seem more receptive - such as Lockheed and GM

RESEARCH VESSEL EXEMPTION
(OCEANOGRAPHY)

FWS 2.24.3

Currently, documented research vessels are subjected to the same inspection and manning regulations applying to cargo and passenger vessels, a needless hardship and impediment.

During the 88th Cong., at the request of ~~Senator~~ Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution and the Research Vessel Operators Council (RVOC), HK filed a bill, identical to one filed by Senator Magnuson, to exempt ~~a~~ oceanographic and limnologic research vessels from these ~~exemptions~~ these Coast Guard regulations....

The Senate passed this bill without hearings last session, but House declined to move in this rather unorthodox way.

There is no apparent ~~ap~~position. The only change in our bill this year will be in language to extend the same exemptions to private vessels engaged in legitimate oceanography research...

We plan to file new bill after further discussions on language with WHOI and Coast Guard.

ANADROMOUS FISH BILL

FWS 2.24.4

H.R. 24, by Keith on January 4th.

Identical to H.R. 23, filed by Dingell the same day.

Keith and Dingell worked together on this bill. Dingell sponsored the original version in the House during the last Congress. The various that incorporated Keith amendments, H.R. 2392, passed the House in the 2nd session, but failed to get Senate consideration.

This bill would authorize the Sec. of Interior to "cooperate" with the several states in the conserving, developing and enhancement of the anadromous fishery resources of the Nation

...which are subject to depletion from water-resource developments and other causes.

The new bill, unlike the old, would specify an amount of money - \$25,000,000 between enactment and the end of FY 69.

One of the Keith amendments specifies that no state shall get more than 20 percent of total...

Other amendment requires the states to participate financially, limiting the fed. share to 50 percent.

The new bill also requires the Sec. of Interior to ~~make~~ make recommendations to the Sec. of H.E.W. regarding the elimination ~~or~~ or reduction of the detrimental effects of polluting substances on fish and wildlife in interstate waters or tributaries thereof...such ~~consideration~~ recommendations to take into consideration all other legitimate uses of such waters.

FISHING INSURANCE

current study

FW5 2.24.5

SCALLOP INDUSTRY

Bureau of Commercial Fisheries anticipates rather bleak year upcoming for the scallop industry...it is a matter of year-classes. we had a couple of good years recently...this coming year looks to be a slimmer one.*

Significance of this, from our point of view, is the opening it could offer the Soviets, Japanese and Canadians (though Canadians depend upon Georges Bank, just as we do, for their harvest).

McKernon thinks that a quota arrangement with the Canadians on scallp imports would not be too promising a prospect, in view of the national and international trend toward freer trade, etc.

RUSSIAN SCALLOPS

What we've done -

1. Wrote and talked personally with the President of Continental seafood company of New York, the Importer (Mr. Irving Farber) Got his oral assurances that he has no wish to displace domestic sales to any injurious extent.
2. Found out from FDA that USSR products had not been properly labelled as to country of origin and made strong request that law be complied with.
3. Asked FDA to insure that Soviet scallops were given full treatment, insofar as health and biological inspections were concerned.
4. Asked State Dept. to insure they were not being transshipped from Red China, or caught in Red Chinese

Wa
~~XXXXX~~

* HADDOCK, ON THE OTHER HAND, LOOKS PRETTY GOOD FOR 1965



(

waters, which would make their entry illegal.

5. Investigated possibility of imposing countervailing import duties (negative, since this statute pertains only to dutiable goods)
6. Have kept industry informed of these findings and our efforts.

For further information call
Mrs. de Neufville
617-588-5741

FOR RELEASE OCTOBER 12

NEW BEDFORD--October 11. The first meeting of a special committee to investigate ways to prevent recurrence of the recent massive fish kill off Cape Cod will be held in the latter part of October.

John Gharrett, Regional Director of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries informed Congressman Hastings Keith (R.Mass) in a conversation today that the group, representing fishing fleets from Gloucester to New Bedford, would definitely meet with government and industry officials. The committee was set up on the recommendation of a Woods Hole meeting after thousands of fish were killed by underwater explosions set off by Geophysical Services Inc. in exploration for oil. The Congressman, who was instrumental in bringing together representatives of the local fishing industry and fisheries scientists, flew in from Washington for the meeting. Robert Speer, the Geological Survey official who issues permits for underwater exploration also flew in for the meeting at Congressman Keith's request.

At that time Mr. Speer agreed to issue no further permits without checking first with the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, and Geophysical Services agreed to suspend testing. Company representatives assured the fishermen that they would not reapply for a permit until next spring at the earliest.

However, a long-range solution remains to be found. The purpose of the committee will be to see if the fishing and oil industries can coexist successfully here as they do off Louisiana ~~and~~ ~~over~~

Possible solutions which will be studied by the advisory committee are: 1) Use of an accurate fish scanner to detect schools, 2) Timing and locating of explosions to avoid fishing areas, 3) Public hearings previous to issuance of further permits, and 4) Use of a "gas gun," which does not harm the fish, instead of an explosive.

The Congressman would not rule out the possibility that new legislation might be needed in the event that the talks did not satisfy the fishing industry. "However," Keith added, "this is unlikely since present legislation clearly provides that underwater exploration shall not be 'unduly harmful' to aquatic life. In any event, I plan to stay in close contact with the committee's work and be prepared to assist in every way I can."

KEITH FOR CONGRESS COMMITTEE

91 River Street

West Bridgewater, Massachusetts

583-3272

FOR RELEASE IMMEDIATELY

October 16, 1966

Wareham, October 15, 1966. Congressman Hastings Keith hailed the establishment today of an exclusive fishery limit out to 12 miles off U.S. coasts. He said the action, resulting from a bill he filed earlier this year, would be of the "utmost importance to the fishing industry across the nation."

The veteran lawmaker made the remarks in addition to a speech prepared for presentation to a large gathering of his supporters at a fund raising dinner Saturday night. Keith is bidding for reelection to Congress this fall for his fifth term.

The President had signed the bill into law just hours earlier in Washington. Keith said there was no official bill-signing ceremony for the 12-mile bill; however, he added that he had been invited to the signing on Saturday of a bill establishing a new Cabinet-level Department of Transportation in recognition of his major role in that legislation.

The new 12-mile fishery limit will prohibit foreign fishing vessels from taking fish within 12 miles of U.S. shores, though U.S. shores, though U.S. territorial limits will continue to be 3 miles. Vessels violating the new law will be subject to large fines or they may be impounded.

The legislation stipulates that nations with historic fishing rights within 12 miles of our shores can continue to fish in the area. However, the only nation with well-established "historic" rights is Canada, who recognizes our historic fishery off her own coasts.

The Congressman indicated the new law would be particularly important to Cape Cod and New Bedford fishermen because of the large Soviet fleet operating on Georges Bank. "At last count," he said,

"over 200 Soviet vessels were working these grounds. Of course, recently the Russian fleet has been encroaching on West Coast fishing grounds as close in as 10 miles from shore. This is undoubtedly the reason the 12-mile bill received support this year from West Coast Congressmen. Without this assistance it is doubtful the bill could have passed.

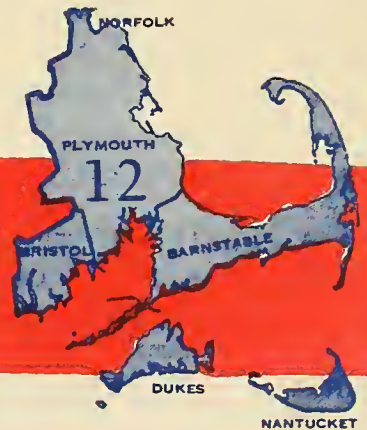
"Since 65% of our total catch comes from within the 12-mile limit, the new law will protect a major portion of the resource and will give much-needed protection to our small fishermen, who are the backbone of the nation's fishing industry."

NEWS



From
**CONGRESSMAN
HASTINGS KEITH**
12TH MASSACHUSETTS DISTRICT

10



FOR RELEASE: Immediately

February 14, 1967
1111 Longworth Office
Bldg. (202) 225-3111

Congressman Hastings Keith (R.-Mass.) today asked the Secretary of the Interior to institute new procedures which would prevent fish kill in underwater blasting operations. In a three-page letter to Secretary Stewart L. Udall, Keith cited the heavy damage to fish resources on Georges Bank which occurred last summer.

Keith told the Secretary of Interior that the Geological Survey, an office within the Interior Department concerned with promoting oil exploration, must not continue to have the sole authority over licensing of underwater seismic blasting. The Cape Cod Congressman suggested that the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries be given a "permanent supervisory role" in the issuing of such licenses. This, he said, will protect fish, lobsters, and shellfish in the exploration areas.

Rep. Keith noted that the Interior Department, according to a January 4th news release, plans to announce new rules and regulations for conservation of continental shelf resources on March 1st. This would be an excellent opportunity, he said, for the Department to institute regular cooperation between the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries and the Geological Survey in overseeing the safety of blasting operations.

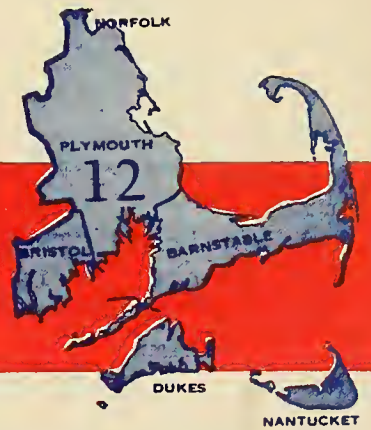
Add 1

Keith also told the Secretary of Interior that many fishing industry representatives in his district have asked him to file legislation to more adequately protect fishery resources. Reserving the right to introduce such a bill, the Congressman said he would first examine the effectiveness of the new procedures scheduled for March 1st publication. Keith believes that the Secretary already has adequate authority to make regulations incorporating full protection of fishery resources. He said, "I feel that a direct administrative remedy would be the quickest and most effective solution to our problem."

NEWS



From
**CONGRESSMAN
 HASTINGS KEITH**
 12TH MASSACHUSETTS DISTRICT



10

1111 Longworth Office
 Bldg. (202) 225-3111

FOR RELEASE: Immediately

WASHINGTON, June 20 -- House passage of a Senate resolution authorizing a survey of the nation's fishery resources was strongly urged today by Representative Hastings Keith (R-Mass.)

Keith told his colleagues in a House speech that America has failed to fully develop or conserve its coastal and inland fishery resources which are "the richest and most extensive" of any nation.

He tied this failure to the lack of information on population and migrations of fish, explaining that without this data, "we cannot make reasonable regulations for fisheries, nor can we exploit these resources..."

The resolution--S.J. Res. 29--authorizes up to \$200,000 in Federal funds to start the inventory. The legislation is now before the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Subcommittee of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee which has not yet scheduled hearings on the matter.

In his bid for House support for the measure, the Massachusetts lawmaker cited three major facts:

America's coastal waters could yield 28 billion pounds of fish annually compared to the present catch of 5 billion pounds. This, he stated, "clearly indicates our failure" to develop this resource.

Many foreign fishing vessels are being attracted to the waters off America's coasts as evidenced by the increased activity of the Soviet fleet near Oregon.

"My own area--Cape Cod and the Islands--has had this problem for several years and we are, of course, aware of the potential problem of foreign fishermen who may not follow good conservation principles and over whom our regulations have no control."

TR for Add 1

Keith, add 1

The 1958 Geneva Convention on Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources of the High Seas, ratified about three months ago, recognizes a nation's special interest in its coastal fishery resources and states it may adopt regulations to protect them.

"It is important that we take prompt steps to implement this convention," Keith declared, adding that unless action is taken, "it is likely (the foreign fishermen) will not automatically practice the conservation measures we feel are necessary."

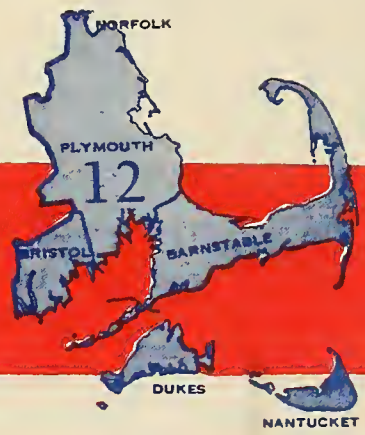
At this time, however, the United States does not have the information it needs for BOTH conservation and exploitation of its fishery resources, Keith said, pointing out that this is why S.J. Res. 29 is needed.

The Congressman, who represents the fishing port of New Bedford as well as Cape Cod and the Islands, recalled that the House failed to act on a similar resolution before. "I hope--and strongly urge--that this year we concur in S.J. Res. 29."



NEWS

From
**CONGRESSMAN
HASTINGS KEITH**
12TH MASSACHUSETTS DISTRICT



FOR RELEASE: Thur. P.M., Jan. 25th

100 Cannon Building
Washington, D.C.
January 19, 1966

(Washington, D.C.) Congressman Hastings Keith (R.Mass) today called upon New England's governors to assist in protecting the area's fishing resources against possible damaging side-effects of oil drilling in offshore waters. Keith's letter to the 6 chief executives was prompted by reports that major oil companies are increasingly interested in drilling for oil deposits in Cape Cod Waters.

The Congressman's action followed a move by New England fishing interests to convince the governors of the growing seriousness of the problem. The New England Fisheries Conservation Committee sent telegrams on January 10th, asking support for Mr. Keith's 'Marine Sanctuaries Study Act', a bill which would set up a system of ocean zoning and keep oil drilling activities from interfering with fishing operations.

The Cape Cod Congressman expressed his concern that a head-long rush by the oil companies to New England fishing grounds would endanger millions of dollars' worth of commercial fish stocks. He pointed to the alarming example of an offshore Alaskan well which reportedly discharged an uncontrollable flood of oil into coastal waters for over a year. Offshore oil development may be a part of New England's future, he said, but it should not destroy the fishing, conservation, scenic, and other values of the marine environment.

'Our objective', Keith told the governors, 'is not to inhibit development of these new oil resources, but to establish a rational balance of uses in our offshore environments, so that expansion of American technology into our coastal waters will not proceed haphazardly.'

Cape Fish - 4

3

JWS 36, 1



NEWS

From
**CONGRESSMAN
HASTINGS KEITH**
12TH MASSACHUSETTS DISTRICT



10

1111 Longworth Office
Bldg. (202) 225-3111

FOR RELEASE: Immediately

WASHINGTON, May 25 -- Representative Hastings Keith (R-Mass.) disclosed today that U.S. Customs officials have been ordered to halt the flow of under-priced Soviet shrimp and lobster into this country.

Keith, who has suspected for some time that Soviet shellfish were being sold here under fair market value and urged an investigation, hailed the Treasury Department's decision, but added that it was "long overdue."

The Bureau of Customs said it found "reasonable grounds to believe or suspect" that the purchase price on the Soviet shellfish is less, or likely to be less, than fair market value -- a violation of the Antidumping Act of 1921.

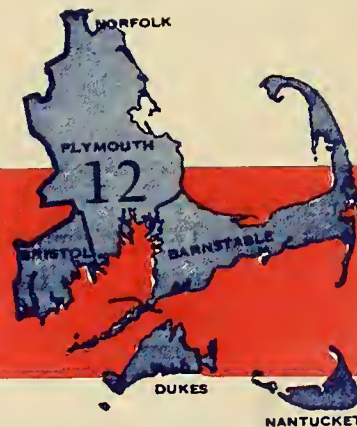
Shrimp, lobster tails and lobsters, fresh frozen or cooked frozen, from the U.S.S.R. are affected by the order.

Keith became increasingly alarmed about reports of under-priced Soviet fish products because of the hardship the practice works on his New Bedford and Cape Cod area constituents, many of whom depend on the sea for their livelihood.



NEWS

From
**CONGRESSMAN
HASTINGS KEITH**
12TH MASSACHUSETTS DISTRICT



10

For further information
call Mrs. de Neufville
617-588-5741

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

BOSTON, MASS. NOVEMBER 2, 1966. "It is this nation's responsibility to make the fullest possible use of the resources of the Continental Shelf," declared Congressman Hastings Keith (R.Mass.) "but it is my sincere hope that we will not move too fast and destroy or waste the resources we now have." Keith's statement was prompted by the massive fish kill which occurred last September 13 in the waters off Cape Cod after underwater explosions were used by a Geophysical Company in explorations for oil. The Congressman's remark was part of a prepared statement for a meeting of federal, state, and local officials, as well as representatives of the fishing industry from Maine to Connecticut and representatives of oil interests. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss long-range solutions to the problem of developing the resources of the Continental Shelf.

Keith declared himself ready to assist in whatever way possible, including introducing new legislation to protect the fishery if that seemed to be necessary. However, the Bay State lawmaker expressed confidence that the problem could be solved "through administrative channels" and perhaps through special regulations for highly fertile fishing areas. "Our fishermen are in many ways at a competitive disadvantage among world fishermen..." Keith said, citing massive Soviet trawlers and low Canadian wage scales. "It is doubtful," he concluded, that the fishermen or the resource could survive any major exploration effort causing the kind of destruction that occurred this September.

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN HASTINGS KEITH
AT A MEETING TO DISCUSS SEISMIC OIL EXPLORATION
AND PROTECTION OF THE FISHING
INDUSTRY

Boston, Massachusetts
November 2, 1966

I am pleased that this meeting could be held today. The results of this meeting and the others which I hope will be held subsequently can have significant effects on the future development of the resources of the sea. Hopefully we can find a long-range plan which will protect our fishery resources from the kind of mass destruction which occurred two months ago. An entire new era in the development of marine resources is now opening, but we must be careful not to move too fast and destroy or waste the resources we now have.

To those of you who represent the oil interests, I say please have patience with us. We who speak for fishing interests feel that our valuable and well established fishery should be given the utmost protection, particularly when the presence of oil or other minerals is still purely conjectural.

I think I can speak for most of us in saying that we appreciate the cooperative attitude of Geophysical Services Inc. and their willingness to discuss this problem constructively. It has been suggested to me that new legislation may be required to protect the fishery and of course I stand ready to do my part in introducing any bills that appear to be necessary. However, largely because of the fine, cooperative attitude of Geophysical Services and also because present legislation seems to cover the problem by stating in a broad way that no exploration shall be "unduly harmful to aquatic life," I doubt this will be necessary.

We can work through administrative channels and ask the Department of the Interior to change its regulations in some specific ways, to give better guidelines to exploration firms. Apparently explorations have been carried out in other coastal areas with few repercussions. It may be that the reason we have had problems is the exceptional fertility of the banks off New England. If this is the

case, we must provide special protection for designated areas.

Our fishermen are in many ways at a competitive disadvantage among world fishermen. Huge government-built Soviet trawlers by the hundreds are fishing waters off our coasts and taking more fish than our entire fleet in many areas. Canadian fishermen, who also find Georges Bank attractive, have a lower standard of living and wage scale so Canadian fish products often undersell ours in our own country. Add to this situation the inadequacy of our knowledge about the supply of many species and the danger this presents for management and preservation of the resource and you will conclude that the U.S. fisherman is fighting an uphill battle. It is doubtful that he or the resource could survive any major exploration effort causing the kind of destruction that occurred September 13th.

However, I do not foresee any such dire possibility. The best evidence that it will not occur is that we are all here today to discuss and plan for the future. I want you all to know that I am available to all of you whether from my district or from out of state. I stand ready, with my staff, to assist you in dealing with this problem.

